PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 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 the 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. L. McCLURE, *Of Franklin County.*

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

CHRISTIAN MEYERS, *Of Clarion County.*

THE PORTAGE STRIKE.—The Post of Saturday contains a long communication from Col. Hopkins, one of the Canal Commissioners, relative to the late strike of the workmen on the Portage Road.

Every body who knows Col. Hopkins concedes his honesty and integrity of purpose. It is not supposable that he knew any thing of the disgraceful proceedings complained of, and nobody believes that he would wink at such practices, if he knew of them. Still, we do not see in his communication any evidence that he looks at the matter from a proper point of view. We make the following extract:

"If there be any one act in a public officer, which deserves the execration of all honest men more than another, it is that of using the public funds 'in speculating on the earnings of poor men.'

"But while I say this, justice to all the disbursing agents of the State, compels me to state that I have not the remotest knowledge of any one of them having been engaged in such a disreputable practice. Wherever, therefore, the reproach may be found to exist for the wrongs which have been so justly complained of, on the part of those suffering creatures, I trust that no agent of the State will be found, who has been so lost to every honorable impulse as to have been guilty of such *infamous* conduct."

Now, one of two things in this affair is certain. If the "wrongs" suffered by the workmen on the Portage are "justly complained of," as Colonel Hopkins admits, then some agent of the State "*has* been so lost to every honorable impulse as to have been guilty of such infamous conduct;" or, if "no agent of the State will be found" thus guilty, then the workingmen do *not* "complain justly." There is no escape from one or other of these conclusions. If the workingmen have been defrauded, it has been by the agents of the State; and if they have not been defrauded by agents of the State, they have not been defrauded at all.

Col. Hopkins admits that the wrongs of the laborers on the Portage Road are "justly complained of;" and the great wrong of which they complain is that their hire has been kept back from them and speculated upon by "agents of the State." The idea thrown out that *other* than State agents may possibly have defrauded them, has nothing to warrant it. The money to pay these workmen was drawn directly from the State Treasury by "agents of the State;" and they only can be guilty of withholding it, and "speculating on the earnings of poor men."

Col. Hopkins is anxious that somebody should make charges against some particular person or persons, in this matter, and produce the proof of their guilt, and he pledges himself that they shall be removed. But why wait for charges against specific persons? The workmen make their charges in general terms, and the Canal Commissioners owe it to their own honor and the honor of the State to ferret out the guilty parties. We do not like this shirking of responsibility; and we must be pardoned for saying that the public will not be satisfied with this sitting down calmly in the midst of a general clamor, and waiting for some one else to pick out the wrong-doers. The agents of the State in this instance are *their* appointees, and they are responsible for their general good conduct. Charges affecting their honor and honesty are made with sufficient distinctness to warrant the strictest scrutiny; and as the means of verifying or disproving the charges are in the hands of the Canal Commissioners, it behooves them to clear their own skirts by a sifting inquiry into the truth or falsity of the matters complained of.

Col. Hopkins, it seems, brought the matter to the knowledge of Gen. Clover, but that gentleman begged a postponement until after a visit to the Freeport Aqueduct, and then Gen. Clover was taken sick. Why was a matter of so much importance postponed for *any* purpose? It does not look well.

This whole Portage matter has an ugly look, and the Card of Mr. Commissioner Hopkins does not improve its appearance any, or warrant any hope that a proper remedy will be speedily applied. For the present, it seems, the Canal Commissioners will not give it their attention, nor do they afford any indication as to when they will. In the meantime, not only are the defrauded laboring men suffering from the want of the hire dishonestly kept from them, but the honor of the State is deeply injured and her revenue curtailed. If something be not done soon to change this state of affairs, the people will place the responsibility where it properly belongs. Let the democratic party look to it.

THE editors of the Greene County papers are in deep distress. Their rest is disturbed by the nightmare which oppresses a great many verdant people. They think that all Pittsburgh is up in arms against them, and that Philadelphia is uniting with us in one grand effort to crush them. An incidental remark made by us a few weeks since upon the topography of a part of that county, has been magnified into a murderous attack upon the character of its people, and we are represented as penning articles "week after week, slandering and abusing," "blackguarding" "and stigmatizing" them!

