PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 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. R. McCLURE, *Of Franklin County.*

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

A List of the appointments of the Preachers of the Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. Church, made at the late session in Steubenville, will be found on our first page, to-day.

The Communication of "Observer" has been received, and shall have prompt attention.

PROTESTANTISM AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—Under this head, the "*Pittsburgh Catholic*" indulges in some strictures upon some remarks we made last week, in which we said that "the Protestant Church, throughout the world, acknowledges the perfect freedom of every man to choose his own religious faith, without any let or hindrance from any political or civil authority."

This declaration the "Catholic" denies, as follows:

"This is not true, never was true and we venture to say, never will be true of Protestantism. Wherever it has had the power, it has persecuted for conscience sake; it does so now, and it is too true to its instincts to do otherwise in the future. It has persecuted not merely in a spirit of retaliation or in self-defence, as Catholics have generally done, but calmly and deliberately, when in the enjoyment of full power, and in perfect security. It has hallowed persecution in the writings of its founders and dignified it by the sanction of its Ecclesiastical Synods. It has persecuted Catholics and caused the blood of its own offspring to flow in torrents, at every one knows who has read history, outside of Peter Parley and the Public Schools."

In support of this positive declarations the "Catholic" proceeds to state that certain disabilities are yet visited upon Catholics in England, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Prussia. Whether the "Catholic" is correct in its assertions we have not the means at hand of ascertaining; but admitting that it states the truth, without exaggeration, which we can hardly believe, still it does not controvert the truth of our declaration. We were not speaking of what Protestantism had done, but of what *it is*—nor of what Protestant governments do, but of what Protestants teach.

If the "Catholic" can show that any respectable Protestant Church holds and teaches that the religion of Christ admits or allows of persecution for opinion's sake, or that it teaches that man should be coerced or punished by the civil authority, or by ecclesiastical courts legalized by the Government and armed with a power of punishment, then we will admit that we were mistaken. We admitted that in some countries where there was an established religion there were disabilities inflicted upon dissenters. This is not the fault of Protestantism so much as of the Government, and of the spirit of the age in which the laws were enacted. They grew partly out of the principles of Romanism, and were instituted mainly to defend the government and people from the unceasing warfare of the Papacy upon the religious rights of all men. If the Papacy will continue to wage upon the rights of others and upon the great principles of civil and religious liberty, Catholics have no reason to complain that Governments in self-defence visit them with disabilities.

We were comparing, in the paragraph the Catholic quotes from, the principles of Romanism and the principles of Protestantism as regards civil and religious liberty, and if all the statements of the "Catholic" are true with regard to Protestantism in past times and in relation to certain Protestant governments at present, it does not invalidate our position.

It will be remarked by the reader that the "Catholic" does not deny that the Papal Church does persecute for opinion's sake, and that it is utterly opposed to the principle of religious liberty. It would be glad, if it could, to involve Protestantism in the disgrace of the "bad eminence" of its own church, but the truths of history, thanks to the education furnished by the Common Schools, defeat its effort.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—We ask the especial attention of our citizens to the address of the Local Committee which we publish to-day. We trust the appeal to the generous hospitality of our citizens will not be made in vain, but that there will be a friendly rivalry in the effort to secure the privilege of entertaining the delegates to the Convention. Pittsburgh will be visited for the first time, probably, by many eminent literary and scientific men, from every section of the Union, and the impression made will be transmitted all over the country, and if favorable, will advance the credit and ultimate prosperity of the city.

The National Scientific Association is to meet in Cleveland the week following the meeting in Pittsburgh. Very many of the eminent scientific gentlemen are members of both Associations, and others will be present on their way to Cleveland, the arrangement of the two Associations near together having been devised for the purpose of giving the privilege to the members of each Association to attend that of the other.

Every intelligent citizen will therefore appreciate the great honor and privilege which is conferred on us by the assembling of the State and National Associations in this city, and will hasten to relieve the anxiety of the local Committee, by offering to entertain as many members of the Convention as they can, conveniently accommodate. Our Hotels will be crowded with strangers who will attend the Convention as spectators.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—We are informed that more building is going on in the two cities and vicinity this season than ever before, except the year of the great Fire. The most of the improvements, also, are of the most substantial and splendid character; many of the buildings, churches, *etc.* will long remain the ornament and pride of the city. Notwithstanding we have some croakers among us, we yet see every where evidences of a steady advance in population, wealth, and business. We wish we could say we were advancing equally fast in morality and sobriety.

