...erning the monks and pilgrims, as well as the church and hospital at Jerusalem.

The Sublime Porte and his Majesty the Sultan have always considered it a duty to preserve intact the religious rights and privileges accorded to its subjects, but Russia nevertheless appearing to doubt the sincerity of these sentiments in regard to the Greeks, has demanded that they should be guaranteed. As, however, his Majesty the Sultan considers it a sacred duty to maintain perpetually the privilege of the Greeks, as well as of all the other subjects of his empire, there is not the smallest intention of destroying them; but, on the contrary, of ensuring without alteration their maintenance. But, however strong and reciprocal the friendly sentiments and confidence exist ng between Russia and the Sublime Porte, it is nevertheless manifest that one state, by signing an engagement with another, in a matter so internal, would entirely destroy the basis of its independence.

The Sublime Porte which has voluntarily maintained from the earliest times the rights and privileges accorded to its subjects, and above all to the Greeks, will continue to preserve and maintain them in a like manner henceforward.

In renewing once more the assurance of its unalterable resolution in this respect, the Ottoman Government is desirous of manifesting formally its sentiments of respect and regard for the Emperor and his government.

PRINCE MENSCHIKOFF'S REPLY.

Prince Menschikoff acknowledges the receipt of the Minister's note, April 26, (old style) and expresses the high satisfaction which he has experienced at the sentiments of friendship and regard manifested therein by his Majesty the Sultan toward the Emperor of Russia—as well as the assurances of the Porte of his desire to strengthen those bonds of amity which unites both governments. He is, however, compelled to express his astonishment at the want of confidence evinced by the Porte in refusing to accede to frank and legitimate demands, such as were specified in his note. This mistrust displays itself principally in the suspicion of the Porte respecting the intentions of Russia—supposing them to be of a nature calculated to infringe on the sovereignty of his Majesty the Sultan.

He is unwilling to recur to the causes and motives which have awakened the fears of his august master in regard to the future lot and welfare of the Eastern Christians. His mission is only to negotiate and to come if possible to an amicable understanding on these points with his Majesty the Sultan. However, he would feel himself under the necessity of considering his mission at an end—in case the Ottoman Government persisted in its refusal—but is still disposed to allow for the consideration of this matter another term of delay ending on Saturday, May 14.

VIENNA, ---The instructions of the new Austrian Ambassador to Constantinople are understood to include negotiations respecting Austrian trade in the Levant. Baron Bruck, the Ambassador, is considered well qualified to undertake the subject, having gained experience as a director of the Austrian Lloyd's.

Austria, says an English paper, is in a difficult position just now. If she supports Russia, the possessor of the Sullinah mouths of the Danube, she must give great offence to her German allies. If she resist Russian pretensions in the East, the relations between the two powers must inevitably be weakened. It is doubtful, therefore, what her precise course of action may be, in relation to Turkish affairs.

EAST INDIES.—The Bombay *Overland Times*, of April 28th, gives the following compendium of the news:—"The intelligence sent home from Burmah on the 14th inst. extended, to the 22d ult. Our present tidings come down to the 9th of April, and are in the last degree unsatisfactory. The Burmese seem to have been mustering in their strength near Biling, which was said to have been captured with the loss of a detachment of British troops; and though this last is denied by authority, something unfortunate and unlooked for must have occurred to cause the swift sailing steamer *Honzuffer* to be dispatched two days after the *Berenice* to bring immediately from Calcutta as many Europeans as could be spared. A wing of the Fusileers was accordingly dispatched on the 17th, at almost a moment's notice. Meo Toon, the robber chief, is still added to be at large, and the Royal Commissioners are believed to have spurned all idea of cession of territory—they are willing to allow pecuniary compensation, but insist on the evacuation of the provinces we have appropriated. On all these points, however, our information is somewhat imperfect."

The opening on the 16th inst., of the Bombay and Tamah fragment of the Great Peninsular Railway, the first in operation in Asia, is the great domestic event of the fortnight.