The secret of all this is to be found in the fact that Greene County has a railroad project on foot, and her editors being remarkably thin in the cuticle interpret every remark not absolutely in praise of that project as evidence of hostility to and jealousy of it! That one solitary remark of ours to the effect that the surface of Greene County was a little diversified with hills, contains, in their eyes, a perfect mine of explosive materials. It is not only full of abuse, and slander, and stigmas, but it reproduces itself, "week after week," and thus serves to perpetuate in this terrible city a deadly hostility towards that county!

We presume it is hardly worth while to attempt to undeceive people who are self-deceived. Nobody in Pittsburgh cares about the railroad in Greene county, and very few folks here have troubled themselves to think about it at all! So far as this city is concerned, Greene county may build not only that road, but as many more as she chooses, and in any direction she chooses without danger of being interfered with from this quarter. And if it will be of any service in restoring quiet in the agitated regions about Waynesburg, the Gazette will put in a disclaimer of ever having abused, blackguarded, stigmatized or slandered the people of that region, or of ever having made more than one allusion to the county, in any way. Nay, for the purpose of allaying all excitement, we will even go so far as to say, on the authority of the Waynesburg papers, that Greene county is perfectly level, and is *the* great highway for the travel of all nations. We are prepared, indeed, to make almost any concession but that which asks us to travel over the county: *that*, we feel it would be unreasonable to press upon us.

THE editor was called away to Ohio at an hour on Saturday, before he had time to pen replies to the Journal's articles on Kossuth and Gavazzi. He will return in to-day, and to-morrow's paper will pay his respects to that paper on those topics.

We learn from the Chronicle of Saturday that a call was in circulation, on that day, for a meeting to night at Broadhurst's, to sustain the workingmen now on a "strike" on the Portage road—not for *higher* but for *back* wages.

THE WORKHOUSE QUESTION.—We cannot make out from the address of the Commissioners to the Court and Grand Jury, whether it was made to those bodies *before* or *after* the Presentment lately issued. If *before*, then the Grand Jury have emphatically ignored the bill of the Commissioners; and if *after*, then we are to understand that the Commissioners decline to carry into effect the recommendation of the Grand Jury.

That recommendation is in favor of the erection of a County Workhouse, separate and distinct from the Jail. The Grand Jury rightly reason that the Jail is a place for the detention and punishment of persons charged with or convicted of crime, and a Workhouse a place for the employment of drunkards and vagrants. The Commissioners refuse to comply with this recommendation, because, as they allege, there is room enough in the Jail for a Workhouse.

Neither the Court or Grand Jury appear to agree with the Commissioners, and this ought to settle the question, without further parley. Most certainly the people of this County will place more reliance on the judgment of two such august tribunals than on that of the Commissioners.

The Commissioners allege that there is room *in* and *around* the Jail for a Workhouse. In the jail proper there most assuredly is not any room to spare for such a purpose—and the "room" claimed by the Commissioners must be the yards attached to the prison, and the front part of the Jail building, now occupied by the Sheriff as a residence.

If the yards could be used for such a purpose, their use would involve the erection of buildings for a Workhouse; but the Commissioners say that the County is not able to bear the expense of erecting such buildings; we are therefore shut up to the conclusion that the desire of the Commissioners is to turn the Sheriff out of his residence and erect a dwelling-house into a Workhouse.

The scheme is utterly impracticable. That part of the Jail building was never designed for any such purpose, and cannot be made to suit it. The late Grand Jury, after visiting the building, could see no adaptedness which it had to such an end, and therefore recommended the erection of a separate building; and we venture to say that no unpacked Grand Jury would ever endorse the scheme of the Commissioners. The Jail was built for a Jail, and nothing else; it contains no more room than is needed for its legitimate purposes, and cannot successfully be adapted to any other.

