PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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MONDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 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.*

EUROPEAN SPICE.—The fact that the despotic governments of Europe employ *spies* in this country, to watch the movements of foreigners here, who desire the success of liberal principles in their native land, has often been suspected, but has never been so fully and openly developed as in the instance narrated below, copied from the *Cincinnati Gazette:*

MASS MEETING OF THE GERMANS—GREAT EXCITEMENT—DR. JUNGHAUS BURNED IN EFFIGY.—Freemen's Hall, on the corner of Mercer and Vine streets, was crowded last night by Germans, to take action against a man named Doctor Junghaus.

The circumstances of the difficulty are substantially as follows: In the German Revolution of 1848, a committee of two, consisting of J. Fickler (now in the city of New York,) and a Mr. Steinmez, who died a few months since in this city, were sent from Carlsruhe to Stuttgardt, to instruct the population of Wurtemberg in matters of the revolution. Although their mission was a secret one, an open denunciation was made against them by Dr. J., who revealed to the Government of Wurtemberg the whole matter, causing the arrest and imprisonment of Fickler. Steinmez escaped. For this intelligence Dr. J. received a badge of honor. Fickler was afterwards released through the interference of friends, on condition that he would leave the country. The Prussian Consul in Cincinnati, Mr. Stanislaus, has also received intelligence from his government that revolutionary movements are being made by the Germans in America, and that the Prussian government received their information through Dr. J. of Cincinnati.

Dr. Junghaus was charged with the above, which he did not deny, and confessed that he was no Republican, in the American and European sense of the word, but was a Monarchist. Numerous persons, who knew the Doctor in Germany, identified him as the same person above referred to. In the meeting last night, the statements charging him with the conspiracy, were reiterated by numerous persons; in short, that he was a spy for the Prussian Government in this city.

The meeting at Freemen's Hall resolved on a burning in effigy of the reputed spy, and some thousand persons marched in procession with fife, street Market-Space, where addresses were delivered by Messrs. Rothacker and Thielman, when the procession resumed their march to Canal Market Space, where, after another speech in English and German, by the chairman, Rothacker, an effigy of Dr. Junghaus was publicly burnt, amidst the hisses of the people and the clang of discordant music.

The Germans of Cincinnati had cause to feel indignant, on finding a spy placed in their midst by a tyrannical government of Europe; and the only wonder is that they were able to moderate their indignation as they did, and restrain themselves to the course of action indicated above.—Spies generally and deservedly meet with but little favor; and Dr. Junghaus may thank his stars that the excited Germans of Cincinnati were content to wreak their vengeance on his effigy. Whether he will fare as well hereafter, if he remain in his present position, is problematical. Our own opinion is that he would consult his health by an early removal from the scene of his present labors.

The Austrian Government made it a matter of complaint against the administration of Gen. Taylor that it had sent Dudley Mann to Hungary,—not as a spy, but—as an Agent to collect information on which to base the action of our Government in reference to the Hungarian struggle. If our Government may not send abroad Agents to collect information in a legitimate way, without being diplomatically taken to task therefor, by what right does the Prussian government quarter *spies* in our midst? Has not our Government a much better right to complain, in this case, than Austria had in the case of Dudley Mann?

As a friend of the liberal cause in Europe, we are free to confess that we entertain no fears from the presence of such men as this Junghaus; but that does not alter the disreputable nature of this transaction. It is not fear at the results of what he may learn and communicate that stirs up indignation, but the disgraceful character of his mission. A spy is an object of hatred and disgust, and communities enjoying any tolerable degree of self-respect will not knowingly tolerate them. If the despotisms of the old world, not content with driving off their valuable citizens to seek refuge here, will send pimps and eavesdroppers to watch and report the actions of men over whom they have no longer any control, they must be careful to select men who will not betray the nature of their mission. People in this country will not knowingly submit to foreign surveillance.

CONNELLSVILLE ROAD.—The *Allegheny Enterprise* of Saturday, in speaking of the terms on which the Connellsville Road is to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Road, says:

"We have understood this day, that the terms of union with us, as adopted by Baltimore, are quite prejudicial to the interests of Allegheny county, discriminating in favor of the road to Wheeling. In other words, passengers and freight are to be conveyed at a *less State* toll over the road to Wheeling, than to the city of Pittsburgh, in proportion to the relative distance of each terminus from the Monumental City."