FATHER GAVAZZI'S LECTURE.—Father Gavazzi arrived in this City on Saturday, and was met at the Chambers-st. Depot by an enthusiastic crowd of his admirers—the telegraph having given notice of his approach. He lectured last evening at Stuyvesant Institute. The room was crowded by Italians and Americans. He spoke in Italian. He commenced by reading passages from St. Paul. The Lord's prayer was then recited; after which, the Padre proceeded to address the audience in Italian. Throughout the evening, his observations were frequently interrupted by outbreaks of enthusiastic applause. Having enlarged upon the manifold advantages of free discussion, Father Gavazzi referred to the statement which has recently been made in the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, to the effect that he was responsible for the blood shed in Montreal, and only went to Canada for the purpose of making money at the cost of human life, and said that he had not undertaken that journey on his own accord. He was requested to visit Canada and lecture there, by a committee of Canadian gentlemen who waited upon him in this City. He regretted as much as any person in the vindication of the supremacy of law and order, and the protection of the individual in the free expression of opinion, such a sacrifice of life was involved. But it was not of his seeking; what ever blame—if any—could be attached to the transaction, would with more show of justice lie at the door of those in whose hands lay the measures of precaution, rather than at his. The idea of his going to Canada "to make money" was simply ridiculous. Without egotism, he might say that any individuals who know him, whatever might be their judgment of the course he had conscientiously felt constrained to adopt—at all events they would admit that by whatever influence his motives were governed, it was not by a mercenary influence. It was scarcely necessary for him to say that there were other places besides Montreal and Quebec in which—though the editor of *The Courrier des Etats Unis*, in his accuracy of perception, might think otherwise—he was *perfectly* capable of earning money, and that, too, without putting his life in jeopardy.

The Reverend Padre spoke eloquently throughout his discourse, and at the close was greeted with enthusiastic applause.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE MONTREAL RIOT.—The New York Journal of Commerce presumes that it will turn out that the riot was premeditated; and we know from the result, that the most desperate measures were resorted to by the rioters. The military did not interfere until the police was overpowered. Whether the firing was necessary, or not, we presume the authorities were best able to judge. It cannot be supposed that they fired upon an orderly assemblage after the lecture was over, as represented by a telegraph. The spirit which actuated a portion of the people, may be gathered from a remark of the Montreal Herald, of Thursday, (the morning of the day when the riot took place,) which says, "We have it on perfectly reliable authority, that certain parties in this city had the audacity openly to threaten the Mayor, in presence of members of the Council, that, if the use of the City Concert Hall were granted to Signor Gavazzi, they, the threateners, would raise a riot and destroy the building."

SPRINGFIELD TO PITTSBURGH.—The reader is referred to the card of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Company, for a new and rapid communication with Pittsburgh. By taking the express train of the Mad River road at 6 o'clock A. M., you reach Bellefontaine in time for the Indiana and Bellefontaine 7½ train, which connects with the O. & P. express train, reaching Pittsburgh by 8 P. M.

This is singular, is it not?—leaving Springfield in the morning and reaching the Iron City at so early an hour in the evening. The O. & P. road, as we learn from a passenger who has recently traversed it, is in admirable order, and the most perfect system and regularity established throughout. Mr. Roberts still has the work in charge—sufficient guarantee that all is right, and of course they "go ahead."

The traveler east can take the cars of the Pennsylvania road, the next morning for Philadelphia and New York, passing the most varied and attractive scenery in the country.—*Springfield (O.) Journal*

WESTERN RAILROAD STOCKS.—Eastern capitalists are as greedy after Western Railroad Stocks, as they of late have been shy of Western real estate. The best stocks quoted at the New York boards are of the West. We take New York quotations of Monday last:

Mich. Central Railroad - - - -	$118
Mich. Southern Railroad - - - -	$146
Illinois Central " - - - -	$150
Cleve., Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.	$131

The last sales of Cleveland and Pittsburgh Stock we heard of, was $102, seller reserving dividend.