But even if it could, and the front part of the Jail could be used for a sort of Workhouse, it would lead to endless confusion and annoyance to all parties concerned. The Workhouse under one direction, and the Jail under another, and both under one roof, could not fail to lead to unpleasant differences and collisions, and would tend materially to weaken the security of prisoners. Viewed in any light the scheme seems utterly impracticable.

It is practicable for one purpose, however, and that seems to be the chief object for pressing it. It was designed originally as a means of persecuting Sheriff Magill, and is prosecuted now with that end in view. The Commissioners' office is now somewhat diverted from its ancient purposes; and is used for rewarding friends and punishing enemies with an assiduity that would be commendable in better pursuits. The people of Allegheny county, however, have a soul above these petty persecutions, and will not endorse or approve a scheme having no higher aim than the gratification of personal feelings. If they can safely adventure over three millions in building railroads, they cannot grudge the little sum necessary to erect a proper Workhouse, especially when it is known that it will eventually save the county more than its cost.

GIVING THE LIE.—There is a class of blackguards in private life who meet every averment which does not square with their conceptions, with "you lie!" and other expletives equally choice; and there is a class of men in editorial life who carry the same spirit into all their controversies, meeting every allegation they wish to controvert, with charges of "falsehood," "lying," "deceit," &c.

A fair specimen of this choice manner of conducting a discussion, may be seen in almost any number of the *Post* and *Journal* of this city for a week or so past; and a very select specimen is afforded by the *Journal* of Saturday. The public eye is there assailed with such captions as "a flagitious falsehood," "another falsehood nailed," and half a column is taken up with adornments to such epithets as "lie," "flagitious and deliberate falsehood," "utter recklessness of truth," &c.

We presume it pleases the taste of some people to be thus catered to with language but a few degrees above that of the gutter and the grogshop; but as our readers as well as ourselves have higher tastes, we must be excused from following an example so low.

Nevertheless, it strikes us that even those who thus descend to such language ought to be very sure that their own skirts are quite clean, before attempting to cast opprobrium upon others. The man who charges another with lying ought to be very sure that no suspicion can attach to his own character for truth; and it therefore seems to us that the editor of the Journal is the last man who should charge a want of truthfulness upon others. There are at this moment several adjourned questions of veracity in which that individual is involved, and which he has never undertaken to escape from. It is only a few days since that we pointed out *three* misstatements about us, in that paper, relative to Sheriff Magill and the Commissioners, to which no attention has been paid. We also detected it in a palpable misrepresentation of the report of the Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Co., which it afterward passed over as a matter of no importance; and it has never once ventured to defend its unprovoked and unfounded assault upon Gavazzi, in which it charged him with being a "bully," "a blackguard of the meanest stamp," &c., although we have repeatedly called its attention thereto. These, be it remembered, are all questions of veracity arising within a few days past; and although seriously involving the editor's reputation for truthfulness, have never received the slightest attention from him.

He has not the bold badness to defend the derellections from truth brought home to his door, nor has he the manliness to openly admit them, but suffers his silence to be interpreted into an admission of his inability to sustain them.

Under such circumstances it seems a little bold for our cotemporary to be bandying the "lie" about so freely. At the very best it is but a poor and desperate cause which needs a resort to such a course.

We have not charged and do not now charge the editor of the Journal with "lying." We leave such language to those whose propensities it suits. We have charged it with making misstatements, but without appending any such adjectives as "wilful," "flagitious," "wanton," &c. All editors are liable to be mistaken or misled, and thus often make misstatements without any intention of deceiving; but all those who undeservedly offend in this respect never fail to acknowledge their error, when pointed out to them. We have frequently been mistaken and misinformed, but have never, that we are aware of, failed in making all necessary explanations and corrections. There are those, however, who pursue a different course; and such are always ready, in controversy, with Billingsgate adjectives and expletives.

OHIO CENTRAL ROAD.—The following is the resolutions adopted by the directors of the Ohio Central Road, relative to the termination of that road at the Ohio river:

Copy from the minutes of the Central Ohio Railroad Board, June 8, 1853.