Among the improvements we are pleased to learn that the unsightly buildings on the west side of Market street, between the Diamond and Fifth streets, are to give place to a block of splendid stores. The occupants have already moved, and the workmen are tearing down the old buildings. Our friends J. B. M'Fadden & Son, have removed their Jewelry Store temporarily to No. 62 Market street, to the store lately occupied by A. A. Mason & Co. We have not learned the location of the other occupants of the buildings to be demolished.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES—Editors may sometimes make mistakes, and reporters frequently do; but telegraphic reports are invariably reliable. An instance in point is furnished by the telegraphic column of the Philadelphia *Register*, of the 6th. A despatch headed "The Fourth in Pittsburgh" commences as follows:

"PITTSBURGH, July 5.—The Fourth passed off with the usual amount of fights. A large number of heads were broken, but no lives are known to have been lost. Several persons were cut severely, if not dangerously.

"The river is in fine navigable order, and business is very brisk."

Every merchant and river man about Pittsburgh will be glad to hear the intelligence contained in the last paragraph.

☞ [illegible] has been nominated for Congress in the [illegible] District of the first

OUR BOOK TABLE.

"Discoveries among the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon, with travels in Armenia, Kurdistan, and the Desert: being the result of a second expedition undertaken for the trustees of the British Museum. B. Layard, M. P., with maps, plans and illustrations." Harpers.

How wonderful are the discoveries made by Layard upon the sites of those ancient cities which have lain buried for ages beneath heaps of rubbish! It would seem as if the author of the Bible had determined to pour such a flood of light upon that book that its verity should be admitted by all men. To know the value and interest of this book, you must get it and read it.

The complete works of Coleridge; vol. 6th.—Harpers.

This volume contains the author's work on the constitution of the Church and State according to the idea of each; also, his table-talk. One more volume completes the work. The above for sale by J. L. Read, 78 Fourth street.

We give the following explanation, and a defence of W. Milnor Roberts, Esq., and of the Steubenville Railroad, from the *Journal* of yesterday. It sufficiently explains itself. We have no desire to do injustice to Mr. Roberts, or the Steubenville route, and no reply is needed from us for our own sake, as no point we made is controverted. We are willing to leave our remarks and course on that subject to the judgment of future results, and we await with perfect calmness that decision:

From the Commercial Journal, July 7.

PITTSBURGH AND STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD.—In the recent controversy relative to the County subscription of stock to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, the *Gazette* laid much stress upon an opinion of Mr. MILNOR ROBERTS, as contained in a report to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, an extract from which was published in that paper. The object of the *Gazette*, as nearly as we could judge, was to create the impression that the remarks in that extract, would convey to the mind of the reader a more correct idea of the route of the road than any description founded on actual surveys made afterwards. Mr. R. was absent from the city at the time, and had no connection with the controversy. Since his return, we have taken occasion to call his attention to the circumstances attending the publication alluded to, and have derived from him, in a few words, what we think is a correct view of this point, which, in justice to that gentleman and to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Company, we shall state.

If the editor of the *Gazette* will read the whole report of the Bellefontaine Company, he will find that the portion from which his extract is taken refers to a then anticipated rivalry between the Ohio and Pennsylvania and the Steubenville and Indiana Roads, and the extension of the latter, then contemplated, between Steubenville and Pittsburgh; and in referring to the proposed route between Steubenville and Pittsburgh he spoke of the country as being "very hilly," "five or six hundred feet high;" and suggested "that the very hilly nature of Washington and Allegheny counties, joined to the difficulty and the expense of crossing the Ohio and Monongahela rivers, rendered that part of the project rather unpromising" remarking, further, "that a *straight line* was entirely impracticable," and "that the expense and amount of ascent and descent would probably impel those interested to seek a more circuitous connection with Pittsburgh, along the right bank of the Ohio river to Wellsville, and intersecting the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad at Beaver, 25 miles below Pittsburgh."

It is obvious from the entire tenor of these remarks that they were not based on any surveys, and that they were not intended to be so understood; but that they were merely an expression of the very general impression which then existed, for the consideration and examinations of parties in Ohio looking to connections with Pittsburgh.