In the very nature of things, the Railroad stocks of the West, must prove the most stable and profitable of any in the Union.—*Cleveland Herald.*

HON. SOLON BORLAND.—This gentleman, recently appointed Minister to Central America, at latest advices from Arkansas had not resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States and it is intimated in the papers of that State, that he has some motive connected with the appointment of his successor in delaying his resignation as Senator.—*Wash. Rep.*

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 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.*

COUNTY SUBSCRIPTION TO THE PITTSBURGH AND STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD.

The *Journal* and the *Post* both opened out on the *Gazette* yesterday morning, because it expressed a modest doubt of the propriety of the county subscribing half a million of dollars to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.—A correspondent in the Journal has also come to the aid of the road, and all these several parties display the same spirit, and resort to personal assaults upon the editor of this paper. All this pother, and the scurrility resorted to, are evidence of the weakness of the cause which so many writers have undertaken to sustain. A good cause needs no such disreputable mode of defence.

It is charged that we were always opposed to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad; that we were anxious to defeat and labored to defeat the right of way last winter; that we published inflammatory articles, calculated to embitter Wheeling, and excite her to oppose the right of way; that our zeal for Railroads is most apt to develop itself in favor of those which terminate in Allegheny, where it is said our interests and sympathies lie; that we were never heartily in favor of any great Pittsburgh interest.

We state somewhat at length the nature and scope of the attack upon us, to show the sort of weapons with which the friends of the Steubenville road defend that work. Now it can make no difference to the tax payers of the county whether our motives are correct or not, so our protest is well founded. If the friends of that work have any good arguments to present to justify their demand, they will be better employed in producing them, than in assaulting our motives. It may appear possible to some men that we might have an honest difference of opinion from the majority of the Grand Jury as to the propriety of the county making the subscription asked for, and still be friendly to the work. We assailed no man's motives; we simply asserted a right and discharged a duty in expressing our dissent from the action of the Grand Jury, and this has brought upon us all this personal assault.

Before proceeding to present some further reasons why Allegheny county should not make the subscription asked for, we beg leave to pronounce every syllable of the above noticed attacks upon our motives founded in falsehood, and we charge the writers, one and all, who made them, with uttering a deliberate libel. There was nothing in the previous course of this paper, and nothing exists in any other way, to justify or excuse such attacks upon our motives.

It is not true that we have always opposed the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, or that we are now opposed to it. We should be just as much gratified to see it built and prosperous as any other road in the county. We have never attacked it, and we defy these libellous writers to quote any thing from us attacking it. We did at one time defend the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad from an assault from that quarter, but so far from attacking it, we have given it all the aid we could conscientiously. At the same time we have never approved of the project, as a safe financial operation. We have always had doubts of the feasibility and safety of the investment—doubts entertained in common with many of the best engineers and most prudent men in the country. We have stated these doubts, privately, frankly, to the friends of the work, but have forborne to express them publicly out of kindness to those engaged in constructing it.

It is not true that we desired the defeat of the right of way last winter, and that we labored for it: Our columns give the lie to these statements. So far from publishing inflammatory articles to excite Wheeling, we forbore, at the request of the friends of the Steubenville road, until patience and decency would permit us to be silent no longer.

The *Journal*, in which these charges are made, published more articles calculated to excite Wheeling than we did. Every thing was done by us, and others, to propitiate Virginia, without avail. Even the great bridge case was suffered to lie over, and the cause nearly or altogether sacrificed to obtain this right of way.

It is wholly untrue that our zeal for Railroads is most apt to develop itself in favor of roads to terminate in Allegheny. We have given to the Allegheny Valley, and to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroads, a most earnest, and we have reason to believe a most efficient support, and neither of them terminate in Allegheny. We have advocated strongly the construction of a road which at present terminates in Allegheny, but we have always been the open and earnest advocate of that road,—the only one which Allegheny has, or is ever likely to have,—*terminating in Pittsburgh!*

It is not true that our interests lie in Allegheny. We own no property there, and have no interests there, separate and apart from the general prosperity of both cities; which we have always looked upon as one, of equal rights, equal privileges and equal interests. We have always discarded as most contemptible that narrow feeling which is always seeking to excite jealousies in a community which ought to be a unit on every subject.