"Ordered that the resolution adopted at the meeting of the board at Bell Air, August 30, 1852, making a temporary location of the river terminus of the Road at West Wheeling, be rescinded, and the chief Engineers be instructed to extend the location of the Central Ohio Railroad, from Section *eighty*, up the valley of the Ohio river, to such point as shall furnish the most eligible connection with any Railroad or Railroads leading to Pittsburgh or Philadelphia; such location to be subject to the approval of the Board at the first meeting thereafter."

The *Union* of Saturday hoists the name of Gov. Bigler as its candidate for the nomination in 1854. The election of Governor is too far off for any body but uneasy democrats to think about.

On Friday, in publishing the Presentment of the Grand Jury, we stated that it had been *usual* for the city papers to publish such presentments gratuitously. Thereupon the *Journal* parades a receipt given by the clerk of this office for fifteen dollars received from the Commissioners for publishing the presentment of the Grand Jury at March Term, 1851, accompanying it with a large share of coarse and ungentlemanly comments.

As we did not assert any such foolish thing that as we published presentments gratuitously when ordered to be inserted by the Commissioners, the receipt paraded by the *Journal* proves nothing against us. What we *did* say, that it has been usual to publish such things gratuitously, is not and cannot be contradicted by the fact that they have been occasionally paid for. We never asserted that we had not been paid for them when ordered to be published on County account; but we do assert that there was no necessity for ordering the publication of the late presentment, at the cost of the County, in two papers, when all the papers were willing to publish it for nothing; and that the selection of these two, to the exclusion of all the rest, for spreading a matter of general concern before the public, was a mere excuse on the part of the Commissioners to vent their spleen at a portion of the press, and reward those whom they have subsidized. This was the material part of our averment, and it has not been met; and it is a pitiful way of escaping from it to contradict and disprove assertions that we never made.

RECEIPTS.—As it appears to be the practice of the County Commissioners to furnish copies of receipts in that office, when sent for, we request them to furnish us with a copy of one on their files, given by an individual for a considerable sum for transcribing duplicates. That they may know what receipt we mean, we may mention that the duplicates in question were *not* transcribed by the person signing the receipt, but by one of the County Commissioners; that worthy official having too much modesty to make out the bill in his own name, signed the receipt, get the check, and hand it over to the Commissioner! Will the Commissioners oblige us with a copy of the receipt? And while their hand is in, they may as well send us some receipts, alleged to be in the office, signed by the watchman of the Jail, for transcribing duplicates. We want to see if it be true, as stated, that the aforesaid watchman employed a portion of his nights in transcribing duplicates, and was thus paid for the double work of watching and transcribing. He must be a very Argus of a watchman, and should not be unknown to fame.

Send along the receipts.

TELEGRAPHIC MAP.—We are indebted to Mr. CHAS. B. BARR, of this city, for a copy of a Telegraphic Map, showing the telegraph stations in the United States, the Canadas and Nova Scotia, compiled and published by him. This map defines the extent and exact locality of every line now in operation in the country, and also those in the course of construction. It seems that there are now in operation 27,000 miles, and in process of construction some 10,000 miles of telegraphic lines. The map indicates that the great mass of telegraph lines is confined to the Northern States, most of which are dotted all over with lines, while the Southern States have most of them but a single line running through them. This is an instructive fact.

The map has been prepared with great care and accuracy, and its statistical facts, the tariff of charges, and the time table, are very important features. The business community have for a long time felt the want of something of this kind. To our merchants, both East and West, we presume this map will be of incalculable advantage. Mr. Barr has been for several years employed in the telegraph office here, and has had abundant opportunities to make his map *perfectly* reliable. We commend him and it to the public.

The *Post* of Saturday denies the statement of the *Journal* that the Commissioners have subscribed $850,000 to the Steubenville road. The Commissioners, according to the *Post*, have not yet resolved upon making any subscription. It is a little odd, in this old Whig county, to see a locofoco paper thus speaking, by authority, for a Board of Whig Commissioners.

