'SBURGH GAZETTE.

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THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 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.*

THE DEFENDERS AND APOLOGISTS OF ROMANISM.

The *Journal* is very much averse to what it calls "this devilish spirit of religious hatred." Why has not the editor the justice to say on whose head the blame of this hatred rests? Shall Protestants be charged with this "devilish spirit," because, taking warning from the history of the past, and from present facts in other countries, they fear the worst from the rapid increase of Popery in this land, and lift a rebuking voice against it? Charity is a divine trait when it covers with the mantle of love the frailties of erring mortals; but there can be no charity for sin, no toleration of principles which strike at the very root of civil and religious freedom. The *Journal* deprecates all agitation, and it denounces the Lecturer as a "bully" and speaks of the Gazette as having an "axe to grind". What idle offence of Gavazzi and the Gazette? The one comes here to tell us what he knows of Romanism in Italy, and to warn us of the danger which he sees impending over us from the rapid spread of Popery. The other publishes his lecture and defends his mission, and opposes the encroachments of Romanism universally. Romanists, of course, are offended, and raise an excitement, and endeavor to quench the eloquence of the Lecturer in his own blood. This arouses the *Journal*, not to defend free discussion, but to protest against the Lecturer and against the "devilish spirit of religious hatred," and to denounce the Gazette as "having an axe to grind."

Why are the *Journal's* sympathies always on the side of Romanism? Why was it found on the side of Archbishop Hughes and every Catholic priest and press in the country, against Kossuth? Why was it silent on the school question, while it admitted the letters of Bishop O'Connor at length into its columns? And why do we find it denouncing the eloquent Italian patriot in terms of virulence which no Romish press in the country has imitated? If the editor is opposed to agitation, why does he agitate? If he abhors the "devilish spirit of religious hatred," why does he outrage the feelings of every true Protestant by insulting those men whom they delight to honor? Kossuth and Gavazzi, both of them, were received by the Protestant clergymen of the country with generous confidence, and with warm expressions of sympathy. Their churches were opened to them, and they presented addresses to the former in large bodies, an honor rarely paid to any man. They were honored as the representatives of persecuted Protestants in Europe, and for their own personal worth and burning eloquence. Have these Protestant clergymen no rights or feelings? Are they patiently to submit to a reflection upon themselves, while stigma is cast upon those whom they honor?

The editor of the *Journal* may possibly live long enough to learn that there is and can be no place between error and truth, and between Popery and religious and civil freedom. It is impossible there should be peace. Peace is the triumph of Popery. Protestantism wages war upon the civil and religious rights of no man. Popery wages eternal war upon both. Popery is never at peace with Protestantism. While Protestantism is at peace with Popery the power of the Pope is progressing. The onward march of Popery in this country, for the last ten years is one of the marvels of the age, and yet the *Journal* deplores any opposition. Even a lecturer against Popery is a "bully," and a paper which ventures to defend him has an "axe to grind!"

The *Journal* sees no danger in Popery—the question of danger is even not worth consideration. Well, we think it is, and are not afraid to consider it, even though we suffer under the imputation of having "an axe to grind." Will the editor of the *Journal* look the question in the face? The Catholic church is at present the greatest foe to liberty in the world. Will the *Journal* deny this? In all Papal countries the people are debased and oppressed, in proportion to the supremacy of the Catholic faith. Italy, the very seat of Popery, is ground under the iron heel of a savage despotism. The people are almost wholly sunk in idolatry or have relapsed into infidelity, and their moral sensibilities are nearly destroyed. The Rev. L. Tuckar, D.D., of Boston, who is travelling in Europe, in a letter in the last *Boston Traveler*, gives the following graphic account, which the editor of the *Journal* will hardly gainsay:

"In the fine arts, there is not in all Italy an independent, original genius in sculpture or painting. They are close, servile, rigid copyists of the old masters. Priests are as numerous as the ruins which surround them, and look about as desolate and forlorn. Professor Dalrymple and myself one day visited one of the largest of the Franciscan monasteries, and asked one of the monks by whom their order was established. He replied, "by *Elijah* and *Moses*, who had a dream that they must adore the Virgin." But, we replied, "Moses and Elijah were not *contemporary*." This seemed utterly to confound him, nor could he solve the mystery. The truth is, many of them are so ignorant, I do not believe they can tell whether David lived before or after Christ, or what relation the Christian Era has to our Saviour, or whether it relates to him at all.

