PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 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 8 o'clock on Saturday evening.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MOSES POWNALL, *Of Lancaster County.*

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

ALEX. K. McCLURE, *Of Franklin County.*

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

CHRISTIAN MEYERS, *Of Clarion County.*

CATHOLIC CHURCH PROPERTY QUESTION.

The Rev. Dr. DURBIN, in an article published in the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, and copied into our columns, remarked, in reference to the attempt making in New York to confer on Archbishop Hughes the power of holding all the property of the Catholic Church in that State, that he expected that at no distant day a similar bill would be introduced into our own Pennsylvania Legislature. The Reverend Doctor was unaware that the statute books of Pennsylvania are already stained with an act so nearly similar to that required by Archbishop Hughes, that the difference, if any, is in favor of the Bishops in this State. That Act is as follows:

AN ACT

Authorizing Francis Patrick Kenrick to convey to Michael O'Connor, certain property, for the use and trust therein mentioned.

Whereas: Certain lands, tenements and other properties, being within this Commonwealth, have been heretofore conveyed to the Right Reverend Henry Conwell, late Roman Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia, and his successors; and by him made to the Right Reverend Francis P. Kenrick, the now Bishop of Philadelphia, and his successors, upon the trust, express or implied, to hold and transmit the same to the successors of either of them, for the use and benefit of various religious congregations of Roman Catholics, and for religious, charitable and literary purposes of such congregations: And whereas, since the making of said conveyances, the said bishopric of Philadelphia has been divided, and the Right Reverend Matthew O'Connor has been appointed bishop of Pittsburgh, which bishopric includes the western part of the State, and is entitled to equity and justice, to such of said lands, tenements and property, as be therein: And whereas, doubts have arisen whether the said the Right Reverend Francis P. Kenrick, the now Bishop of Philadelphia, can well and sufficiently convey such lands, tenements and other property, to the said the Right Reverend Michael O'Connor, now bishop of Pittsburgh and his successors, and also whether the successors of the said Francis P. Kenrick, bishop of Philadelphia, and Michael O'Connor, bishop of Pittsburgh, can take and hold the legal title of and to portions of the same which respectively belong to them: And whereas, by the thirty-second section of an act of the general assembly, passed on the second day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, entitled, "An Act annexing the counties of Schuylkill, &c., &c," it was enacted that It should be lawful for any religious society or denomination within this Commonwealth, to purchase, take, receive and hold by deed, grant, gift or otherwise, lands or tenements, for certain religious, charitable and literary purposes, as therein specified, and to have and to hold the same according to the respective roles and disciplinary regulations of such societies; Therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c. That all gifts, grants, deeds, wills, and other conveyances, wherein or whereby any lands, tenements, or other property within this commonwealth, have been or hereafter may be given, devised or granted, or in any manner conveyed by any person or persons whatever, to any person, by name, style and title of Roman Catholic bishop of Philadelphia, or his successors, or Roman Catholic bishop of Pittsburgh, and his successors, upon trust, expressed or implied, to take, hold and receive the same for the use and benefit of any religious congregation of Roman Catholics, or for the support, or maintainance of any hospital, almshouse, seminary, church or parsonage, or other religious or charitable purpose within this Commonwealth, are hereby confirmed and declared to be good, and sufficient and effectual in law, to vest the legal title or estate in fee simple, of, in and to said lands and tenements, and other property in such grantee or devisee, being at the time Roman Catholic bishop of Philadelphia or of Pittsburgh; and in such persons as shall be in future the successors of the same, as Roman Catholic bishops of Philadelphia or Pittsburgh, forever, and in no other person or persons whatever: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act shall be taken or construed to give or grant to the said Roman Catholic bishops, or their successors, the right to hold real estate in trust for any religious society, except for charitable, religious and literary purposes, as provided for by the above recited act.

Approved 24th February, 1844.

Pamphlet Laws 1844, *pages* 62.

The Section of the Act of 24 August, 1842, recited in the preamble to the foregoing Act, is as follows:

SECTION 82.—That it shall and may be lawful for any religious denomination or society within this Commonwealth to purchase, take, receive and hold by deed, gift, grant or otherwise, lands or tenements, for the purposes of burying grounds, churches, parsonages, school houses and alms houses, for any estate whatever, and to have and to hold the same according to the respective rules and disciplinary regulations of said religious societies; *Provided,* That nothing this act contains shall be construed to prevent any religious denomination or society, or any person in trust for them, unless specially authorized by Charter to purchase, to take or hold real estate, except for the purposes aforesaid; and so much of the act of the Sixth of February, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-one, entitled "An act for enabling religious society of Protestants within this province, to purchase lands for burying grounds, churches, houses of worship, schools, and so forth," as is inconsistent herewith, be and the same is hereby repealed.