For the Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—Your article of this morning, in reply to the *Journal*, is a sterling one. I hope it may stir up the editor of that paper to the recollection of his better days, and stimulate to vital action the dormant American spirit in his bosom. It is sad to see a respectable paper as the *Journal* has been, lending itself to the insidious purposes of the Jesuit Society. And it is strange to see a paper that does so, patronized by patriotic, freedom-loving people, whose honest views it misrepresents, and whose noble sympathies it treats with ridicule and contempt.

The Jesuit Society knows the influence of the press in this country, and to corrupt and prevent it, is to them an object of much importance. They seem in this respect, as in many others, to have made the infamous Illuminati Society their model. The following, from a strictly authentic source, are some of the maxims and measures of that Society:

"We must try to get an influence in the military academies, printing houses, book shops, and painting and engraving are worth our care."

"We must acquire the direction of education, of church management, of the professional chair."

"We must take care that our writers be well puffed."

"If a writer publishes anything that attracts attention, and is *in itself just*, but does not accord with our plan, we must endeavor to win him over or to *decoy him*."

These are as good Jesuit maxims as though they had made them themselves. Every one can see that they are acting on them throughout our country—with what success, in the case of the *Journal*, your article clearly enough shows.—Thousands of your fellow citizens are glad to see you directing public attention to the ambitious projects of these foreign emissaries. They are not a religious, but a political society, and as they have thrown themselves into the political arena, the political press is under no obligation to respect their pretensions to religious character, or to exempt their selfish and sinister schemes from animadversion. PASCAL.

Mr. Weed, of the Albany Evening Journal is going to Rome for the purpose of embracing the Catholic Faith.—*Exchange Paper.*

This item commenced its rounds three or four weeks ago. It would have been contradicted then if we had supposed it possible that so absurd a rumor could have gained credence.—But we are assured that it is extensively believed.

We are fit for or worthy of the communion of any Church, there are Temples, in this Christian land, almost at the threshold of every man's door. It is not necessary, therefore, to go abroad for what, if sought in a proper spirit, may be found at Home. Nor did we, while at Rome, where there is so much to awaken a sense of dependance and humility, discover any reason for renouncing the Faith of our Fathers.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

The recent surveys for a new road from the Hudson river to the Lakes, to run about equidistant between the Erie and the Central lines, have resulted in the organization of a company, to be called the New York and Western Railroad Company, whose purpose is to build a double track, wide gauge line, from Hoboken, opposite New York, to Canandaigua, there to unite with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Company, and ultimately, no doubt, to consolidate with them. The new road will embrace about 235 miles within the State of New York and 50 miles in New Jersey, for which a special charter has been secured.

A WHOLE STATE MADE HAPPY.—A Georgia paper, in a burst of gratitude for the appointment of "a young and distinguished son" of that respectable State to a chargeship, exclaims: "The citizens of *our whole State*, with singular unanimity, and *without regard to party*, rejoice in this appointment." Our good President has been much happier in his appointments than others of those unfortunate persons who have possessed supreme rule, and with it the thankless duty of dispensing official patronage. Frederick 2d used to say that for every appointment he conferred, he made ninety-nine enemies and one ungrateful friend.—*Nat. Intel.*

The Louisville Journal expresses the opinion that the Maine Law and Free Soil, will constitute the two main planks on the *Whig* platform of 1856. We hope to see three more at least added to it,—Free land for the homeless, Free Schools *for all*, and the Pacific Railroad at the Government expense. The party which shall erect such a platform as this will stand a reasonable prospect of success.—*Det. Tri.*

Louis Philippe's Spanish pictures yielded at the sale by auction in London twenty-eight thousand pounds sterling.

FREEDOM OF FREE DISCUSSION.

Reception of Father Gavazzi at Metropolitan Hall —His Lecture on Freedom of Speech.

Last evening, pursuant to public notice Father Gavazzi appeared at Metropolitan Hall, where a warm welcome was extended to him, by a very large assemblage of citizens. The reverend lecturer was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of regard. He appeared in citizen's dress —his Italian costume, which he has been wont to wear on former occasions, having been torn from his back at Montreal, by his Canadian assailants.