"On our way from Rome to Florence, the moment we left the Roman States for the Tuscan territory, we seemed to leave all the beggars behind us. I asked a very intelligent Italian physician, who resided in Rome, the reason. "Only" said he, "Tuscany is governed by a *Man*—Rome by the *Devil*." And this is the feeling generally entertained toward the Pope. Were it not for French bayonets, there would be a revolution in less than three months, which would drive the Pope again from Rome, to return no more.

"The religion of all the Italian States is not the religion of Jesus Christ by any means, but the religion of the Virgin Mary. Perhaps fifty or a hundred prayers are addressed to her, where there is one addressed to the *Savior*. Indeed, the Savior is comparatively scarcely mentioned at all. Moral purity is scarcely known. No Sabbath, no institutions, no restraints, no public sentiment to throw checks and balances around the wayward passions and lawless actions of men. It is a country that must ultimately sink with the weight of its own accumulated iniquity. Millions and millions of money are expended upon their numerous and magnificent churches, which are gorgeous and dazzling beyond all you can possibly imagine. In one of the old churches in Bologna, I saw the roof lined with the gold which Columbus gave on his return from his first voyage to America."

Now this same Popery which has degraded and ruined the fairest part of Europe, has secured a fine foothold in this country. Their numbers are now estimated at two or three millions, with numerous Archbishops and Bishops, and Priests who are numbered by thousands. Their churches dot the whole land, and they already wield immense power in our elections. This immense body are moved as a unit, by one head, and that head a foreign potentate, who is regarded by them as God's Vicegerent on earth. This gives to them immense power when any object is to be accomplished. Will the *Journal* consider that every true Catholic believes that he is dependent for salvation on the absolution of a Priest, and that the power of the Priest thus becomes almost absolute, and that it is the doctrine of the church, that heresy must be extirpated. Every Bishop swears allegiance to the Pope, and solemnly promises to use all means in his power to extirpate heresy. This is no unmeaning ceremony. It is a tangible, impressive fact, a duty which will be performed as rapidly as circumstances will permit. There is no mistaking what the church means by the phraseology, "extirpating heresy." The bloody dungeons of the Inquisition in which heresy was truly extirpated in Spain and Italy unfold a meaning which none but the wilfully blind can mistake.

The *Journal* charges, that we put all the blame of the conflict upon Papacy. This is true. We do. And is not the blame correctly placed? Will the *Journal* never learn that Protestantism subjects no man to civil pains and penalties for opinion's sake? It recognizes the great principle of the right of private interpretation, and of private opinion. On the contrary, the Romish church subjects every man in every place where she has the power, to persecution and imprisonment and death for presuming to deny her authority, and for questioning her claims as a Christian Church. She denies the right of private interpretation and of private judgment in matters of faith, and she has quenched millions of lives in fire and blood, for no other crime than for appealing from the tribunal of the Priest to that of Christ. Are we not then justified in laying the blame of the conflict upon the Papacy? When the Papacy will grant free toleration in Rome, and permit Protestants to preach the Gospel that Paul preached in the Forum, and to establish Churches, and to circulate the Bible in Italy, with the same freedom which Catholics do in America; when the claim of a right to coerce men to embrace the idolatrous faith of Rome is given up, and all molestation by civil and political pains and penalties is forever discarded, and denounced as unscriptural and unjust, then we will withdraw our opposition. Whatever may be our differences, there may be peace between us. But there can be no peace where one of the parties *is in a state of perpetual war and of constant aggression!*

We now turn to the *Pittsburgh Catholic* again, and quote the following extract from the last number of that paper:

"The kind of 'arguments, facts and jokes,' which the Gazette would, if he could, aim at our heads, may be understood from his issue of the 18th instant, in which he thinks, with the Philadelphia Daily Register, that it would be a very advisable thing to get the Legislature to tell us how to take care of our own funds. He is a sweet, good natured, harmless joker, this editor of the Gazette, and his notices of Catholic lectures are, as a general thing, quite funny."