If we have never heartily supported any great Pittsburgh interest, as is charged, then we have failed to understand our own motives, and our columns have not represented our feelings; for no great Pittsburgh interest has ever been carried without our support, or has ever wanted our earnest advocacy. If any change can lie at our door of a mistake in the conduct of our paper, it is that we have made it too intensely a Pittsburgh paper.

Enough on this subject. The reader will forgive the egotism of a defence which has become necessary from repeated assaults of a similar nature. We have shown how baseless and purely malicious are all the charges, and shall now proceed, very briefly, to state some objections to the county subscription to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.

The first reason, and one sufficient to satisfy any reasonable and prudent man, is, that the legislation is not complete, that Virginia has not granted the Company the power to make a railroad and construct a bridge on her territory; and more than that, after earnest, protracted, and most pressing solicitations, she has *refused it!* And not only so, but at the late election a Senator was elected from that district violently opposed to any such grant, and elected too, on that very issue. The *friends* of the road now treat this vital defect as a mere trifle, and scow their intention to invade the sovereignty of the State and seize what Virginia has refused to grant. Does any sane man believe that her people will not resent such invasion of her territory, or that her courts will not vindicate her honor? The idea of attempting to go through Virginia territory and to build a bridge without any legal authority, is so utterly foolish and ridiculous, that it shows that the men who entertain it, are unfit to be entrusted with public funds.

Another reason why we oppose this subscription is, because we have seen no exhibit from the Directors of the Company which will justify the Commissioners in risking so large an amount.

What will the road cost?—will it pay?—and what means has it? are pertinent questions.

From a report made by the Engineer of the Company, in the early part of 1852, the cost of the work, exclusive of the bridge over the Monongahela and the one over the Ohio, and exclusive of depot grounds and depot buildings, and motive power and cars of all descriptions, was estimated at - - - - $1,296,229

Since then, the price of iron and labor have both advanced so much, that we add, at the lowest location, - - - $200,000
For depot grounds and building, 100,000
For machinery and cars - 100,000
For two bridges - - 500,000

Total - - - $2,196,229

Here we have a sum of two millions two hundred thousand dollars, without counting interest on bonds and other expenses, the interest on which, at 6 per cent., will amount to $132,000. This brings us to the next question, will the road pay? On looking over the report referred to we find a very elaborate argument and estimate, in which the receipts from conveying coal, from local business and from through business are all carefully estimated at their utmost probable amount, and the net revenue arrived at, all told, is $112,125—about 5 per cent. on our estimate of the cost of the work. We do not believe, however, that the estimate of receipts in the report can be relied upon. The local business is rated too high, by some $30,000, and the coal business which is estimated at $30,000 will for some years to come be little or nothing.

What are the resources of the company? The river and private subscriptions we do not certainly know. They are not probably over $250,000. The city of Pittsburgh $250,000. The county of Allegheny, if the subscription is made, $500,000—$1,000,000, or less than one half of the amount necessary to finish the work. For the remainder the road will have to be mortgaged, and the bonds sold at enormous sacrifice, if at all. We question if they would sell at any rate, unless Virginia will grant the right of way.

These reasons will suffice to show why we oppose this subscription. We do not believe the county can safely make it, and we hope the Grand Jury will re-consider their vote, and permit the matter to rest until further inquiry is made into the position of the company, and the probability of obtaining the right of way.