The reverend Padre said: I am not here to-night to defend the Lecturer of Quebec and Montreal, but to assert the principles of freedom of speech for every one on this soil. But you will permit me, before commencing the lecture of this evening, to say a few words, first, in Italian. And, afterwards, if I have nothing new to say to you, and should repeat some things I have already said, I shall be happy if, by anything I may say, I may be enabled to produce a resolution on your part to adopt all proper measures to prevent the slavery of the American people, and to maintain your liberties in their complete integrity.

The reverend lecturer then spoke briefly in Italian, and afterwards said: Before going into the subject of my lecture, I beg to inform my friends that I understand that my lectures have been published, and are now for sale in this City, by some person. I do not know whom.—I have nothing to say against that, because this is a free country; but I must say that the publication, owing to the important errors which it contains, has been made without my sanction. So that if my friends would know me by such lectures, they will mistake me, and if my enemies oppose me by them, they will only lose their time, because I do not recognize the publication.

The object of this meeting, (proceeded the Padre) is to disclose in the face of America and of Europe, that the American people understand well what is freedom of speech—and that they are prepared to support that principle at any time, at all times, and everywhere within their borders. [Loud applause.] Its a very easy matter to explain what freedom of speech is I say, in a word, that it is to be able to speak to an audience at any time without any impediment. If there be any obstacle in the way of exercising that right, then you have no longer freedom of speech. Some people said, on my return here from Canada, that I ought not to speak any more in New York—that I ought to remain silent while living here! That freedom of speech! No, that is an imposition, for it would impose silence upon me against my will, and perhaps against the will of many of my hearers. The question is not between me and my audience, but between Protestantism and Romanism in your country. [Applause.] If the lectures of a man are good for nothing, then let the prevention to speak be impartially applied, alike to Roman Catholic as to Protestant. When all are prevented from speaking, I, to be sure, cannot complain; but I will say, that this is no more free America, but despotic Rome. [Applause.] But if we be really in free America; if here the Roman Catholics are entirely at liberty to speak on all occasions—even against Protestantism—it certainly would be gross injustice to prevent a Protestant or Christian speaker from pointing out the errors of Romanism. [Applause.] If things were otherwise, before long you would have to be asking a license from the Romish archbishops and bishops to express your opinions in words. But all I have to say on this subject is, that so far as I am concerned, while I reside in free America, I shall endeavor to enjoy the blessings of your glorious American freedom. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Some *bouquets* were here thrown upon the stage, and, taking them up, the lecturer observed: "These are better than the stones of Quebec. [Cheers] One of the great objections against my having ventured into Canada, is, that the Canadian Catholics could not possibly listen to me calmly at "the triumph of my apostacy in their midst;" and in order to obviate that triumph, they are to prevent my lectures! I spoke at another time about that "apostacy," and I can assure you I am entirely content with the company in which my "apostacy" places me. Paul and all the Apostles were apostates. So was Christ,—for before he went out upon his public preaching and the founding of Christianity, he was of the Jewish Church; and when I left the Church of Papal Rome, for the Roman Church of Paul, I find I am in very good company. [Applause.] Well, on the other hand we see Father Newman, Dr. Brownson, Bishop Ives and others—all of them apostates, preaching triumphantly before Protestant audiences, without any hindrance whatsoever. Yes, Protestants allow them to preach what they please, because my Protestant brethren truly understand the great principles of liberty of speech. Then others say that the majority in Lower Canada are Catholics, and therefore it is imprudent to go there to speak against the abuses of Romanism. But recently we have a very late example of a man who preached against Protestantism in a place where the large majority were composed of those opposed to his views. Yet he was in no way molested. The Mirror, of Toronto, U. C., which I received to-day, gives a long account of the triumphal progress of Dr. Cahill, lecturing in Glasgow, Scotland, a city, which, under the Providence of God, is eminently Protestant. And the same principle of toleration for speech obtains in London and other English cities. The majority in Lower Canada are Catholics, truly, but then they were not obliged to attend my lectures to hear me speak.—Do not forget, however, that my mission everywhere is to preach to my Protestant brethren; so that if I go into a country in which there are but three or four Protestants, I have a perfect right to preach to them the word of the living God. Therefore I went to Canada to preach to a minority, and not with a desire to force the majority to come to my poor lectures. [Applause.] Then it is said that it is dangerous to go near a barrel of gun powder with a lighted match in one's hand. I know that, but I also know the art of our enemies. It is our enemies who prepare secretly this very barrel of gun powder, and then tell us to keep distant from the danger, one compound, lest an explosion ensue. My dear friends, the surest mode of preventing an explosion is to expel the cunning plotters who spring the mines—the men who get up mobs and riots—the Jesuits. [Loud applause.] People say, however, that they hope Roman Catholics will in due time recognize all the blessings of a pure gospel, and the enjoyment of all the liberties of this free country, and they think the time will come when the most fanatic Romanists in this country will become a quiet and peaceable people, especially by means of education in your public schools. [Applause.] If you can prove to me that the Roman Catholics in this country will go to your Free Schools, and that the Catholic schools are of such a character as will insure a free education to the youth, I will confess to you that I believe the second generation will not pass without producing very beneficial results—namely, that the children of those who are now emigrants, will become true Americans. But, I ask you, are the people educated for Freedom, in the Romish schools?—can Romanists educate them for Freedom? No, no. [Loud applause.] Because the blind cannot teach to others what are the colors of the sun—no, because if the Romanists teach youth the principles of liberty, their pupils in a few years will become Protestants and good Christians, abandoning the superstition and bigotry of Romanism.