The *Enterprise* has been grossly misinformed. "The terms of union with us as adopted by Baltimore," are not prejudicial to our interests, nor is any room allowed in the agreement between the two companies for any discrimination "in favor of the road to Wheeling." We have seen the articles of agreement, and are able to give an unqualified assurance that the interests of this city have been duly cared for and guarded from all possibility of danger in the direction intended by the Enterprise.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE.—We have received a Catalogue of the officers and students of this institution for the year 1853. The number of students in attendance is 258—Seniors 56, Juniors 72, Sophomores 48, Freshmen 40, Preparatory Department 62. The annual commencement takes place on Wednesday, the 3d day of August next. The Address before the Literary Societies will be delivered on the 2d, by Rev. T. V. Moore, of Richmond, Va.; and the Address to the Alumni, on the 3d, by Hon. John C. Kunkal, of Harrisburg.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—The eleven o'clock extra train has been taken off, and some changes have been made in the time of arrival and departure of the Express and Mail trains. These changes are fully set forth in the advertisement in another column. They go into operation to-day.

We are glad to learn that the road is doing an excellent business, all the trains running full.

REAPING BY HORSE POWER.—On Saturday we had the pleasure of witnessing a reaping machine in operation in a wheat field of Mr. Winddiddle, near East Liberty. It performed its work rapidly and well, cutting a strip of about five feet wide, as fast as the horses could walk, and leaving the ground perfectly clear, and the wheat raked up into small bundles. The machine used is called "Atkin's Patent Self-Raking Reaper," and was exhibited by Mr. J. S. Wright, of Chicago, Illinois. A large number of gentlemen witnessed the operation of the machine, and expressed themselves highly gratified. It will cut about 18 acres a day, and costs $175.

NEBRASKA.—Notwithstanding the prospect of a vigorous opposition to the establishment of this Territory by Congress, quite a number of families from Missouri have emigrated into and settled upon that portion of it lying southwest of Cass county, Mo., which, it is said is not claimed by any tribe of Indians.

MRS. STOWE.—In the *Chronicle* of Friday afternoon there was an article about Mrs. Stowe, which bore a striking resemblance to an article on the same subject which lately appeared in the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*. The sum and substance of it is that Queen Victoria refused to receive Mrs. Stowe at Court, which has had the effect of sending her (Mrs. Stowe) into an obscurity from which she can never emerge; and thereupon the world is greeted with ecstatic congratulations upon such an auspicious result.

There was a time when there was reason to fear that the homage paid to Mrs. Stowe in England would drive some people crazy on this side of the water; to these the story just now paraded in the pro-slavery press is a very god-send. It relieves their over-strained minds from all anticipations of further danger to their darling institution. Mrs. Stowe is no longer, to them, the bugbear she was.

Perhaps it is not justifiable to spell a story swallowed with so much relish; but we think it would have been well for those who are so sorely afflicted with the anti-Stowe mania to have made some inquiries as to the truth of the narrative over which they are so jolly. It has, unfortunately for them, been authoritatively contradicted, and has not, probably, the shadow of a foundation to stand upon. The whole story carries on its face an air of improbability, and nothing but the excessively gullible would take it down without being better satisfied of its verity. For our part we dont care a straw whether it is true or not. If the Queen *did* refuse to receive Mrs. Stowe, she was guilty of an unwomanly, discourteous act, the disgrace of which attaches to *her*, and not to Mrs. Stowe. An unprejudiced world can think none the less of the latter for having been scurvily treated. We do not, however, believe that Mrs. Stowe desired to be received at Court; nor have we the least doubt that she would have been, had she wished it. The Queen exercises no control in the matter of presentations; and if Mr. Ingersoll, our Minister, thought proper to present her, the Queen would have received her the same as other presentees. Mr. Ingersoll, being a gentleman, would not, of course, have refused this common courtesy, especially to a woman of unblemished character and unquestioned talent, had it been asked of him. We are constrained to regard the story as a fabrication. It cannot, we think, be traced to any better authority than the N. York Herald.