The question of church property, here referred to, is becoming of very serious import. It is well known that all the property of the Catholic church, in every diocese, is held by the bishop, who is the creation and the creature and servant of the Pope, a foreign potentate. There is no limit to the amount of this property but the ability to obtain it. Whatever is acquired by bequest, by donation, by purchase, whether of churches, or schools, or parsonages, or hospitals, or houses and lands of whatever description, all is in the hands of the bishop, who is the legal owner and has the sole control, subject only to the commands of his lord the Pope. Immense properties have already been acquired, and the amount is increasing daily, and as none is alienated, the power of these servants of the Pope is becoming very great, and is justly creating alarm.

A Protestant church holds property by means of trustees, who are usually incorporated, and the amount they can hold is limited to a small sum, and is confined solely to a church, a parsonage and a grave-yard. The Romish Bishops holding every thing in their own name, there is no limit to their acquisition, or to the power it gives over their flocks. But there are some difficulties in the way, which it is proposed to remove by legislation, and this is what the *Catholic* refers to above. The struggle is now waging in New York, and is attracting almost universal attention. We find the following statement of its merits in a communication to the *New York Times*, to which we call the attention of every reader who desires to guard the liberties of his country.

"The Archbishop of New York holds all the property of the Church under his jurisdiction; and in reality, in a very absolute and personal control. He is officially extending that possession, and strengthening that ecclesiastical tenure every year. The law does not now recognise the Bishop and his successors as a *Corporation sole*. In consequence, he is obliged to devise some plan like the following: He makes a will, or executes a deed, bequeathing the property to his successors, and vests it in trustees, whose duty is to make the legal transfer; and with this act their power virtually ceases. This is obviously troublesome and hazardous. The property of the Church is too much under individual power, and there is liability to fraud and mistake in the tranfer. Hence, comes the need of the Statute, which constitutes the Bishop and his successors a perpetual corporation, and the tenure of the property, vested in them, a legal and inalienable right.

"The *seeming* here is, that it might as well be granted, and that made legally secure for our Roman brethren, which, at present is open to hazard. Were it any other body, this could be done, and no essential evil grow out of it; because in no other church, or religious body, is the property concentrated in one official. They are aggregates of independent corporations, created and governed by the act provided for that purpose; which act restrains the amount of income. In the Roman church all this is evaded, and unlimited property and income—held without responsibility to Legislative check—is vested in the control of one spiritual headship.

"But the *reality* is even worse. It is actual MONTMAIN; and every evil from that frightful tenure will be legalized, if this act is passed.—The Roman Catholic Church is a *dead hand*. It holds for ever, what it gets, to the religious use and purpose. It cannot transfer, so that it shall change hands, and again revert to any temporal or common use. It is constantly accumulating The amount now held in this State, could it be computed, would shock the reflective mind, and create intense alarm for the results. It would dwarf every other mammoth monopoly. The "Archbishop of New York," in his perpetual succession, may suck in half the landed estate of the city—clutch it in his hand, *dead* for release; *living* for power. The Roman Church is a *government*." For its members I have respect, and certainly, no thought that should abridge the freest and happiest exercise of their religious opinions. From its dogmas I should have no apprehension in a free propagation of their merits.

For its concentrated invincible Government, which acknowledges and pays only a secondary allegiance to any temporal government, I have a deep and growing dread. No Protestant freedom of inquiry and truthfulness can resist it. That subile Church will take upon her lips all the words of the freest heart, and will allow her members, apparently, to hold and joy in the same sentiments. She places herself in all her aggressive requests—whether to keep the Bible from the people—overturn the Common Schools, in order to make the share of the money tributary to their own use—influence our elections, or legalize her vast mortmain possessions,—in all these, and, those demands, large and more portentous, yet to come, the Roman Church puts herself on seeming ground of great principles, which are artfully pleaded, and which we would bite off our tongues rather than repudiate, but which we feel, insinuatively, are only instruments in her hands, to strengthen the power and adorn the influence of a religious Despot, which must cease to be, before it can cease to crave, and appropriate all power—spiritual and temporal."

These are facts, not fancies They are tangible, fearful realities. Whether Bishop O'Connor possesses the power in this State, which Archbishop Hughes is seeking for in New York, we do not know, but we fear he does. If he does not, any demand for it should be resisted. If he does, the power should be revoked without delay. Such power cannot be permitted without extreme danger to our institutions.

Enough for the present, though the subject is by no means exhausted, "Junius," with his powerful pen, has also noticed this subject of "mortmain," and we commend his remarks to the notice of any who may think we are too easily alarmed on this subject.