From the above, it will be seen that Bishop O'Connor is, in his single person, and by virtue of his office as Roman Catholic Bishop of Pittsburgh, the sole trustee, possessor, owner and controller, in fee simple, of all the Church property in his Diocese, over which he possesses unlimited power, subject to no question, and under no responsibility, other than to his Master the Pope of Rome.

To show the nature of the power possessed by the Roman Catholic Bishops of Pennsylvania, and claimed by Archbishop Hughes, and the efforts made use of in New York to obtain this power, where the Roman Catholics themselves have manfully struggled for their liberties, we take a long extract from a Speech lately delivered in the Senate of New York, on this subject, by Mr. BABCOCK, Senator from Erie county. After giving a history of the struggle in the Legislature the last year and this, and after reviewing the acts under which ecclesiastical property is held in New York, by all denominations, Catholics, as well as others, and after stating that the Catholics in New York, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, and other towns, were organized under it, and to this they continue to hold their property vested in lay trustees, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts made to compel a change, Mr. Babcock proceeds as follows:

"But, Mr. President, whence the cry for the change contemplated by the bill before us? Senators may recollect that not many years since the present Arch Bishop Hughes was elevated to the bishopric of New York. This prelate has the reputation of being an able and accomplished man, intensely devoted to the aggrandisement of his order, and, withal, a scheming, ambitious partizan. I regard him as the Hildebrand of America—a distinction that I doubt not he will deem complimentary. Under his administration commenced a system of measures that were intended to restore the clergy of his faith to something of the power they had exercised of old.—The agitation of the public school question in the city of New York was one of them. The pretense that the canonical laws in regard to the holding and management of church property and property devoted to pious uses, was a part of the faith of the church, was another; and to this are we indebted for the bill now before us. It may be well to look for a moment at the canon law, to see what sort of a helpmate to the cause of civil and religious freedom it will prove in this century.

It was promulgated in the 12th and 13th centuries, when the Pontificate, under the sway of such bold, ambitious and unscrupulous men as Innocent III, Gregory VII., and Boniface VIII., had absorbed the civil liberties of christendom; when it trampled alike upon the necks of kings and people, instigated the rebellion of subjects from allegiance to their lords, and claimed, as its inherent attribute, supreme control over temporal as well as spiritual affairs.

As a specimen of these pretensions, hear Innocent III: "As the sun and the moon are placed in the firmament, the greater as the light of the day, and the lesser of the night; thus are these two powers in the church; the pontifical, which is having the charge of souls, is the greater, and the royal, which is less, and to which the bodies of men only are trusted." History tells us of what application was made of this "higher law," and its results. The canon law is founded in the decrees of councils and decretal epistles of Popes, upon matters of discipline and ecclesiastical economy. It is, in fact, the legislation of the Papacy, and was administered by the spiritual courts. At some periods, the sentences of the church tribunals were enforced by the civil power. Of its influence upon the cause of civil liberty, allow me to read two extracts from that eminent constitutional historian, Hallam.

"This general supremacy effected by the Roman Church over mankind in the 12th and 13th centuries, derived material support from the promulgation of the canon law."

Again he says:

"The superiority of ecclesiastical to temporal power, at least, 'the absolute independence of the former' may be considered as a sort of key-note which regulates every passage in the canon law."

We shall be ready to assent to the truth of this proposition when we find in the canon law the declaration that the clergy were absolutely exempt from the criminal justice of the State; that this was a right of which the laws of princes could not divest them; that a laic could not be a witness in a criminal case against a clerk; that laws intended to divest the clergy of these privileges, and all laws affecting the rights of the church, were invalid, and that oaths disadvantageous to the church were not binding. Upon the question of the right of laymen to the management and disposition of church property, allow me to read a few extracts from a work called "Corpus Juris Canonici," printed in 1730. Its authority, as canon law, will not be questioned. Here is the book, from the State Library, and here is what it says on the subject, and how it is enforced when the institutions of the country will allow:

"But your brotherhood must take care that ecclesiastical property be not entrusted to secular men, and to men not living under our rule; but to the approved clerics of your own faith."