Mrs. Stowe's reputation cannot be injured by this retailing of pretty scandal. The only parties likely to be injured by it are those who show their own want of good breeding and gentility by glorying over a presumed want of those virtues in the Queen of Great Britain.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—The stock subscription books of this Company are now open at the banking house of Messrs. Mackenzie, Ogston & Co. The first subscription was made by M. P. O'HARA, Esq., now a resident of this city, for one thousand shares, or fifty thousand dollars—a conclusive evidence of the appreciation, on his part, of the importance and profitableness of the contemplated work. The Company pays six per cent. interest on all cash subscriptions until the road is completed.—*Balt. American.*

Mr. O'Hern is a native of Pittsburgh, whose enterprise has made him wealthy, and whose public spirit and liberality are highly honorable to himself, and to the city of his adoption. We hope the citizens of Baltimore generally will imitate so brilliant an example.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN.—This Convention was in session in Rochester, last week, and the proceedings were conducted with marked ability. Matters of great moment to the colored race in this country were discussed, and by many with the ease and grace of practiced debaters. The report in favor of independent schools was voted down after a protracted debate. The Rev. Dr. Pennington submitted a report upon the subject of Colonization, and the American Colonization Society, which the Democrat says was an able presentation of the objections entertained by the free colored people against African Colonization. The report was debated at length, and the large hall was densely crowded, mostly by white spectators. The speakers all opposed African Colonization. The Democrat adds:

"All who listened must have become satisfied that the free colored people, as a body, are strongly and hopelessly opposed to African Colonization. This was a National Convention, at which their ablest and most influential men were gathered. To all appearance there was not a man among them who dissented from Dr. Pennington's report, at any rate no one indicated the least sympathy with the Colonization Society. The conclusions of the report, therefore, may be taken as the well-considered and final determination of the great body of the colored people.—In the language of most of their resolutions, they are "determined to plant their tree in American soil, and quietly repose in the shade thereof." The decision may be regretted, but after what we have seen and heard, we cannot doubt that it will, for a long time at least, stand as the decision of nearly all the influential free colored men in the Free States, if not the Union. But this should not lead to the abandonment of the colony, or the Republic of Liberia. There will after all be many who will go there. In this way, though perhaps at considerable expense, civilization in that region will greatly aid in putting a stop to the infamous slave trade, and may finally result in the evangelization of a continent occupied mostly by savages. To this the free colored men should not object. Every man among them may decide for himself whether to go or stay; and therefore, it is well known, many have chosen to go."

A project submitted for the formation of a National Council of Colored Men, gave rise to an animated debate; and a resolution awarding high praise to Mr. Garrison, as the first and constant advocate of Emancipation, was received with enthusiasm. Resolutions were also passed endorsing McGrawville and Allegheny City Colleges as seminaries where colored people could be educated. The Convention adjourned Friday evening.

THE SISTERS OF KOSSUTH.—We heartily join several of our cotemporaries in recommending to all who visit the New York Crystal Palace, to sojourn at the house of Madame ZULBARSKY, in Irving place, corner of Fourteenth street. It has less annoyance from noise and dust than if it were on either of the great thoroughfares, while its proximity to them affords easy access to all the conveyances in that part of the city. The house, commodious, airy, and well kept, presents a pleasant home to permanent boarders, and a desirable resting place for mere passengers. Mesdames RUTTAY and MESSLAKIEWICZ are living with their sister. The former of these ladies, it will be recollected by those who took an interest in the details of Kossuth's life, had charge of his children when the Austrian Government allowed them to follow their father in Kiutahia; and the latter, in consequence of her zeal and activity during the Revolution on behalf of her countrymen, was not long since subjected to a mock trial, and sentenced to death.—*Phil. Sun.*

A SOUTH CAROLINA GOLD MINE.—The editor of the Greenville Mountaineer, who recently visited the gold mine of Mr. Dorn, in South Carolina, says:

"Mr. Dorn informed me that he had, within the last eighteen months, with a small force, taken from the mine some three hundred thousand dollars; that he had traced the vein a mile and a quarter on his land; that it was fifteen feet wide, and we forgot how many feet deep; that there was gold most frequently discoverable from the surface to the rich vein below. Mr. Dorn has got as much as $1,000 from one bushel of dirt, and has been, if we recollect aright, offered a million or two of dollars for one-half of his mine, which he very wisely declined taking. His mine is manifestly worth an indefinite number of millions, and the proprietor unquestionably one of the richest men in America."

POSTAGE ENVELOPES.—The New York Journal of Commerce says: The Postmaster General has authorised Mr. Nesbit, the contractor, to leave the points of the envelopes without any device for the present, reserving the right secured in the contract, of having them ornamented at any time hereafter that he may deem it expedient.—The Department has also directed the contractor to manufacture a quantity of envelopes of a larger size than those hitherto used, together with a quantity a size smaller.