ABOLITIONISM AND INFIDELITY.—Speaking of "Abolitionism" in the abstract—that deep-seated feeling of hostility to American Slavery which pervades so many minds in this nation—we are led to ask the *Union* what reasons it can give for coupling Abolitionism with Infidelity, as it does in yesterday's issue? The Union says:

"Not the least remarkable feature of modern abolitionism is its hostility to the church and to the Bible. Is it a mere prejudice that induces us feel that there must be something wrong with the views of a set of men who year after year renew their declarations of hostility to a system of religion which is the great and only hope of humanity?"

Is it too much to ask for some authority for such a sweeping assertion as this? We have no connection with the organized forms of Abolitionism in this country, and do not now step in to their defence; but we acknowledge our sympathy with the general anti-slavery sentiment of the country, and deny, from our own knowledge of that sentiment, that it has any alliance with infidelity, or any hostility to the church or the Bible.

It is probable that the *Union* bases its remarks upon the fact that a few Abolitionists took part in the late anti-Bible Convention at Hartford; but that fact in no wise warrants the conclusion drawn by our neighbor. That some Anti-Slavery men took part with that Convention, is true; but it does not follow that they were infidels because they were abolitionists, or abolitionists because they were infidels: neither does it follow that because a few abolitionists may be infidels that all are necessarily so.

There is no necessary connection between abolitionism and infidelity. One does not naturally flow from the other. Of all the wicked and deluded men and women who took part in that blasphemous convention, but a very few were ever identified with the anti-slavery cause; the great majority were either pro-slavery men or indifferent spectators in the great contest against oppression.

Infidels have their opinions on political and benevolent questions, as other people have, and act out their convictions on such questions as others do. Robert Dale Owen, of Indiana, is as prominent an infidel as Garrison is; yet he is a leading Democrat, and has lately received a valuable office from the President. The fact that Owen is a Democrat as much argues an affinity between Democracy and Infidelity, as the fact that Garrison is an Abolitionist proves a similar affinity between Infidelity and Anti-Slavery.

The great mass of Anti-slavery men in the North are religious men—firm friends of the Bible and the Church. They may look for and aim at a Church free from pro-slavery taint, but they never give up their faith in God and His Word, and His established institutions.—The stand recently taken by a number of Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church against Slavery proves that the great mass of that body in the North is anti-slavery. A similar sentiment has lately manifested itself among the New School Presbyterians; and it may be found abounding among the Congregationalists, Baptists, and many minor sects. Some of the best Christian men of this nation are enrolled against Slavery; and we hazard nothing in asserting that the religious element is the controlling one in the Anti-Slavery movement.—Infidels may attach themselves to that movement, but those who give life and soul to it look to God, the Bible and the Church as the means for the ultimate overthrow of Slavery, and all other forms of oppression.

We make these remarks in behalf of the general Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country, with which we sympathize; they must be understood in that general sense, and not as having any special bearing in favor of any particular organization.

MARKED INJUSTICE is done us in the following, which appeared in the *Chronicle* of yesterday evening:

"The *Gazette* takes up the cudgels for Gavazzi, in good earnest, this morning. The Editor states that he is *necessarily* driven to enter the lists in defence of the apostate monk, because, forsooth, the *Journal* disapproved of the policy of Gavazzi's denunciations. This is the secret of the *Gazette's* course, in almost everything. Politics, religion, Kossuth, railroads, Sheriffs, Commissioners, and fifty other subjects that enter into newspapers, which afford different opinions, the *Gazette* will oppose or favor, just as the *Journal* may first indicate."

The reverse of this is the case. On all questions of home or national concern we have uniformly taken our position among the first, and never with reference to the ground taken by any other paper. On all the points named by the *Chronicle*, and especially on this Gavazzi question, we had enunciated our own views before the *Journal* had given any indication as to its probable course. It may sometimes happen that the course of opposing papers may render reply from us necessary; but we never make our position dependent upon that of any body else.