We stated the other day that the time occupied in passing from Wheeling to Baltimore was 28 hours. We are unable to name specifically the authority for our statement, but we found it as we gave it, in some paper published in the neighborhood of Wheeling. The *Baltimore American* says that the schedule time, between those two points is 19 hours, and that this is rarely exceeded. We accept the correction of the *American*, but with the assurance to that respectable paper that if we had not thought our authority reliable for the statement it refers to, we should not have published it.

THE UNION states that it did not decline publishing the call for the meeting at Broadhurst's, that call not having been offered there for publication. The democrat who gave us our information was laboring under an impression to the contrary, but of course must have been mistaken.

The *Beaver Argus*, an old acquaintance of ours, has donned a new dress, and looks quite renovated.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

"*Prismatics*, by Richard Hayward. Illustrated with wood engravings from designs by Elliot, Darley, Kensett, Hicks and Rossiter. New York: Appleton & Co."

This is a collection of the fugitive pieces of the author, the most of which we believe have been previously published. There are tales, essays, and poetry, all of which possess considerable literary merit, and we look upon the work as a valuable addition to American literature. Messrs. Appleton & Co. have brought it out in fine style. We have seldom examined a better specimen of American art in printing and binding.

"BIRCH and his Young Friends. By William M. Thackeray. A work of drollery, fun and keen satire." By the same publisher.

"CYRILLA. *A Tale.* By the author of the "Initials." This is a tale by an English author, with the three volumes complete in one. The scenes are laid in the east of Europe. Published by D. Appleton & Co.

The above works just received and for sale by A. H. English & Co.

"HERALD OF PROHIBITION."—This is the title of a Campaign Temperance paper started in Philadelphia to advance the cause of the Maine Law in this State. It is published by the Executive Committee appointed by the State Temperance Convention, and is furnished at $5 per thousand.

THE JOURNAL'S TREATMENT OF KOSSUTH.—The *Journal* was not long in presenting evidence of its hatred to KOSSUTH, and of its total disposition to hold up to ridicule a man than whom none has suffered more for the cause of civil and religious liberty in modern times. The *Journal* of yesterday says:

"But the greatest sin of the late Administration in the way of "negative policy" was turning the cold shoulder to LUDWIG KOSSUTH, Mrs *and* Mr. PULSKY, and Company, when they modestly asked for a war with Russia, Austria, and any other despotism that chose to take part in the fight. The President and his Cabinet were so stony-hearted, that they absolutely would not take up the cause of the "down trodden peoples." Of Europe, even after the muskets were bought and the saddles contracted for, which were to shoot and ride over all the enemies of Freedom"

No man with gentlemanly feelings will mock and ridicule the unfortunate. Gov. KOSSUTH is now an exile from his home and his country. He has suffered all that a man can suffer for the cause of human liberty, and the deliverance of his Fatherland from oppression. In the quiet retirement of his retreat near London he is watching for a moment to strike a blow for his country. His misfortunes and sorrows, if not his cause, claim forbearance from his enemies.—America is the last country in the world that ought to fling reproach upon a great man of the People, who in the Providence of God has been put forth as the Apostle of Liberty.

If the Journal, however, cannot restrain its malice, it ought to have the decency to state KOSSUTH fairly. He asked for no war with Russia. He merely requested a declaration of our sympathy for struggling liberty in Europe, and that we could not look with indifference upon the intervention of third parties to crush a people struggling for independence. This was all that he considered necessary to protect the friends of liberty from the fate of Hungary.—Whatever may be said of the policy of granting his request, there was certainly no impropriety in his making it. He came to a free people to plead the cause of his distressed countrymen, and it was fitting his plea should be considered with respect. It was so, generally. The exceptions were mostly those who were most fierce in the support of the Compromise and the Fugitive Slave Law, and whose sympathisers are always with Archbishop Hughes, and who deride the people of Europe as unfit to enjoy liberty. If ever a struggle for liberty arises in this country, these persons will be found siding with its foes.