LORIN ANDREWS.—We hear but one voice—outside of a few Locofoco papers—all over the State of Ohio, and that voice is in distinct ratification of the doings of the Teachers' Dayton Convention. The Zanesville Courier, in an able article, says:

"Mr. Andrews does not form a part of the Whig ticket, and his election will not be a Whig triumph. He is the candidate of the *people*, and by that election the people will rebuke a few demagogues who appear willing to draw everything into *party* which has a dollar attached to it."

Mr. WM. A. HUNTER, of the Williams County *Democrat*, gives notice in his last paper that he is about to change it from a Democratic to a Free Soil journal. The moving cause of the change appears to be a resolution passed at the last convention held in that (Edgerton's) Congressional District, endorsing the last Baltimore Platform, which resolutions the editor cannot conscientiously approve. There is a lesson in this incident which Ohio politicians would do well to study.—*Steub. Union.*

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1853

This week in New York is national era. The mere pageantry of the President's reception and progress to the Crystal Palace was the grandest and most imposing spectacle witnessed in this country since the reception of Lafayette in 1824. In respect to the number of people who thronged to gaze upon it, the demonstration far surpassed every thing that has been seen in this part of the world. The landing took place at the Battery, which may be described as the apex of the geographical pyramid on which New York is built. It is the point of an island fifteen miles long and two or three wide. Upon this apex was precipitated the living masses of a city of 650,000 inhabitants, and an innumerable selection from the populations of Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City, and Newark, with 200,000 more. Before this inundation the accommodations of the city had been exhausted to lodge and shelter the crowds of visitors at more distant points. Arriving here yesterday morning, I was indebted to the courtesy of the Messrs. Leland for a comfortable room at the Metropolitan hotel, which I perceive well deserves its reputation of being the best house in the country. By the favor of the directors, I was yesterday permitted to inspect the interior of the Crystal Palace, and the preliminary arrangements were explained to me.

Nothing is yet in order. The scene presents a copy of Babledom which could not be equalled out of America. You see there the form and pressure of a mighty enterprise, an undertaking bearing the impress of the energy, power and vigor of the American mind. If disposed to reject the complaints of a finical and petulant sightseer, you will at once perceive in all about you the elements of beauty and grandeur. Order will come out of this chaos, and neatness and precision of form out of this apparently slovenly medley of loose timbers, unjoined beams, sooty faced workmen, and sawing women *en dishabille*, and piles of merchandise unlabelled and unplaced. A first view of the Palace will disappoint most spectators. It is very unfavorably situated. The location is almost out of town, and you approach it through dusty and half-paved avenues far different from the clean and well-built streets of the city below. The structure adjoins the enormous pile of heavy masonry, the distributing reservoir of the Croton Water Works, itself as large as the Palace, and built to endure for ages. This of course greatly detracts from the effect of the latter edifice. Then all else about the Palace is new. It is surrounded by buildings run up for a season, in that style almost peculiar to us, called the temporary and the trumpery. But even in these excrescences there is something striking and characteristic. The campanelle tower is a piece of fantastic extravagance worthy of the genius of Barnum, its immortal founder. That is to say, his immortality will last as long as the tower. It is three hundred feet high, and consists of an interlacement of wooden beams and iron straps, and encloses a graceful lattice stairway. Visiters will be taken to the top of this affair by means of the stairs and a steam elevator, for a quarter of a dollar each. I have say it will prove a good speculation, as all Barnum's speculations are. But enough all these surrounding accompaniments out of sight, and fixing your attention upon this fairy house of iron and glass, your disappointment will be succeeded by wonder and delight. Resolutely fasten your eyes upon the west side and north front of the Palace, take in its vast dimensions and great height, and then admire the delicate tracery of iron work which sustains the whole. Having entered, waste not a look upon the contents of the building, but walk directly to the centre and bestow a full, deliberate gaze upon the dome. That is worth all the rest to be seen inside or outside the edifice. I never before appreciated the feeling which inspires a first beholder of the sublimity of the dome of St. Peters. There the divine genius of Angelo has thrown up a mighty concave, filling us with thoughts of the heaven towards which it soars. Here with little strips and lathes of iron and bits of glass, a lesser genius with a lesser object has reared a structure not approaching the former in proportion, but elevating the soul with similar emotions. I suppose the crystal dome is one hundred and fifty feet high, but moderate as is this height the roof seems lost in the summer air that plays above it. The workmen who were suspended along its sides upon little shelves of boards looked like insects, the ropes that secured their foothold like threads, and the tools with which they worked were hardly visible. In what the illusion consists I do not know, but the whole central compartment ascending into this dome appears like a house reared by the Titans for the tiny sprites of the air.