MR. MARCY, the Secretary of State, has issued a Circular letter to our diplomatic agents abroad, in which he directs them to abstain from wearing Court dresses, and don the plain dress of an American citizen, wherever and whenever it can be done without giving offence. This instruction is commendable, and was much needed. Our diplomatic agents in foreign countries, for some years past, have shown a disgraceful anxiety to shine in Court dresses and liveries, and it is time to recall them to an appreciation of the fact that such things do not become the representatives of plain republicans.

WOOL.—A large amount of fleece has been brought in during the week, and disposed of at from 40 to 50 cts for common, to full blood, according to quality and condition. It is thought, however, that such prices cannot long be maintained. If so, farmers who have not yet disposed of their clip, would do well to hurry it in.—We will endeavor to give some statistics of the wool business in Warren at the close of the season.—*Warren Transcript.*

SALE OF WOOL.—We learn that Messrs. J. M. Ashbrook and James T. Church, of Pleasant township, recently clipped 1,425 sheep, yielding some 4,275 lbs. They sell 1,100 fleece at 55c. per lb. and the balance for 50c. Wool is now rating at high figures and no fears are entertained, we believe, of a decline in the price.—*Lancaster (O.) Gaz.*

NEW YORK, June 13.—The Trainer girl, about the custody of whom there has been so much litigation, has been awarded to the custody of her father.

DEFENCE OF THE COMMISSIONERS.—No attempt has been made to answer our remarks upon the Annual account of the County expenditures. We presume that the locofoco organ of our Whig Commissioners finds their course indefensible, and wisely keeps silence. The only attempt at reply so far ventured is a silly story retailed by the *Post*, and echoed by the *Journal*, to the effect that Sheriff Magill threatened the Commissioners with an attack from this paper if the publication of the County accounts were withheld from us. We paid no attention to this petty fabrication, when it first appeared, supposing that the Commissioners would undertake a more substantial defence of their course; but as we find them relying on this, alone, we devote a little space to give it a quietus. The story is thus dwelt upon in the *Journal* of yesterday:

"In the *Commercial Journal* of Thursday morning last, we informed the world that Sheriff Mogill had gone to the County Commissioners to endeavor to secure the little job for the *Gazette* of publishing the County Accounts; and being informed that the *Gazette* could not have the advertisement, Sheriff Magill informed the Commissioners, through one of their number, (Mr. King,) that "if they did not give the accounts to the Deacon, the Deacon would attack the report."

The Commissioners had the temerity to disregard the Deacon's 'attack,' and did not give him the job. It is worthy of remark, that our announcement on Thursday was followed by an attack from the Deacon on Friday. Sheriff Magill had spoken by authority, and the Deacon was as good as his word"

Now, if this were every word true, it would only prove that we are as mercenary as the *Post* and *Journal*, nothing more; since it is notorious that the Commissioners would go without a word of defence if the publication of the County accounts had been withheld from them. But there is not one word of truth in the whole story.

We never interchanged a word with Mr. Magill on the subject—never asked him to speak to the Commissioners in our behalf, and, of course, never authorized him to "threaten" any attacks from us. The assertion of the Journal that any such threat came "by authority" from us, is purely gratuitous.

It is likewise untrue that Sheriff Magill went "to the County Commissioners to endeavor to secure the little job for the Gazette of publishing the County accounts." The matter casually came up in a private conversation between Mr. King, one of the Commissioners, and the Sheriff, in which Mr. King stated that the publication of the county accounts would be withheld from us on account of our course last winter in defending the Sheriff against the Commissioners, and Mr. Magill remarked, in reply, that such a course on the part of the Commissioners would be vindictive, and would lay them open to attacks from the press. This is the sum and substance of all that transpired between the Sheriff and Commissioners on the subject. It was neither an application for patronage for this paper, nor a threat of attack if it should be withheld; it was a private conversation, in which the Sheriff merely expressed his own individual opinion that a vindictive course on the part of the Commissioners would render them vulnerable to the censures of the press.