Some time afterwards, this gentleman was called upon, as Consulting Engineer of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company, to make a professional examination of this very country, which he did in conjunction with Mr. David Mitchell, Jr., the present worthy Chief Engineer, in a most thorough manner. And what did he find? Any contradiction of the *facts* stated in his Ohio report? No. The country between Pittsburgh and Steubenville is "very hilly," the ridges are "five or six hundred feet above the river," and the line adopted is by no means straight, though it is 25 miles shorter than the river route. Yet, over this country a route was traced with maximum grades the same as the Pennsylvania Road, where it leaves this city, namely, 52 8-10 feet per mile, and entirely practicable at a less cost per mile than eastern roads generally. But these were not the only elements which entered into his calculations. He found that the line passed through a magnificent agricultural country, embracing within the same area a very extensive and valuable region abounding in coal of the very best quality; and that the descending grades preponderated towards two important points on the river—Steubenville and Pittsburgh. The local trade of the route, combined with its position as the shortest connecting link in the great chain of east and west railroads, warranted him, as Mr. B. thought, and still thinks, in presenting that route favorably to the investigations of capitalists, as a proper field for the investment of railroad capital. More than a year has elapsed since Mr. R. has had any professional connection with the Pittsburgh and Steubenville road, but his present opinions in relation to it, and its prospects, are those to be found in the only reports he made after having carefully examined the country.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The subject of the Speakership of the next Congress is attracting some attention among politicians. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

"This is a subject that begins already to attract much attention, and I venture to predict that Virginia will furnish the next Speaker. The North and East have the Presidency and the West has the Acting Vice President. The South—the ever-faithful South—*must* have the next Speakership."

Of course, the South *must* have the next Speaker. The South had the *last* Speaker, and has had nearly *all* the Speakers since the formation of the Government: it is just to be expected, therefore, that she will yield that office now.

The Speakership, inasmuch as it controls the Committees and the legislation of Congress, is a matter of life and death to Southern politicians, and the ever-truculent North will yield it to the "ever faithful" South.

One cannot but smile, however, at the verdancy or impudence with which the correspondent we have quoted trumps up a claim to the Speakership on the part of the South. "The North *and* East have the President," he says, and "the West has the Acting Vice President," leaving the South to be provided for; but as the "Acting Vice President" is as much from the West *and* South as the President is from the North *and* East, we do not perceive the force of the claim. Mr. Atchison, the Acting Vice President is a Southern and not a Western man, which is manifest in his preference he gives to the warm latitudes of the lower regions over free western territory; the President, also, is only *nominally* a Northern man; for all the practical purposes of Slavery he is as serviceable as if he came from Virginia. No matter where the President or Vice President comes from, the Speakership generally falls to the lot of the South; and if Southern men would claim it as theirs by prescription, they would find it a better plea than any geographical one they can put in.

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors adjourned yesterday after disposing of all the business before them.

Steps were taken to accomplish an immediate and thorough survey of the entire route, and complete the location of the road, so as to be able to commence the work of construction at the earliest possible day. Mr. BARNES, the Chief Engineer, is now engaged in organizing a corps of subordinates for this purpose.

ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Esq., late Secretary of the Commonwealth, was appointed Commissioner to procure releases of the right of way. Committees were also appointed in each county traversed by the Road to co-operate with Mr. Russell.

Mr. HENRY BLACKSTON, of Connellsville, a member of the Board of Directors, having been appointed Assistant Engineer, resigned his seat in the Board, and his place was filled by the election of Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Uniontown.

Dr. E. D. GAZZAM, of this city, having tendered his resignation as a member of the Board of Directors, THOMAS SCOTT, Esq., President of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh, was elected to fill the vacancy.

The New Hampshire Democratic war is still being waged with the most intense animosity. Mr. Burke has come out within a few days with another letter, and also announces that he is about to start a new weekly newspaper at Newport, (N. H.) to be called *The Old Guard*—in which he proposes to expose and prostrate the Concord cabal. In the mean time, the *New Hampshire Patriot* is showing up in dark colors the past political and personal history of Mr. Burke.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1853.