Directly underneath the dome stands most appropriately an equestrian statue of Washington, of the color of bronze, but whether of that material or in plaster I had not time to examine. It is not unimpressive, bearing as it does, an expression of dignity and force of character with repose, but it struck me as a rather heavy produce tion. The size is colossal, and the form and face of the chief is better than the attitude and putting together of the horse. A plaster copy of Mills' statue of Jackson is to occupy some position in the fair, but it does not seem yet to have been placed. At least I did not see it. No part of the building is yet finished, and a very large division of it, on the east side, apparently an addition, is not even covered in. Very little progress has been made in the arrangement of the goods. Correctly enough, precedence has been given in locating and classifying the foreign contributions, and foreign tongues predominate in the interior of the edifice. I noticed magnificent pianos from Zurich and Germany, and was interested in observing the blue eyed and mild visaged artisans of that music-loving race engaged in attuning their instruments. French men and women were there in numbers, arranging with the taste and taste of their nation, cases of *bijouterie* perfumery and frippery from Paris. Hon. Augustus Belmont, the banking diplomatist of Wall street, was prominent in the direction. He had amair of quiet efficiency that compared very favorably with the pussy do nothing ness of some of his colleagues. Then came upon my observation a crowd of busy eager American inventors and mechanics, fixing up and "setting to rights" their contributions. They seemed late and behind-hand, but I knew they would bring up before the close. His dark majesty of Hayti, Soulouque or Faustin first, has sent a noble trunk of mahogany tree, square trimmed and polished, really one of the best things in the place. The Irish department is extensive. Irish linens, mose, embroidery, needle work, and sketches of scenery predominate. I did not notice a sprig of shillelah. Italy has done best of all so far as I could perceive. Among the articles received are pictures, statuary, drugs, paints, and wines.

It is now twelve o'clock of Thursday, and the procession is moving up Broadway *amidst a drenching shower.*

JUNIUS.

A MISSIONARY DEISIED.—In 1832, Mr. and Mrs. Todd were sent out as missionaries of the American Board to the Tamil people. Mrs. Todd died, in 1835, at Devipatnam. Rev. Mr. Taylor of the Madura Mission, being at that place in February last, visited her grave to see if the monument was in repair. On reaching the spot, what was his concern to find that lamps are burned, sacrifices made and prayers offered to this servant of Christ, and that miracles were commonly reported to have been wrought there! He thought he would put a fence round the grave; but then he considered that this would confirm the notion of its sanctity. He next thought of having the remains removed to the mission cemetery at Madura, but this would not enlighten the minds of the people. "My conclusion," he says, "was to let it remain, and report the facts to the people of God in America."

HOMEOPATHY IN ENGLAND.—Besides three Homeopathic Societies, embracing a large number of members, there is an annual Congress held by the New School of practitioners in England, which this year is to meet in the city of Manchester. In London there is a Hahnemann Hospital, with forty beds, the London Homeopathic Hospital, with thirty; and the Manchester Homeopathic Hospital, with twenty beds. There are also many dispensaries under their exclusive charge. As instrumentalities for propagating their doctrines, there are seven Homeopathic Journals, spiritually conducted.—*Bost. Med. Jour.*

Garritt Smith, of Peterboro', N. Y., it is stated, is perfectly relieved of a painful disease of seventeen years' standing by a recent surgical operation. It consisted in the removal of six large hemorrhoidal tumors, by tying and cutting.

FARADAY AND TABLE-TURNING.—Faraday, the great electrician, has been experimenting on table-turning; "not," he says, "that it was necessary on my account, for my conclusion respecting its nature was soon arrived at, and is not changed." He proposes publishing, in *The Athenæum*, the details at length of his experiments, but in the meantime announces his plan of experimenting, and its results. Assuming that the tables were moved by a *quasi* involuntary muscular action of the operator, Faraday's first point was to prevent the mind having any undue influence over the effects produced in relation to the nature of the substances employed.