In Lower Canada the Roman Catholics have had schools for themselves ever since that country became a province of the British Empire—for more than three-quarters of a century. What are the results of their school system?—have the people freedom, and a respect for freedom? No—but they have blindness, mental slavery, mobs, riots, sticks and stones—such constitute the freedom taught in Romish Catholic schools. [Great applause.] And this will be the effect, by and by, in your America. I say, do not expect any good result from such schools. I know what they are, for I have been a Popish teacher in Italy. I have seen a statement made by Dr. Charbonnel, Romish Bishop of Toronto, in which he states that there are some 827 primary schools in the city of Rome. And then people say, "What a kind Government the Papal Government must be, to make such ample provision for education, in one city alone." But I tell you, my friends, there is not one free primary school in Rome. True, there are some schools in Rome, conducted by old men and old women, in which small children of both sexes are taught some prayers and a part of the Catechism, for from four to five or six shillings a month; but they are not taught to read or write. To acquire that knowledge the children must go to another school, where they have to pay from a dollar to a dollar and a half a month.

A few years ago there was a provision in the Prussian Constitution, which excluded every one from obtaining employment in the public service, unless they had been educated in the public schools. Then, I say to you, let Romanists have their private schools if they please, but make it a law that no one shall obtain employment in the service of the State, unless they have been educated in the public schools of the State. The lecturer then proceeded to speak of the late disgraceful scenes in Quebec and Montreal. The mob in Quebec, (said Father G.) were excited on three accounts—first, on account of the church in which I spoke, then against myself, and finally, on account of a member of the Legislature, Mr. Geo. Brown of Toronto, who approved the lectures. Brown is the leader of the Opposition in the Canadian Parliament, and so the mob thought that by putting him down and his friends, who with him loved free discussion, they could silence the opposition to the Popish administration henceforth. I say to all men, that when you find me making statements which you may deem unfounded, do not answer me with guns and sticks and stones, but with facts and arguments—as rational beings, and not as beasts and brutes and savages. An endeavor to support Romanism by such measures has a direct and certain tendency to injure their cause, at least in the eyes of all sensible men. The rioters, on coming in at the door of the Church, found a man inside, unknown, who distributed sticks to them, and another man with a crucifix in his hand, who said to each one entering the building—"Swear for the reliance of this cross that you will have the blood of his heart."