THE HIGHER LAW.—Rev. Orville Dewey, a Unitarian preacher, lately stationed at Washington City, has concluded his temporary arrangements with the Unitarian Society of that city, and on Sunday last preached his farewell sermon. The National Intelligencer contains a notice of it, from which we take the following:

"The text was John, chap. 8, verse 31 and 32, and from it the preacher deduced the true principles of all genuine freedom—principles marvellously different from those which are daily and most sedulously urged by hundreds of publications in this republican land, claiming, and we suppose unhappily acquiring, credence and confidence. Conscience, rectitude, truth, integrity, justice, these are the bases of real freedom; all else, no matter what its shows or pretences, is deceptive. *Loyalty to conscience is the only badge of the true patriot, and in a right state of things truth will not be trodden under foot of interest or opinion, any more than one would think of plucking down the stars of heaven to pave the streets of a city.*"

The passage we have *italicised* expresses the doctrine of the "higher law" in clear and bold language; and we are rejoiced that its enunciation in such unmistakable tones should come from Dr. Dewey, who has all along been classed with "lower-law" divines. Gradually, one by one, as it were, those who took ground against the "higher law" doctrine at first, are coming over to its support; and although they venture to make no practical application of it, it is hoped that they will not shrink from faithfully applying it, as occasion offer. "Loyalty to conscience," as Dr. Dewey says, *is* "the only badge of the true patriot," and he is not only no patriot, but an enemy of his country, who suffers *any* consideration to override the claims of that monitor. Conscience is the "higher law" to which all good citizens owe allegiance.

THE STRIKE on the Portage Road is over.—The disbursing agents of the State have raised the money necessary to pay the laborers their back dues, and they have returned to work.—We hope, now that Mr. Clover has recovered from his illness, that Col. Hopkins' resolutions may be considered, and future frauds on the workingmen be prevented; but we have no hope that the rascality heretofore prevalent in that den of corruption will be ferreted out and punished. It would never do to let the deeds of prominent democrats there be held up to the light; the party would suffer by it, and to prevent such a catastrophe justice must be cheated of her due. All attempts at investigation will be smothered, as they were in the legislature last winter. For some time to come, the disgraceful speculations on the hire of laboring men will not be repeated, and that particular branch of robbery must remain temporarily under a cloud: but brakeness in some other branch will compensate for it. The Portage Road is a grand political hospital, to which those who are lame, or crippled, or diseased in their resources are sent for a renewal of their pecuniary health; and no effort will be made by those in power to effect any change that will deprive them of an institution of such partisan value. The Portage Road last year cost the State more than it earned; but "the party" profits by it, and the State is rich and willing to be plucked.

DR. DEWEY.—The *National Intelligencer* understands that Dr. Dewey will make a tour through the West, occupying the greater part of a year, during which time the people of the West will be afforded opportunities to hear pronounced those admirable "Lowell Lectures" which so instructed and delighted all who heard them. Dr. Dewey will meet with a hearty welcome in the region to which he proposes to bend his steps.

WHEAT CROP.—Wheat cutting has already been commenced in this neighborhood; we notice several fields, adjacent to town, in shock. So far as our observation has extended, the fields laying around the borough, and the plains below, give promise of a fair yield.—*Beaver Argus.*

The harvest has fairly commenced in Jersey and Madison counties Wheat in Greene and Macoupin will be ready for cutting by the middle of next week. In Macoupin county, and the eastern parts of Greene and Jersey, the crops are splendid. In the western part of these two counties the fly and cheat have injured it, in spots; still, the yield there will be good. A gentleman just from Sangamon and Morgan counties, states that he has heard no complaint of the fly or cheat in that region, and that the yield will be fine.

A farmer from Greenfield, Greene county, was regretting the heavy wheat yield, yesterday. He says so much is being raised, they will get nothing for it. No fears of that, we can assure him. Judging from all we can learn, up to this time, there will be a glorious harvest this year, of grain, fruit and vegetables.—*Alton Courier, of Saturday.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1853.