A bundle (*quere*, layers?) of plates, consisting of sand paper, millboard, glue, glass, plastic clay, tin foil, card-board, gutta percha, vulcanized India-rubber, wood and resinous cement, was therefore made up and tied together, and firmly placed on a table under the hand of a turner, did not prevent the transmission of the power—the table turned as before. Hence no objection could be taken to the use of those substances in the construction of apparatus. The next point was to determine the place and course of motion; that is to say, whether the table moved the hand or the hand the table. To ascertain this, indicators were constructed.

One of these consisted of a light lever, having its fulcrum on the table, its short arm attached to a pin fixed on a card board, which could slip on the surface of the table, and its long arm projecting as an index of motion. It is evident that if the experimenter willed the table to move toward the left, and it did so move *before* the hands, placed at the time on the card-board, then the index would move to the left also, the fulcrum going with the table. If the hands involuntarily moved toward the left *without* the table, the index would go toward the right; and, if neither table nor hands moved, the index would itself remain immovable.

The result was, that while the operators raw the index it remained very steady; when it was hidden from them, or they looked away from it, it wavered about, though they believed that they always pressed directly downward; and when the table did not move there was still, unwittingly, a resultant of hand force in the direction it was wanted to make the table move. This resultant of hand force increases as the fingers and hands become stiff, numb and insensible by continued pressure, till it becomes an amount sufficient to move the table. Mr. Faraday has perfected his testing apparatus, and has placed it on view to the public at the store of Newman, philosophical instrument maker, No. 122 Regent street, London.

But the most curious effect of this test apparatus is the corrective power it possesses over the table turner. As soon as the index is placed within view, and the operator perceives that it tells truly whether he is pressing downwards only, or obliquely, then all effects of table turning cease, even though the operator persevere till he become weary and worn out. A few days ago, in his letter to the *Times*, from which the above is extracted: "Permit me to say, before concluding, that I have been greatly startled by the revelation which this purely physical subject has made to the public mind. No doubt there are many persons who have formed a right judgment or used a cautious reserve, but their number is almost as nothing to the great body who have believed and borne testimony, as I think, of the effect of error. At another time, respecting the death of the Duke d'Enghien, Prudhomme varied the saying of Talleyrand: "It is more than a crime; yes, but it is not a fault." Napoleon cites in his memoir this expression as emanating from a man of intellect, without naming him."

When the old Jacobin received the memoir, (how is unknown) he wrapped it up and wrote on the manuscript of Napoleon *Bonaparte*;" and afterwards: "Died at St. Helena, May 5th, 1821." Prudhomme was probably afraid to publish during the reign of the elder Bourbons, (says M. Gaillardet,) and he died a short time before the accession of the younger branch. An aged daughter, his only heir, has discovered by chance this production, buried in dust. She submitted it to an Abbe, who is one of the most remarkable of the French clergy by the elevation and liberality of his views—the Abbe Michon, the author of a very much esteemed book on the Est, and the editor of the "Religious Press."—I gather from him these curious details, and the fact that the memoir will be published at an early day."

It would seem that M. Gaillardet credits the authenticity of the memoir; but others are likely to suspect it to be a Jacobin forgery.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE PROTESTAN INSTITUTION.—In an obscure corner, and the obscurest type of the New Orleans Delta, appears the following:

"FIRST DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE LARUE.—*Tucquette f. w. c. vs. W. M. Lambeth and Mrs. Harris*—This was a case in which the plaintiff sued to recover her freedom. She declares she was legally manumitted in 1840, and continued to enjoy her freedom till near the beginning of 1845, when she was seized and put in jail by defendant, Lambeth, and afterwards carried to his plantation, where she has been compelled to work until March, 1852, when she was sent to this city. She sues to recover her freedom, $3,000 damages, and $25 per month since she has been detained in defendant's service. On hearing the case, Judge Larue gave judgment, decreeing the plaintiff to be free, but allowed no damages for wages."

It is difficult to characterise the monstrosity of such a proceeding as this. Here is a free American woman, seized as a slave in 1845, and kept in bondage eight years on a plantation.—Enabled finally, by what means the above curt and bald statement does not explain, to get a hearing in a Court of Justice, the Judge at once pronounces that her pretended master has no right over her, or in other words that he has kidnapped her and deprived her of liberty for that period. Of course Mr. Lambeth is an estimable citizen! and the upright and learned Judge gives no damages to a woman for being deprived illegally of her liberty for eight years!