The first of July practically brought to a close the work of proscription commenced on the 4th of March. Through other channels you will receive authentic lists of the slain. In this four months' campaign the administration has displayed some prowess, but has reaped no laurels. The number of Whigs dismissed from office, since the beginning of its term, is probably about two hundred and fifty or three hundred. The Postmaster General promises to decapitate as many more heads as he can spare, but I believe is a good deal embarrassed by the apprehension that the business of the Department will suffer from the emptiness of the heads which he will be compelled to substitute. Among the victims of this execrable doctrine of proscription are not a few of the companions of Gen. Pierce in the Mexican campaigns. One would have supposed that a man who owes all that he is to his connection with the war would recognise in the services of these persons a title to immunity from party malevolence. But I will be candid enough to admit that I do not charge Gen. Pierce, nor his party, with the full responsibility of this system of removals and appointments for opinion's sake. Mr. Jefferson charged it upon John Adams, and acted upon it himself. I presume the charge was mainly unfounded, and resorted to as a pretext for the gratification of his own revenge and the malice and cupidity of his partizans. J. Q. Adams sternly and consistently refused to proscribe either his political or personal enemies when he had the power. But Gen. Jackson established the axiom of rewarding his friends and punishing his enemies by offices and salaries.—Van Buren, Tyler, and Polk followed his example without a doubt of its efficiency as an element of party management. It was hardly possible for the Whig administrations that intervened wholly to avoid the practice. They mitigated its severity. Gen. Pierce has shown some inclination to imitate the more magnanimous course of the Whigs, but has been unable to interpose any effectual barrier to the hungry importunity of his followers. It is estimated that while Mr. Fillmore left half the offices at Washington filled by democrats, his successor at the end of four months has turned out more than half the whigs whom he found in the Departments, reducing their proportion to less than a fourth of the whole. Mr. Marcy has dismissed Mr. Zantzinger as Disbursing Agent of the State Department, and reinstated Edward Stubbs, expelled by Mr. Clayton for his alleged connection with the slanders of C. J. Ingersoll upon Mr. Webster. The complicity of Mr. Stubbs with Ingersoll on that occasion has always been denied, and it must be assumed that the present Secretary of State was satisfied that the charges against him were incorrect. Unless previously exonerated from the charge, his restoration is an insult to the memory of the statesman whose latter course was so advantageous to the democratic party, and so instrumental in Gen. Pierce's election. The only removal in the War Department was that of Mr. Newcombe, of Massachusetts, the Librarian. Mr. Newcombe is the only surviving grandson of Major General Warren, the first and most illustrious victim of the Revolutionary war. How singular the coincidence. The only removal in the War Department under Generals Franklin Pierce and Jefferson Davis, is the only relative which the first martyr of the revolution ever had in the public service!

The Washington Union has been read in the N. Y. Evening Post and Buffalo Republic, two Barnburner organs, out of the party, because they oppose the seizure of Cuba by our government to prevent its falling into the hands of the British and the Abolitionists. It repudiates them, and warns all good democrats that it will be responsible henceforth for no doctrines of their utterance. Of late the administration organs have been bearing down rather hard upon the Free Soilers, which indicates that having been used to elect and consolidate the administration, their aid and fellowship are no longer required, and they are to be whistled down the wind. The verdict of a jury in this case would be "served 'em right."

The press of New York is gradually awakening to the importance of that great papistical encroachment, the Church Property bill. The author of the bill, Archbishop Hughes, was a jesuit priest, if I remember correctly, before he became a bishop, and no doubt retains a very high place in the reverence and affection of the order. Archbishop Hughes, as the author of the bill, defends it upon the ground that in vesting the church property of Romanists in his hands, the bill proposes to do for the clergy of that sect what the law has done for the clergy of other sects. And it is alleged that the bishops of the Episcopal and Methodist AMERICAN Protestant churches hold their church property as corporations sole. As to the fact asserted I know nothing, and it certainly is not worth while to enquire. The insinuated analogy does not exist. The Episcopal and Methodist sects have chosen and appointed their bishops, and have conferred upon them what authority they exercise. The clergy and the laity of those sects have appointed their bishops, and will dismiss them if they show themselves unworthy of the trust reposed in them, whether as respects the spiritual or the temporal parts of their vocation. And the whole church is American, owning no allegiance nor responsibility to any foreign potentate on the face of the earth. But how is it with John, archbishop of something or other in New York? Who appointed him? For whom would he hold the temporalities of the Roman church in New York? To whom would he be responsible? To whom would he render an account of the revenues and expenditures of this immense property? The answer to all these questions is—the Roman Pontiff—the monarch of a certain superannuated, decrepit state of Italy, under French protection.—This John Hughes is not a citizen of the United States, because he is a Roman subject, amenable first to the laws, "unless and discipline" of his Italian master, and next, if he have any spark of loyalty left in him after acquittance from that service, to his church in America.