The rest of *our* intended wars has been judiciously removed to a safe distance. Since my last it has become known that Hon. B. J. Walker, ex Senator, ex Secretary, ex-financier, and latterly a gentleman at large, has been appointed minister plenipotentiary to China, with all the powers and honors which any minister can have for transacting great affairs of State. China is in motion! Young China has risen upon the old Fogies, or Ming administration, demanding not only offices and reforms, but proclaiming war to the knife and the knife to the hilt upon the old set of rulers and all their followers. Now the question is, or is to be, or ought to be, as we may gather from the various young American organs, shall the United States intervene between the old men and the new men of the far off celestial realm? We must have war, that is settled; but where to begin, that is the point. What quarrel offers the best opening for our belligerency, or whose lands and goods can we most safely devastate, rob, despoil, and annex. The Mexicans are really a poor set of Greasers, and they have little beside square miles of white sand, gravelly ridges, and cactus bottom to offer to our cupidity. Cuba is very well in its way, but is watched by the most vigilant *Cerberi* that ever stood guard over a bone. The Sandwich Island group would be a *bonne bouche*, but nothing more, and, in short, it is plain we must go in quest of prey to the other side of the world. Accordingly, Mr. Walker is sent out to reconnoitre, spy out, and re-annex. He will go straight to Shanghai, and thence to whatever point in the flowery land he may decide best adapted to become the centre of his schemes. Not only will he exercise diplomatic jurisdiction over that region, but his commission is said to confer a sort of pre-visionary vice-regal authority over all the countries and islands of the sea which we expect or may hope to get on that side of the Globe. To back him up, and to add the *fortiter in re* to the *tortuus in modo*, democratic rumor has associated with Mr. Walker, Commodore Stuart, "old Ironsides," who is to have command of the American fleets, not only on the China station, but of all portions of our navy which may be employed on the Japan expedition and in the North Pacific.

My own settled belief about all these stories, is, that they contain far more of humbug than truth. The most likely solution of the questions which they present is, that the prospects of a war with Mexico, never very brilliant, have faded into the sober tints of an amicable negotiation; and that as rumors of battle abroad are thought to be a good thing wherewith to amuse the minds of our "fierce democracie," it has been thought best to display this thin sulphur streak in the far East, as a substitute for the hard knocks at home. The last news from China seems to indicate that the old fogies are getting rather the better of the Young 'uns; that the impetuous diplomacy of Colonel Marshall and Bayard Taylor in the intervention line has been cooled by barren results, and crisp instructions from home; and there will be no occasion for filibusterism on the part of Mr. Walker. In respect to old Ironsides, it is certain that he has no disposition to take part in any new crusade for the extension of the area of freedom. He has been appointed to the command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and will enter upon the duties of the station in about a couple of months.

The President lingers like an unquiet shade about the White House, although troops of workmen have been for a week ravaging its interior, with a view to ultimate repairs and improvements. He has been very unwell, but is said to be improving. When the pressure of business will admit of his absence from his papers, he will go over to Georgetown to seek a brief repose in a cottage. Post-Master General Campbell has had the usual sedimentary attack, but is said to be recovering. He also has lodgings at Georgetown, which is to Washington what Brooklyn Heights and Staten Island are to New York, and Greenwich and Ramsgate to London.

There is a revival of the rumor that Borland intends to bilk the administration, and not go to Central America at all. If he should not leave the Senate, that body will experience a disappointment keener than that of the patriots who went for Pierce because the Union was in danger, and in the hope of office. Mr Beelen, of your city, Secretary of the legation to Central America, has returned to Washington, and Ipresume is ready to set out. He, of course, can not go without his principal. It is said that Borland delays resigning his seat in the Senate for the purpose of defeating Mr. Johnson, the popular member of the House from Arkansas, who is a candidate for his place.

Ned Burke's insurrection against the Pierce democracy in New Hampshire, does not produce a deep sensation in Washington. Ned is a crors, sour, and desperately selfish subject, and has turned against Pierce for a variety of good and sufficient reasons. In the first place Burke wanted to be Senator. Pierce laid the plans which made Atherton Senator. Then Burke, notwithstanding the quarrel, applied to Pierce for an office, and Pierce declined bestowing it. Then Burke wanted a relative appointed, and still Pierce said no. Could such a man have greater provocation? As long as Burke remains down in New Hampshire he will do no harm and excite little attention, for the power of the Central Government has become so great that provincial denunciations against its chief produce little effect; but if he comes to Washington to edit Beverly Tucker's paper as he threatens, he may give trouble. The "Nationals" are truly in a bad way. Poor fellows, it is rare fun for outsiders to witness their contortions, and to hear their lamentations. This Burke is a fair example of them. A great pretender to purity, a great opposer of Galphins and Gardiners in public. Sanctified hypocrite! He was chief lobby man for Ritchie in his printing robbery, and for the steam mail contracts, after having been a zealous and busy speaker and writer against them. But he was an anti-Free-Soiler and a Union man, so he was; and his services in behalf of the first interest procured for him a good office, and because he cannot trade on his unionism for another under Gen. Pierce, he turns against his party and its President, snarling and snapping as he runs like a dog kicked from a meat basket. The Castle Garden Committees and the Union Clubs turned out thousands of national men on the same pattern. Honest men laugh while they weep.