"No layman shall occupy or dispose of churches or of church property; but he who shall act otherwise, let him—according to the chapter of the blessed Alexander—be driven from the borders of the church."

"As the robe of the Lord was not parted, but they cast lots for it, so neither ought the church be divided, because it consists in entire unity.—Let the churches therefore be brought under the control of the proper bishop, and by him let them be disposed—as is mentioned in the sacred canons—otherwise, let those churches and their clergy be deprived of their sacred office."

"In no manner can any cleric or presbyter obtain a church from laymen, either gratis or by purchase."

"Men are not to be appointed stewards over church property, but such stewards are to be chosen from the proper clergy," for says the decree, "it is unbecoming that a layman be a vicar to a bishop, and that a secular man should give judgment in a church. For what has the same either there should not be a different profession. It is even prohibited in the divine law by Moses, who says: 'Thou shalt not plough with an ox and ass together,' that is, thou shalt not associate in one office men of different professions."

"To laymen though they be religious no power is entrusted of disposing of any ecclesiastical property."

"If any prince or other laic shall have claimed to himself the right or disposal of ecclesiastical property or possessions, let him be judged as a sacrilegious person."

Now, Mr. President, I ask how does the canon law square with your notions of Democracy? Is it suited to republican institutions? Is it in harmony with the course of our fathers from Plymouth Rock to Jamestown? Shall we give it full effect in our State, as regards the holding of church property, by enacting the bill which is under consideration? I have said upon another occasion, that the canon law was not a part of the creed of the Roman church, and was not essential to it as a "theological" system. To it, as a political fabric, it may be essential, probably it; and in States where the civil institution will allow it free scope, or to the extent that they will allow it to prevail, it may be the policy of the Papal See to maintain it. But the Roman church, "as a political institution," has been shorn of much of its ancient splendor, and it yields with flexible ease to the existing order of things. In this is found one of its strongest elements of success. It exists and flourishes under the most diverse forms of government. In the despotisms of Austria, Naples, Spain, Portugal and the Italian States, it seems to have no firmer footing than in the republican anarchies of South America and Mexico. In the constitutional monarchies of England, Russia, Belgium and some of the German States, as well as in our own republic, it is found in vigor. In France, under the Bourbons, Napoleon, the Bourbons again, Louis Phillippe, republican Lamartine, and now, Louis Napoleon, it maintains its superiority over all other forms of the christian faith.

The canon laws, however, relating to the holding and management of property devoted to ecclesiastical purposes, are not in force in most countries where a large majority of the people are Romanists. In France, for instance, all such property is held by the municipal councils of the communes, composed exclusively of laymen. The clergy have nothing to do with it, except under the direction of the civil power.—Monasteries, nunneries, schools, colleges, hospitals, &c., with some few exceptions, are held and managed, so far as regards repairs, revenues and general administration, by laymen. In the Catholic Swiss cantons, and many of the German States, a similar state of affairs is found. In Belgium, the churches and their revenues are held by the government, and the clergy receive fixed salaries as employees of the state. Would such a law as that we are called upon to enact receive favor in these countries? No sir. They have tried it in other days. It cost struggles, and blood, and long years of suffering, to emancipate their people from the usurpations of the clerical power. Is it wise for us, in the light of their experience, to adopt a system which they have spurned? I think not. I prefer the path of our fathers, which has so far proved one of safety. Our sister States, generally, have not departed from it, so far as I can learn. I was informed, a day or two since, that two Episcopal Roman Catholic Churches in Charleston, S. C., received special charters from the Legislature of that State in 1851, with lay trustees—*the Bishop of that diocese assenting thereto..* Would he have assented if, as the Senator from the 11th pretends, this is contrary to a good Catholic's conscience! In connection with the extracts that have been read from the canon law, I ask the attention of Senators to a brief narration of occurrences within my own district, which will illustrate some of the positions that I have taken, from the beginning, upon this bill. If it furnishes any reason in favor of its passage, the Senator from the 11th may avail himself of it.