This church property movement is a type of Papal aggression in the United States. It is about fifteen years since that the priests of that church procured the expulsion of the bible from the common schools in New York, upon the plea that King James' translation was inaccurate. In due time they attacked the whole public school system, on the ground that the Bible not being read, and sectarian religion not taught, the schools were *Godless*—and they claimed a portion of the common school fund for the support of popish schools. This movement has been followed in all the States, and has produced, as it ought to have done, intense excitement in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and Michigan.—For the present, John Hughes and Pius IX. will undoubtedly be defeated in New York, but if they meet with any shadow of success, if they can even retreat with honor, the attempt will be renewed in all the other States in which the wealth of the sect may afford a motive to the hierarchy for seizing and appropriating it to the uses of their master, the Italian despot before named, and themselves. JUNIUS.

U. S. PUBLIC DEBT.—A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier, in a recent letter, furnishes the following item of interest in relation to the U. S. debt:

The amount of public debt, five per cent. of 1843, redeemable on the 1st of July, is estimated at $2,500,000 The amount of this stock outstanding on the 1st of July, 1852, was $4,526,000, and the portion redeemed since that date according to returns, including Saturday last, has been $2,026,000. About $1,600,000 of the outstanding stock is held by the Comptroller of the State of New York, as securities for bank issues. The interest will cease upon the whole of it, whether paid off or not, on the first of the present month. It is probable that a large amount of other stock has been redeemed during the past half year, but the Treasury declines to furnish information on the subject. Taking no account of these secret redemptions, the account of the public debt after July 1st, 1853, will stand:

Miscellaneous	$ 3,016,735 50
Loan of 1843, 5 per cent. redeemable December 31, 1853	3,198,656 03
Do. 1846, 5 per cent. red. Nov. 12, 1856	4,022,189 71
Do. 1847, do. do. Nov. 1, 1857	12,556,500 00
Do. 1848, do. do. July 1, 1858	13,135,000 00
Do. 1850, do. do Texas indemnity, Jan. 1, 1863	5,000,000 00
Total	$40,603,181 00

The semi-annual interest payable on these loans, inclusive of that due on the stock of 1843, subject to redemption, is $2,012,603. Nearly the whole of this will be paid in New York, making the total payments for that day, for Government account, from $3,000,000 to $4,500,000.

For the Gazette

TO THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION.

The "National Association for the advancement of Education" will meet in Pittsburgh on the ninth of next month, (August.) This Association, composed of literary and scientific gentlemen from all parts of the United States, has for its purpose the diffusion of useful knowledge upon subjects connected with popular education.

The most important works of the present generation are intimately associated with, and for success dependent upon the proper cultivation of the human mind, and in the development of its powers by judicious training. Its right or wrong direction, and its usefulness or inutility, equally rest with its instructors.

To the American people, standing in the foreground among the nations as the promulgers, and consequently charged with the defence of that solemn and grand political truth, that man is capable of self-government, in a peculiar manner, belongs the duty of preserving truth from the blightings of error, and civil and religious liberty from the machinations of despotisms and bigotry.

In discharging this first and greatest duty, which as citizens we owe to the Republic, as philanthropists to our fellow men, and as parents to our offspring, all must feel deeply how much they are indebted to the friends of general education, and particularly to such of our citizens as may have devoted their talents, time and labors for the advancement of the benevolent and patriotic work.

To rouse among their fellow men the love of learning and to give that culture to the human mind which may conduce to the individual comfort and happiness of its possessor, and to the well being of the society of which it forms a part, is one of the main designs of the Association.

In Philadelphia, Cleveland, Ohio, and Newark, New Jersey, where former sessions of the Convention have been held, its labors have been regarded as most eminently worthy of commendation. Its members have been received and entertained with generous hospitality by the people of those cities.

For the selection of this locality for its annual meeting, the Convention is entitled to the thanks of our citizens, and we have full confidence that by the kindness of the reception and hospitalities extended to its members, assurance will be given that the honor is duly appreciated.

The State Convention of Teachers assembling at the same time, will afford those of our people who take an interest in Common School Education, and who does not? to learn something of the wants, the hopes, the purposes, and doings of that most benevolent institution of modern times and of Republican Government.