Every day developes some step in the Romish conspiracy against the civil and religious freedom of our country. I know of no more really formidable movement than that now making in the New York Legislature, designed to vest in the hands of the Romanist Bishops all the monies and property of the congregations required for church purposes. Nobody can be so blindly ignorant of the papal system as not to know that every thing given to John Hughes or any other dignitary of the Roman Church in the United States is practically given to and vested in Pius IX, the temporal prince of Rome, as well as head of the pretended Catholic Church. This scheme of concentrating lands and property in the hands of the Church has been in all ages and all countries the source and bulwark of its power. The short-sighted liberality of the Protestants in Germany in respect to Church property, and the estates of adherents to that Church, stopped the progress of the reformation in the country of its origin. The rapacity of the clergy and their infamous abuse of their privileges as confessors and attendants on dying persons, reached such a pitch in England four or five hundred years since, as to threaten to absorb all the lands of the kingdom. This danger gave rise to the statutes of mortmain, and other laws prohibiting the accumulation of property in priestly hands. And yet with all this experience before them such papers as the N. Y. Tribune are sagerly praising this Popish land monopoly upon the Legislature. Why cannot the Romish congregations hold and manage their own property as Protestant sects in this country do?—No single reason can be adduced why they cannot. But the convenience and the rights of the congregations and the individual worshipper are not the things sought for by the Jesuitical advocates of the Roman Catholic Church property bill. They want to vest the whole in the Bishops in order to break down all power and independence in the congregations and the local priesthood now and for the future, and to make them more completely incapable of resisting intended Popish aggressions, as well upon their rights and liberties as upon those of Protestants. Again, in a short time we shall begin to send open and regular contributions to Rome, for the support of the Pope and his hierarchy there.—This plan of putting all church property in the hands of the bishops will be an indispensable facility for the collection of the tribute. We have already had in this country several rather memorable controversies between the clergy and the laity of the Roman Church about temporalities. Last year there were serious fights in Buffalo, and, I believe, Cincinnati, on this protension of the bishops. The latter, it seems, were not satisfied with the results of those contests, and now coolly invoke the power of the State, to aid them in robbing the laity of their just control over their own property. With an assurance that is almost incredible they pour into the lobbies of Protestant Legislatures and ask for laws to confer American property on the sovereign of Rome.

This struggle is coming to a point. I have little confidence, almost none at all, in the sincerity of those persons among us who assert they perceive no danger from papal aggression in the United States. In no other country in the world is it making such progress, in none other does it threaten such terrible and bloody results. How can any intelligent man doubt that the Roman priesthood is now contemplating the most ruthless persecution of Protestantism in every form in America, when their most trusted organs themselves daily proclaim such a purpose? The arrogant Brownson, the sanguinary bigot and insolent blackguard who edits Bishop Hughes' organ in New York, and every Romish editor from Boston to St. Louis, speaking by authority and direction of their bishops, as they themselves say, declare in every number of their journal that they will persecute as soon as they get the power; that freedom of religious opinion and Protestant dissent are crimes which their church will punish, with death if necessary; and that toleration and religious liberty are Protestant heresies and follies which they will suppress and eradicate by the sword and the rack if ecclesiastical denunciations will not effect the object. Such are the declarations made by the regularly constituted organs of the Romish Church every week and almost every day. They are copied in our political and religious papers, they are commented upon and endorsed; they are never retracted and never denied. That they fully express and exemplify the spirit of the church is proved by the facts that no bishop or priest disclaims them, though put forth in the names of bishops and priests; no meetings of Romanist laity repudiate them and call with indignant vehemence for the exercise of priestly discipline upon the authors of them. In view of these things it is simply impossible to doubt that either Romanism must be resisted and its tendencies and purposes placed under some sort of restraint *now*, or the liberties and peace of our Republic will be lost.—Romish persecution *has already come!* Men are slain in the street for listening to temperate and truthful representations against that churches. The rack, the inquisition, and every other horrible instrument of its policy are in prospect. New St. Bartholomews and Smithfields are threatened, and the dark vista closes with the national degradation, the besotted ignorance, and the disgusting superstition which reign in every country where the papal authority bears undisputed sway, as in Naples, Italy and Spain.