About the year 1830, an estimable citizen of Buffalo, the late Louis Le Couteulx, (who for many years held an honorable post in this body,) conveyed a valuable lot on Main street, in that city, to the then Bishop of New York, Dubois, in trust for the use of a Catholic Church to be thereafter organized. Subsequently the St. Louis Church of that city was organized, under the third section of the act of 1813, with seven trustees. This organization was effected by the concurrence of the worthy Bishop, and liberal donor of the land. A church was built upon the ground, was dedicated by the Bishop, and the society continued in harmony and prosperity until the death of Dubois, about 1840, and the death of Le Couteulx, in 1841. Bishop Hughes attempted to compel the trustees to convey the title of the church property to him. The trustees resisted firmly; and with a view to coerce compliance with his demands, the Bishop withdrew the priest and suspended all ordinances in St. Louis Church. This was an attempt to enforce the canon law which I have just read.—The trustees did not yield, but sent one of their number, Wm. B. Le Couteulx, Esq., to Europe, for redress against the arbitrary, and, as it is claimed, illegal act of their Bishop. Through the intervention of Cardinal Fornari, the Pope's Nuncio at Paris, Mr. Le Couteulx succeeded in his mission. Bishop Hughes visited Buffalo, had an interview with the trustees, said they had misconceived his intentions, and, upon condition that they would sign a statement to that effect, agreed to restore their priest. Seeking peace, and supposing that this was a final settlement of the question, the trustees assented. The Bishop drew up the paper, trustees signed it, and the clergyman returned to his functions. I am not aware that Bishop Hughes made any further efforts to disturb the title of the church.

Subsequently the diocese was divided, and those of Albany and Buffalo erected. Bishop Timon became the head of the latter. *He was consecrated in his holy office in this church of St. Louis*, the title of which rested in these trustees, in violation of the canon laws which are now deemed, by certain Senators, an essential part of the Catholic creed! If this is a question of conscience with orthodox Catholics, as has been contended on the floor and in the press, does any person believe that the Bishop would have received his consecration in St. Louis Church? Surely not. To urge the contrary is an undeserved impeachment of the Bishop. This church, being the largest in the city was used by the Bishop for some time, and was considered, par excellence, the Bishop's church.

In process of time, the Bishop began to talk and preach against lay-men holding and managing church property. This was a renewal of the feud, which Bishop Hughes told Mr. Le Couteulx and the trustees, upon the occasion of Bishop Timon's consecration, was forever settled. It was regarded also as a breach of faith, for Bishop Timon was fully advised of former difficulties and their settlement before receiving consecration in this church.

The trustees and the congregation, although devout and orthodox Catholics, deemed this an invasion of their rights as laymen and American citizens. They resisted resolutely. This produced various annoyances to the congregation of St. Louis, among which was the withdrawal of the Bishop from the church, after the trustees had made large expenditures for his accommodation in it in his official character, and the placing of Jesuits and other priests in it, who were obnoxious to the members of the congregation. These means failing, all priests were withdrawn from the church, after the manner of his predecessor, Hughes. Deprived of all spiritual guides, the congregation were accustomed to meet on the Sabbath in their church, and there make their prayers in common.

This coming to the knowledge of the Bishop, he exercised the power recognized in the extracts which I have read from the canon laws. It is claimed that he had no authority for this step, but it is a question that I will not undertake to decide. The practical effect of the interdict which he issued against the church of St. Louis, and which is in force at this hour, is, that all the ordinances, services and sacraments of the Catholic religion are forbidden and withheld therein, and from the members of that society, even in another edifice, except upon condition of their renouncing connection with the church of St. Louis. No priest can enter its walls. Its bells have ceased to call to morning and evening prayer. The gospel, with its warnings and promises, is no longer preached by men set apart to its divine mission. Baptisms are not performed—the holy rites of marriage are denied—the solemn offices of the church in sickness and death are withheld, and, finally, burial in consecrated ground, and masses for the repose of the souls of the dead—offices of immense importance in the estimation of devout Catholics, are no longer the privilege of the members of this doomed church, except upon abject submission to the will of their Bishop. What a fearful power! Are we in America or Italy? In the 19th or 13th century? I am ready to ask, Mr. President, what law have these poor people offended? None whatever, so far as I have knowledge. They are respectable, well conducted citizens—observant of all the obligations of society, and desirous of maintaining their rights as citizens and republicans in strict conformity with our laws and institutions. For this I vouch, from a long personal acquaintance with many of the leading members of that church, who are my esteemed constituents.