The Lecturer then went on to describe the operations of the mob at Quebec and Montreal, and expressed his heartfelt sorrow at the sad loss of life which occurred in the latter city. He stated that he received assurances on all quarters, even from the friends of those who were killed, that there was no possible blame to be attached to him. He did not go to Canada uninvited; on the contrary, he went there in compliance with numerous solicitations; and he was certain his friends who invited him anticipated (no more than he had himself) no such consequences as those which had so unhappily occurred. A respite paper in your city (said Father G.) tells me I am a bad Missionary, because if I were a good one, I would have died in support of the truth in the pulpit in Quebec. It is impossible to please every one. [Laughter] Because I was not murdered I am now displeasing to the Puseyites. If I had allowed myself to be murdered, I would have been called a coward. I choose, however, in this matter, to please myself and my dear Italy, who would mourn some little that she should lose one of her sons by the hand of an obscure assassin in a foreign land. If I thought that by putting him down and his friends, who with him loved free discussion, they could silence the opposition to the Popish administration henceforth. I say to all men, that when you find me making statements which you may deem unfounded, do not answer me with guns and sticks and stones, but with facts and arguments—as rational beings, and not as beasts and brutes and savages. An endeavor to support Romanism by such measures has a direct and certain tendency to injure their cause, at least in the eyes of all sensible men. The rioters, on coming in at the door of the Church, found a man inside, unknown, who distributed sticks to them,

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Third Annual Statement
OF THE-STATE MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Harrisburg.
As ate of the Company, May 1, 1853.....Per 6, 1853.
Premiums rec'd to May 1, 1853..... 123,330 56
Interest rec'd on Loans and bonds..... 910 19
Stationery and Office Furniture..... 1,000 00 — $126,183 26
Premiums cancelled.....$ 2,709 84
Loss, Commissions, Commissions, Re-insurance, Returned Premiums, Stationery, Printing, &c..... 17,901 81 — $ 27,864 56
Capital Stock paid in and secured..... $225,318 70
Amount of Capital..... 100,000 00
Amount of resources liable for losses..... $538,318 70
ASSETS:
Premium Notes..... $208,415 60
Bonds and Mortgages, Stocks, and other securities..... 132,853 29
Cash on hand, or in hands of agents secured by bonds..... 17,400 81
Office Furniture and stationery..... 1,000 00 — $358,318 70
Amount of adjusted claims against the Company not yet due..... $ 15,000 00
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Estate of Michael Medsker, deceased.
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION "cum A testamento annexo" upon the Estate of MICHAEL MEDSKER, late of Penn township deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, to the undersigned.
C. SNIVELY.
Penn Township, June 23, 1853. jel7 6w

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MRS. S. WILSON,
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PURE FRENCH GRAPE VINEGAR, at 50 cents per gallon, for sale at MORRIS & PATTON'S, in Diamond. There is no Vinegar manufactured in the United States equal to the above. je22

PEACH BRANDY and OLD RYE WHISKEY, of the very primest quality, for sale at MORRIS & PATTON'S, in the Diamond. je20

FIRE CRACKERS—6 1-4 cents per pack, 50 cents per dozen, 3 dozen for a dollar—at MORRIS & PATTON'S, in the Diamond.

SINGLASS—200 lbs. Cooper's Isinglass in store and for sale by
FLEMING BROTHERS.

COD FISH—10 tierces Codfish just rec'd and for sale low to close consignment by
J. T. & J. J. BOONE.

DRY APPLES—30 bushels Dry Apples, just rec'd by Railroad, and for sale by
J. T. & J. J. BOONE.

BACON—1200 lbs. assorted just rec'd and for sale by [je24] J. T. & J. J. BOONE.

SUGAR—12 hhds. N. O. Sugar in store and for sale low to close consignment, by
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MOLASSES—40 bbls. N. O. Molasses in store and for sale by
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GLASS—100 boxes 8×10, 10×12 and 10×14, in store and for sale by
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BEANS—6 bbls. for sale by
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