We are therefore fully authorized in characterizing the story of the Post and Journal as a fabrication—a statement false in all its essential particulars. The material part of the avernment of the Journal, that any "threat" came "by authority" from us, is totally without foundation.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END—A GROSS OFFENDER.—On Sunday, about noon, while the Rev. John Klein, a local preacher of the Methodist Association, was preaching in Baker street, near Seventh, he was rudely assaulted by a rough fellow, who came towards him in a menacing manner; first pushed him down, next, ere he could rise, struck him a violent blow in the face, cutting his cheek and otherwise injuring him. After the villain made off. Mr. Klein is a mild, gentlemanly, inoffensive man—one who "never stirs up strife or contention," or interferes with the duties of citizens of any religious persuasion; seeing the depraved condition of that section of the city he, with the Rev. Mr. Moore and others, have lately been in the habit of conducting religious worship in the open air, and thus striving to reclaim a vile class of beings who never assemble at any church, or hear the Gospel preached. Mr. Klein appeared willing not to retaliate, and thus there being no officers about, the scoundrel escaped. Such an inoffensive citizen, assembled for a benevolent purpose be thus assaulted, and the matter passed over as of no importance? or shall every citizen who loves his country feel it his duty to protect from the hands of ruffians those whose mission it is to go about doing good?—*Phil. Sun.*

The Sun is behind the age. Out here in Pittsburgh it has been discovered that there is a mobocracy in preachers who do not please their hearers as well as in the plotting of the dissatisfied auditors; and if Mr. Klein wishes to avoid being knocked down in future, he must not preach to the "Killers and Bouncers." He must remember that he is a disciple of "the Prince of Peace," and preach only what is not likely to offend, or where his preaching is not likely to stir up "rough fellows"

PANAMA.—Statements having been published in New York to the effect that the mortality among the laborers on the Isthmus railroad was so great that one man had died for every foot of the road built, the Panama Herald ridicules the representation, and shows that this would make the total number of deaths 118,000 in the space of three years and a half. Seventeen passengers for San Francisco, Illinois and Philadelphia had published a card, saying that during their sojourn on the Isthmus, neither they nor any of their fellow passengers had experienced any ill health. These statements seem to put a quietus upon the repeated stories of shocking mortality in that region. President Lowande has proposed to the Congress of New Grenada to raise money for the State treasury from the Panama railroad, by selling to the company for a specific sum the prolongation of their privileges beyond the period to which they were limited. The army of New Grenada has been reduced to the peace footing.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CANALS.—The question respecting the enlargement of the New York Canals has, for a long time past, agitated the people of that State. The present Legislature appointed a committee of conference on the resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution to admit of the desired improvement, and it appears that a final agreement has been the result of their consultation upon the subject. The points upon which the conferees of the two Houses have united, are as follows:

First—That the canals shall be finished by borrowing nine millions of dollars from their own resources, without tax. Second—That a million and a half shall be borrowed to pay the Canal revenue certificates. Third—That the canals shall be completed in four years. Fourth—That it shall be imperative upon the Legislature to provide the means. Fifth—That the contracts shall not be repudiated and sixth, that the work shall be let to the lowest bidder.

It is believed that this report of the joint committee will receive the unanimous assent of both branches of the Legislature, as well as the hearty concurrence of the people of New York.

A WORD IN SEASON.—The Philadelphia Inquirer has the following:

The strawberry, which is now at the height of its perfection in our markets, if applied with a brush to the teeth, will remove the tartar more effectually than any dentrifice ever invented. Give it a trial. One or two strawberries, eaten in the morning, will cleanse the mouth delightfully, and with their application to the teeth as recommended, give a delicious fragrance to the breath.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN CALIFORNIA.—The superintendent of public instruction in California has published his report. The State has recognized the New England principle of common schools. There are now in California about 18,000 white youths under eighteen years of age fit candidates for schools. The free school fund of the State now amounts to $600,000.

LARGE CARGO.—The ship Winchester, Captain Moore, which has just completed loading at New York for Liverpool, carries 3,600 bales of cotton, 2,765 barrels of flour, 32,678 bushels of grain, and 6,000 staves, which is said to be the largest cargo ever taken by a single sailing vessel from New York.