They have not yielded to these arbitrary decrees, backed, as they are, by this terrible power. Mr. Le Couteulx went across the seas, second time to seek redress. At Rome, from whence he has just returned, he prosecuted the case of the St. Louis church to the Holy Father and the College of the Propagandists. The result of which, is, that a special envoy is on his way to the United States to correct this and other abuses in the Roman Catholic church, growing out of a desire on the part of some of the clergy to exercise extreme power over the laity. I trust that these remarks will not be considered impertinent. If I have succeeded in my object in this far, we are in a position to appreciate the design and aspect of this bill—which, I maintain, is to vest in the bishop or arch-bishop of each diocese, as a corporation, the sole title of all property held by any church in Roman Church.

The design of the bishops is to render the priesthood entirely independent of the people; and to accomplish their object it is only necessary to pass this bill. They can finish the game at their leisure. It will reduce the laity to the condition of serfs, and they will be ruled by these appointed over them, without a voice in their selection or rejection, however odious or oppressive. If they are to have no voice in the selection of bishops and priests, it would seem to be but partial justice that they should say who should control property bought with their earnings, and designed to be used for their benefit.

Again, pass this bill and you will find it but the first of a series of encroachments upon the right of the masses and assaults upon our most valuable institutions. Next you will be required to surrender your glorious system of common school instruction to the priests. I regard this as the corner stone and hope of our republican institutions. While our Public School system remains I will never despair of the Republic. Many good men feel alarmed at the inundations of foreign immigrants that are yearly precipitated upon our shores—men ground down by the degradations of tyranny in Europe, —unaccustomed to self government, and unacquainted with our institutions, to exercise, in a short time, the privileges of citizens, and liable to become the tools of demagogues or victims of their own ignorance. But give them the Bible—the Douay Bible if you please—and our Common schools, and I do not fear the result. They will rapidly become edubated in republican institutions. They will learn that they are clothed with privileges and responsibilities, which were unknown to them in their father land.—Finding that they are trusted, they will respect themselves. In a few years they acquire the right of suffrage. They are called to fill various minor offices in the ward, the town, the district or the parish church. To all these trusts they were strangers at home. They feel an elevation of character consequent thereon, and they merit the confidence of their neighbors. In due time they reach higher distinctions and find the road open to the highest.

They learn to despise king-craft and priest-craft. Their children become educated in our schools side by side with the children of the Puritans. They associate upon terms of perfect equality, assimilate in their tastes and habits, and blend in forming a harmonious whole. This is the history of thousands, who have fled from degradation and want in the old world, to the asylum of the oppressed. It is open to all. Let us keep it for all. If you depart from the cardinal principles of our government, it will soon cease to bear such fruits. If you pass this bill, you may to a large class, we consider you cut the self government, and to have the management of your own church affairs. By this you degrade the laity: you say they cannot be trusted, and, while human nature remains as it is, it would be strange if they did not deteriorate under such ostracism

If you build up the power of the clergy, and encourage their encroachments upon the rights of the laity, how long will it be before laws for the suppression of heresy will be demanded?—How long before such laws against sacrilege and the profanation of the holy crosses, which had been formerly enacted, as were adopted in the French chamber as late as 1824? This, sir, is not a question between Protestants and Catholics; but between the laity and the clergy. It is not a question whether one religious sect shall have rights *equal* with other sects, but whether the laity of that sect shall have rights guaranteed by our laws to all. It is a question whether the principles of American laws and policy shall obtain, or those of Rome. It is, in short, a question between liberty and despotism.

The above is but a brief statement of the case, but is sufficient to excite the interest and to stir the slumbering attachment to liberty in the heart of every true patriot. It is truly a question between liberty and despotism, and in our own State despotism has stolen a march on liberty. The Catholic Bishops in Pennsylvania have obtained from the easy-nature, ignorance and political aotishness of our Legislature, a power which would not be granted in many Catholic countries in Europe, and which give to them a power dangerous to the State, and to the liberties of the people, and which places them in the position of absolute despots over their own people. This power is utterly at war with the spirit of our institutions, at war with all our usages, and if we mistake not is unconstitutional. The act granting it ought to be repealed before the power to do it is lost through the accumulation of property, and consequently power, in the hands of Catholic Bishops, coupled with the corrupting influence of party attachments, which blinds thousands to all sense of danger to personal and civil and religious liberty.