JUNIUS.

Oakland Property for Sale.—This property is situate about half a mile from the city line, fronting on the Pittsburgh Farmers and Mechanics' Turnpike Road, bounded on the south and east by lands of James Craft, Esq., and on the north by A. P. Childs, Esq., containing about SIX ACRES. It is covered with Fruit Trees of the choicest kinds, many of them in full bearing. There is a comfortable two-story Dwelling House, with other buildings; also, an abundance of Grape, Raspberry and Strawberry Vines, of good quality. I will dispose of the above property altogether, or divide it to suit purchasers.

THOMAS M. CANTWELL.

je29,3tm — No. 119 Water street.

Lots For Sale.

Fine locations for Summer Residences at private sale, until the 20th instant at 6 o'clock P.M., at 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 Birmingham Field Plank Road and the Monongahela river, now laid out in lots of three, two and a half, and two acres, by R. E. McGowan. Terms of payment made easy, or but a small amount of the purchase money will be required in hand. Inquire of

H. D. KING, Trustee.

jel2,3tdap

More Home Testimony.—Mr. Solomons: Sir—I think it no more than an act of justice to you as well as to the American community to state, the SPECTACLES I bought of you suit me well. I find my sight much improved. I can read a small print with them for any length of time without fatigue by any means. Should my sight continue to improve by the use of them, I have no doubt but I shall be able to read without them in a short time. Yours, truly,

T. MOUNDER.

Allegheny City, June 25, 1853.

I have used Mr. Solomons' EYE GLASSES for a very brief period, with decided advantage, and have no hesitation in stating that a defective vision of long standing, viz: a weak and diseased optic nerve, is belonging vision and pain. I have no comfortable hear testimony to their excellency and accuracy, as also to Mr. Solomon's skill as a practical Optician, and the wonderful facility with which he adapts his Glasses to the various peculiarities of vision.

R. BURNS,

June 27, 1853. — No. 54 Wayne street, 4th church.

Worms! Worms!!—A great many learned treatises have been written explaining the origin of and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely an epoch of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research. Many medical publications are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted however, that after all, a mode of expelling these reptiles, is more important than their presence is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to the origin. The expelling agent has at length been found—Dr. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE is the much sought after specific, and has already received all other medicines, its efficacy being universally acknowledged by medical practitioners. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for *Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge*, and take none else. All other Vermifuges are spurious, or worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also the celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, also, from the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,

Pittsburgh, Pa. — Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood street.

jel5

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 faltering when I say they more than answer my expectations. I have had occasion to read by candlelight for more than half an hour at any time before I got these Glasses. Since I got these, 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 the use of my name at any time for reference. I am, sir, truly yours,

HENRY EARL, Wharf Master, Pittsburgh.

P. S. I forgot to mention that my wife is greatly benefitted by the pair she got, and equally pleased. jl416

We believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease which flesh is heir to. KIER'S PETROLEUM or ROCK OIL, put up in bottles, from the great laboratory, condensed deep in the dark recesses of Mother Earth, is, without doubt, one of the greatest of Nature's remedies. Read the following testimony, given by a grateful parent:

PLEASANT VALLEY, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1852.

Mr. S. M. Kier—Sir: I have sold all your Petroleum, or Rock Oil, some two months past, and have been looking for your agent ever since. Your Rock Oil has sold more than any other patent medicine in this place. Many persons speak highly of it. Some say it has cured them of Fits and Dyspepsia. Some say it has cured their lame shoulders, Rheumatism, Pain in the side, Spitting of Blood, Liver Complaint, Bowel Complaint, Piles, Ague and Fever, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Sore Throat, Sore Breast, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, Sore Legs, Sore Feet, Sore Back, Sore Head, Sore Mouth, Sore Nipples, Sore Stomach, Sore Bowels, Sore Lungs, Sore Kidneys, Sore Bladder, Sore Nose, Sore Fingers, Sore Toes