A locust plague appears to be afflicting the people of several parts of Central America. A cloud of these devouring insects had alighted upon the territory between the Barranca and the Chacarite, consuming the crops; and the Bishop of that region had directed public prayers for relief to be offered up. The locusts had also fallen upon the city of San Salvador.

From all we have been able to gather as to the coming Wheat Crop in this County, we conclude it will be at least an average one and perhaps more.—*Norwalk (O.) Register.*

Several of our Ohio exchanges allude to the fly in the Wheat. These rumors are founded so often on very partial examinations, they are not entitled to much weight.—*Springfield (O.) Jour.*

Lots For Sale.

☞ Fine locations for Summer Residences at private sale, until the 30th instant at 4 o'clock P. M., and all unsold at that time will be offered at auction, on the ground, in what is known as the "Scotch Bottom," adjoining lands of the late James Ross, and lying between the Braddock's Field Plank Road and the Monongahela river, now laid out in Lots of two, two and a half, and three acres, by R. E. M'Gowan. Terms of payment made easy, as but a small amount of the purchase money will be required in hand. Inquire of

H. D. KING, Trustee.

☞ MR. SOLOMONS:—From infancy I have been afflicted with weak eyes and shortsightedness, and in all my travels I have never been able to get a pair of GLASSES that would help me. I have had several pairs that would enable me to see more distinctly, but could never keep them on more than one-half hour from the fact that they caused such great pain.

I happened to see your advertisement, by which I saw you had just imported some, and as it has been my constant aim to get a pair that would benefit me, I thought I would try yours.

You must not think me flattering when I say they more than answer my expectations. I have not been able to read by candle-light for more than half an hour at any time before I got these Glasses. Since I got them, I read one Sunday all day, and until ten o'clock, without experiencing the least pain, which is a thing I have not done before for years.

I say this much as I think it deserving your enterprise, and hoping others may be benefitted by it.

You are at liberty to make use of my name at any time for reference. I am, sir, truly yours,

HENRY EARL, Wharf Master, Pittsburgh.

P. S. I forget to mention that my wife is greatly benefitted by the pair she got, and equally pleased. [j816

☞ M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE—This celebrated remedy is universally acknowledged as the best medicine ever discovered for expelling worms from the human body. The following is but one of the thousands of voluntary certificates that have been given in testimony of its efficacy.

GILEAD, Ohio, March 16, 1851.

MESSRS. J. Kidd & Co.—I take pleasure in informing you that I have used one bottle of your celebrated Worm Specific with decidedly good effect, and would like to have a second supply of it. I could sell any quantity here. If you send it to me, I will sell it without any charge for my trouble, as there are but few physicians here.

Yours, respectfully, GEORGE WAGGONER.

This only effectual Vermifuge can be had from anydruggists 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 flesh is heir to. KIER'S PETROLEUM or ROCK OIL, put up as it flows, from the great laboratory, concealed deep in the bowels of Mother Earth, is, without doubt, one of the greatest of these remedies. Read the following testimony, given by a grateful parent:

PLEASANT VALLEY, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1852.

Mr. S. M. Kier—Sir: I have sold and 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 dozen more. We have found the Oil very excellent in Fits and Dysentery. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was lying very low with the fluxe; I gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours gave the second, and the flux 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 BUTLER.

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 injury. 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 Sire: Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time, I should say, in regard to your Safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I tested the one I bought of you fully in the morning of the 10th of June last—my store building being burned to ashes. It was built of wood and had a large three story building. My safe was in it at the time of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large amount of oil. It was a very hot fire.

My notes and book accounts that were in the Safe, amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was *not a single paper injured*; and further, I would advise any person who is doing business, to lose no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c., in—and get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safe to any one. Yours, truly, JOHN CLARKE.

[j12tf

☞ 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. 142 Third street, above Smithfield.

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

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