We leave the subject, without further remarks, at present, to the reflections of those freemen who are not yet wholly lost to all feelings of self-respect, and to the duty of preserving the invaluable blessings bequeathed to them by the sacrifices and blood of our fathers.

FROM OREGON.—The advices are to the 1st of June. Governor Lowe had taken the oath of office as Governor of the Territory, but resigned immediately afterward, and accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress. Judge A. A. Skinner, Indian Agent, had been nominate by the "People's party," but it was generally expected that Lowe would be successful.

The pilots had discovered another new channel at the mouth of the Columbia, with three fathoms water at high tide.

Capt. Alvord, of the army, writes from the Dalles of the Columbia that there is much excitement among some of the tribes on the frontier, growing out of the approach of the whites and the failure of the treaties negotiated with the Indians west of the Cascade Mountains. He therefore warns emigrants not to settle in the Indian country east of the territories of Oregon and Washington, as the Indian title has not yet been extinguished by treaty. Many of these Indian tribes, he says, have behaved so well toward all the whites as to merit the most just and considerate treatment.

Judge Lancaster has been nominated as candidate for delegate to Congress in the new territory of Washington.

INCREASE OF LUMBER.—There were ten million feet more of lumber surveyed in Bangor in the month of June this year than in the same month last season.

THE COMMISSIONERS RELEASING OFFENDERS.—Our County Commissioners have received another check in their extraordinary proceedings.—They have been in the habit, occasionally, of taking persons out of jail who were incarcerated for non-paying fines for keeping tippling houses. No sooner, in some cases, have these offenders commenced to expiate their offence than they have been set free by the Commissioners, after taking a due fill from them for the fine, which in nine cases out of ten would never be collected. We have always considered this a high-handed and illegal course, as it nullified all the efforts of the Court to prevent these offences against the peace of society. Of what use was the inquisition of the Grand Jury and the solemn sentence of the Court, if the Commissioners could render their acts wholly inoperative for any good purpose? Sheriff Magill has protested against this proceeding of the Commissioners, and has finally resisted their demands, and the case has been brought before Judge Williams, on a writ of habeas corpus, who has decided that the Sheriff was right, and remanded the culprit back to jail. Whose duties and rights will the Commissioners invade next? Did they pursue the course which has been rebuked by the Judge, in accordance with the advice of their Solicitor?

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—The Commissioners have agreed upon the subscription of $150,000, to this Railroad. The work will be advertised for letting from Wellsville to Rochester in a few days. The bridge across the Beaver, at its mouth, is already commenced.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. EDITOR.—As some misunderstanding appears to exist with regard to the damage the Western Pennsylvania Hospital would sustain from the adoption of the proposed plans of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, I beg leave to state that the Board have been informed that the Company are preparing to lay tracks the whole width of Ferguson street, including the foot walk along the whole front of the Hospital grounds, being more than 1000 feet, which they have a right to sell or lease, and from which a handsome revenue would arise to the support of the Institution has been expected.

No proposal has yet been made to the Board with regard to a bridge, without which, access to the lot will be rendered both difficult and hazardous. The Board contemplate laying out roads towards the Railroad, but duty towards the contributors to the Institution they represent, compels them to defend its interests when assailed.

A. MANAGER.

PITTSBURGH, July 14, 1853.

THE GREAT COAL FREIGHT FRAUD.—We have as yet seen no full and satisfactory account of this alleged stupendous fraud; but it seems to be a real event.

It appears that several coal "operators," or speculators, have for some years had a clerk of their own at Mine Hill railroad office, by whom an account has been kept of the coal sent to them over the Reading railroad; and that the confidence of the authorities of the road compared the accounts of these clerks with the delivery near enough to the capital to encounter the resistance of the Government troops; and the event seems to have justified the prediction.

The Chinese papers generally attribute less weight to the rebellion, and less confidence of its ultimate success, than the English journals.—Very shocking stories are told of the barbarities practiced by the rebels, especially when they took Nankin—though they do not come in a shape which entitles them to full credit. And the Chinese have effort enough cut out for them, believing that the commercial interests of England and other foreign nations would suffer more from their triumph than from their defeat.—Upon these points, as upon many others connected with this extraordinary movement, we are not yet possessed of data sufficient to enable us to form an opinion.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The New York Courier and Inquirer says that although the "Crystal Palace" will certainly be opened on Thursday next, it will be some days after before all the articles intended for exhibition will be presented to the view of the visitors to advantage. The workmen are yet busy upon the outside and inside of the building, while a multitude of men, engaged in hurrying into position huge boxes and bales, and handling statuary to and fro, create a babel-like scene of noise and confusion. When completed, all judges unite in saying that the edifice will be the most beautiful of any in the United States; but it is believed three months must elapse before the entire structure can be seen with all its claims to admiration.