The undersigned, a Local Committee, appointed by the National Convention to make the necessary arrangements for the comfort and accommodation of the delegates, appeal to their neighbors to assist them in giving to these gentlemen a cordial reception and entertainment.

Citizens having the convenience, and willing to entertain portions of the delegates, will please notify the Local Committee during the present and ensuing weeks.

Communications may be addressed to the members of the Committee for the respective Wards, as below designated.

It is hoped our lady friends, upon whom the burden of entertaining these strangers so largely falls, will take an interest in aiding this Committee. We are convinced from past experience that in works of kindness and hospitality, we are without power to accomplish great results, unless with their countenance and co-operation.

WM. F. JOHNSTON,	D. N. WHITE,
A. W. BLACK,	L. HARPER,
D. H. RIDDLE,	H. J. CLARK,
WM. H. PADDOCK,	CHAS. SHALER,
W. D. HOWARD,	JAS. THOMPSON,
F. R. BRUNOT,	H. D. SELLERS.

COMMITTEE ON SOLICITATION—*Pittsburgh*—1st Ward, Prof Thompson; 2d Ward, Wm. F. Johnston; 3d Ward, Rev. W. H. Paddock; 4th Ward, Rev. D. H. Riddle; 5th Ward, H. D. Sellers, M. D; 6th Ward, L. Harper; 7th Ward, Rev. Dr. Clark; 8th Ward; J. K. Morehead; 9th Ward, Hon. Charles Shaler.

Allegheny City—1st Ward, D. N. White; 2d Ward, Rev. W. D. Howard; 3d Ward, Rev. A. W. Black; 4th Ward, F. R. Brunot.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONNELLSVILLE ROAD

This great work it seems has nothing now in the way of its immediate commencement, and early completion, so soon as the comparative merits of the two rival routes shall have been carefully examined, and then let the question be settled. It is asserted by many persons that the Youghiogheny route should be avoided as preventing much greater expence of construction, besides a loss of from 14 to 16 miles, which may be saved to the Company by adopting the rival route on the South side of the Monongahela river, which would enable the Company about half a million of dollars, which is no trifling item. Superadd to this that the right of way by this route would cost the Company nothing, if I am correctly informed, which is more than can be said of the other route; at all events, all that the friends of this route ask of the Company is, that it shall be carefully surveyed, and that no improper influences be brought to bear on so important a question to the interest of the stockholders. EXODUS.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. EDITOR: Please publish the following ticket as being thoroughly Whig, and also Maine Law men of the right stamp. JEFFERSON.

SENATE—Hon James Carothers, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY—Hiram Hulits, Snowden; James Marshall, Allegheny; John M. Porter, Tarentum; James Ross, Robinson; John D. Bailey, Pittsburgh.

THE BALTIMORE COFFEE MARKET.—The circular of Messrs. White & Elder, for the close of the year, states that the Coffee Market has experienced a month of unusual dullness and inactivity, and adds:

The stocks on hand are considerably greater than at any period for several years past, in consequence of which dealers are unwilling to purchase supplies at present quotations, except for immediate and pressing wants. On the other hand, importers hold on with obstinate perseverance, in the firm conviction that the receipts hereafter will materially lessen, and that the ordinary demand and consumption will soon relieve them of the present superabundant accumulations. Our last advices from Rio to May 14th, confirm all the late estimates of deficiency in the coming crop, with a good supply of old crop in market; and prices firm at former quotations. We quote strictly prime and choice, 10 cts; good and prime mixed, 9¾, and fair 9¼.

Monthly Statement—Imports of coffee since January 1st, 1853: of Rio 100,463 bags; other descriptions 11,625 bags—112,088 bags. Imports same period last year—of Rio 93,890 bags, other descriptions 14,945 bags—108,835 bags. Increase of importations this year 3,253 bags. Stock on hand this day—of Rio 54,000 bags; other descriptions 5,500 bags—59,500 bags. Stock on hand same period last year—of Rio 32,000 bags; other descriptions 5,600 bags—27,600 bags. Increase of stock this year 22,000 bags.

Importations this Month.—From Rio 16,012 bags; from Laguayra, Jamaica and Nassau 3,837 bags—Total 19,849.

Sales of the Month.—Rio 54,000 bags,