A large number of articles, for which places have been assigned, have not yet arrived, though additions are coming in daily.

HEALTH OF GENERAL SCOTT.—It will be remembered that General Scott met with a severe accident, some weeks since, while walking in Ninth street, in New York. We learn from the Tribune that he is very slowly recovering the use of his arm, but it is very doubtful if he will ever have the full use of it restored to him. He is now staying at West Point for the benefit of his health.

HEMP PURCHASED.—A gentleman from Louisville has been buying freely for a day or two past, chiefly from store, and stripping ranging from $90 to $100. Yesterday he took some 400 or 500 bales—to-day over 300. The whole, we believe, is intended for Louisville as soon as freight can be obtained at a reasonable rate. The stock in store unsold, may be estimated at 8,000 to 8,500 bales.—*St. Louis News.*

THE INDIANA CANAL AT THE FALLS.—James C Hall, the President of the Indiana Canal Company, has appointed Messrs. J. S. G. Burt and Wash. M'Lean agents to solicit subscriptions of stock for the above work. Though they have only devoted a few days to the business, upwards of a hundred thousand dollars of stock have been taken; in sums of from five to ten thousand dollars. This stock has mostly been taken by our most active, enterprising and public spirited mechanics and manufacturers—men who have their fortunes yet to make. Our large capitalists and grocers have not yet been called upon, but when they are, the amount of stock required ought to be very easily obtained.—*Cin. Com.*

THE RUSSIAN MANIFESTO.—On the 27th June, in the British House of Lords, the manifesto signed by Nesselrode was alluded to. The Times gives the following version of the matter:

Lord Lyndhurst—I wish to ask the noble earl at the head of the Government, if he has any objection to lay on the table of the house a copy of the state paper, published recently in the Journal of St Petersburg, and signed by M. Nesselrode, with respect to the differences. with the Ottoman Porte? As I am not in any way connected with the government, I may, without creating any embarrassment, venture to say, that if the copy of it I have here be correct, it is one of the most fallacious, one of the most illogical, and one of the most offensive and insulting documents of that description it has ever been my misfortune to read. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Aberdeen was understood to reply, that he could not at that moment say he would lay the paper referred to on the table, but he might not be indisposed to do so in a few days.

The London Daily News contains an interesting letter in relation to the reported difficulties between the Turkish and Russian vessels in the Black Sea. The report that the Russians had captured two Turkish vessels laden with slaves, is incorrect. The facts appear to be that in one case the captain of a Turkish vessel who had been pressed into the service of the Russians, determined to free himself from this involuntary servitude, and accordingly hauled up his anchor and stood out to sea. He was pursued by a Russian ship of-war and fired at, but succeeded in making his escape with the loss of one of his topmasts. In the other instance, a Turkish steamer, a transport, was engaged in taking troops from Constantinople to Trebizond, when she was met in the Black Sea by a Russian war steamer, and ordered to "lay to." The Turk refused, when she immediately received a shot from the Russian steamer. The Turks held a hurrie council of war, determined to show fight, brought the vessel's head round, and with enthusiastic shouts bore down upon their assailant, hoping, avoiding the chance of a hand-to-hand contest with such numbers, suddenly put about, and steamed off as fast as her paddles would drive her.

PRONUNCIAMENTO AGAINST THE "ANNEXATIONISTS" IN MEXICO.—We find in the San Francisco papers what purports to be the translation of an order inspecting persons expressing opinions in favor of annexation, which has just been directed by the Supreme Court of Mexico to the Governors of the several States, and to the commanding officers of districts. It directs the establishment of a police for the arrest & military trial and punishment of every person who may be discovered advocating the annexation of that republic to the U. States.

The Democratic candidate for Governor in Maine is opposed to the Maine law, and so was the convention that nominated him. The law will again be made an issue in the election.

ALBANY, July 11.—The canal tolls for the first week of July, foot up $85,469, an increase over the corresponding week of last year of $4,192. The total increase thus far is $42,893.

It is said that over 800,000 bushels of grain were destroyed by the great fire at Oswego.

☞ Oakland Property for Sale.—This property is situate about half a mile from the city-line, between the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, 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 Trees of the choicest kinds, many of them in full bearing. There is a comfortable two-storied frame DWELLING, with other buildings; also, an abundance of the choicest Grapes and Strawberry Vines, of good quality. I will dispose of the above Property altogether, or divide it to suit purchasers.

THOMAS J. CAMPBELL.

jel6dtw No. 116 Water street.

☞ The Great Restorative—Fever and Ague cured by DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.—Mr. Jerahan Hougham of West Union, Park county, Illinois, writes to the proprietors that he had suffered greatly from a severe and protracted attack of Fever and Ague, and was completely restored to health by the use of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills alone. These Pills unquestionably possess great tonic properties, and can be taken with decided advantage for many diseases requiring a tonic purgative medicine; but the Liver Pills stand pre-eminent as a means of restoring a disorganized Liver to healthy action. Some has great celebrity they have attained. The numerous formidable diseases arising from a diseased Liver, which so long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of the United States are now rendered easy of cure, thanks to the study and perseverance of the talented young physician whose name this great medicine bears—a name which will descend to posterity as one deserving of gratitude. This invaluable medicine is now within the reach and on the appearance of the earliest symptoms of disorged Liver, it can be safely and usefully administered.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, and Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and from the sole proprietors,

DR. C. MCLANE & CO.,

Fishtown, Philadelphia.

1y Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood street.

☞ 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 see small print with them for any length of time without fatigue to my eyes. 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 has been relieved, and the organs seem to be acquiring vigor and tone. I therefore cheerfully bear testimony to their excellency and accuracy, as also to Mr. Solomons' skill as a practical Optician, and the wonderful facility with which he adapts his Glasses to the various peculiarities of vision.

D. B. SUTTON,

No. 24 Warren street, Pittsburgh.

June 20, 1853. jel6dtw

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

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

ALBION, ERIE COUNTY, PA.,

November 12, 1852.

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs: Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time. I would say, in regard to Your Safe, I consider it perfectly FIRM AND TRUE. I tested the one I bought from last fall, the morning of the 10th of June last—my store building being burned to ashes. It was built of wood and brick—a large three story building. My Safe was in it at the time of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large amount of oil. It was a very hot fire.

My notes and book accounts that were in the Safe, amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which I saved, intact. There was not a single paper injured; and further, I would advise any person who is doubtful about the safety of a Safe in a fire, to test their papers, &c., in one and get one that is good. I am safely recommend your Safes to my friends.

Yours truly, JOHN CLARKE.

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

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

You must not think me flattering when I say they more than answer my expectations. I have not been able to read by candle-light for more than half an hour at any time before I got these Glasses. Since I got 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 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.

jl6

☞ WE believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease which flesh is heir to. KIER'S PETROLEUM or ROCK OIL, put up as it flows, from the great Rock Spring, concealed deep in the bowels of Mother Earth, is, without doubt, one of the greatest of these remedies. Read the following testimony, given by a grateful parent:

PLEASANT VALLEY, Ohio, Sept. 16, 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 to get a further supply. I could have sold some dozen more. We have found the Oil very excellent in Flux and Dysentery. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was lying very low with the flux, I gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours gave the second, and the flux stopped, and she recovered immediately. It is also an extraordinary remedy for Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Cuts, Bruises, and Rheumatism. Send us more as soon as you can. Respectfully yours,

ISAAC BOSTON.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.

jel9 [Papers advertising Petroleum please copy.]

Treasurer.

☞ Major JOHN WILLOCK will be a candidate for the Office of COUNTY TREASURER, before the Whig and Anti-Masonic County Convention, to be held in August next. jel7dtdwtf

☞ Daguerreotypes.—If you wish a fine picture, moderate in price, go to CARGO'S GALLERY, No. 76 Fourth street. jy6

☞ CARD.—Doctor MYERS having been relieved from his official duties as Surgeon and Physician to the U. S. Marine Hospital, will in future devote his undivided attention to his Profession. Offices and residence No. 140 Third street, above Smithfield. my7d3m.

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

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $500,000!

R. C. LOOMIS, Agent,

No. 59 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

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Simeon L. Loomis..... Late of the Ætna, Hartford.
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