The New Orleans press has not one word on the trial—no comment—no breath of indignation. Such is the peculiar institution. What has the Cotton-press of this City to say. Speak up, Messrs. of The Express, Journal of Commerce and Courier and Enquirer. At least assure us once again in this connection that Uncle Tom's Cabin is a mere tissue of the imagination. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE GAVAZZI RIOTS IN MONTREAL.—*Montreal*, July 13, 1853.—Late last night the Coroner's Jury gave their verdict on the victims of the late Gavazzi tragedy. Nine protestants found, substantially, that James Walsh was shot by some persons unknown who were endeavoring to disperse a mob assembled in the vicinity of Zion Church, (including among others the said deceased,) which mob had previously overpowered the police, with the object of attacking said Gavazzi, or the audience within *Zion* Church. That the other deceased came to their death by gunshot wounds inflicted by the troops at the order of the Mayor, and that both the said order delivered to the soldiers, and the firing of the soldiers without order, were unnecessary and unjustifiable. Further, the Jury condemn the practice of individuals carrying fire-arms even in circumstances of assumed emergency—recommend a better police force, and regret the want of discipline of the troops who fired without the orders of their officers.

Ten Catholics find substantially the same thing as to Walsh, except that they say nothing about the riot in which he was engaged; and instead of finding that the Mayor gave the order to fire, which caused the death of the others, declare that it was done by some person unknown.

A VOICE FROM THE COUNTRY.—A gentleman of this city, the confidential clerk of one of the most extensive and respectable liquor houses in Detroit, very recently made his annual business tour through Southern Michigan, to make collections, and of course, obtain orders for "stock in trade." Returning a few days since, he informed one of the proprietors of this paper, that he had made a very successful trip, so far as collections were concerned, but that he had not received a solitary order for a new supply—that his customers, and nearly all engaged in the retail liquor traffic, said they didn't want any more—that they intended to dispose of what they had, and go out *of the business*, and go in for the (so called) Maine *law of Michigan*,"—that in the interior of the State, so far as his information and observation extended, the people, of all classes, those who had dealt in the "critter" as well as "temperance men," were determined to bide by and sustain the law, so emphatically called for, and decided upon by the *People* of this State.—*Detroit Tribune.*

"WAKING UP" A BLOOMER.—A young "Bloomer," recently married at Oriskany, N. Y., was "horned" by some of the village rowdies. She fired a gun over their heads, and they ran away. Being taunted by some of the villagers with the fact, they resolved to try it over. This they did the next night, and challenged the girl to shoot again, calling her a liar, &c. On this, the young woman fired once more above them, but they laughed her to scorn, and at last, goaded to indignation, she sent a charge of shot rattling among their brainless pates, and wounded, limping, and howling, they retreated in confusion. The citizens generally sustain the course of the girl, as being quite proper and justifiable.

THE CONSUMPTIONS OF CONSCIENCE.—About two years since Mr. Flanders Newbegin, of Biddeford, Me., lost his carpet bag, containing, as it was said, ten or twelve thousand dollars. The other day he received the following letter, and enclosure, dated:

"Salem, June 30, 1853.—Enclosed please receive nineteen one hundred bills on the New York Bank, Saco, for the benefit of your family."

A Native American Political State Convention, composed of delegates from various parts of Pennsylvania, will assemble in the city of Philadelphia on the 10th day of August next, to agree upon candidates for the offices of Canal Commissioner, Surveyor General, Auditor General, and Judges of the State Supreme Court, to be voted for at the ensuing election, on the second Tuesday of October next.

Hon. Samuel Appleton, of Boston, died very suddenly at 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon—in the morning he was in as good health as usual, but soon began to fail in strength, and gradually sunk until he expired at the hour named. He was widely known as one of the most upright and public-spirited merchants of the State.

DESPERATE OUTRAGE.—John McCue was arrested in New York, on Tuesday, on a charge of assaulting Ann Stewart over the head with a lighted Bird lamp. When he struck her the second blow with it the top came off, and the burning fluid fell over her head, face, arms and hands, burning them in a dreadful manner.

Gen. Arista publishes a letter in a London paper denying that he ever expressed sentiments favorable to annexation to the United States, as attributed to him, and for which he was banished from the country. How the expressions which led to this inference came in letter of his which was published at the time are not stated.

On Monday a spirited debate took place in the New York Legislature on the Maine liquor law bill, which was finally refused a third reading. The Legislature yesterday adjourned *sine die.*

☞ Notice.—Mr. SOLOMONS' stay in Pittsburgh now being limited to a few days longer, and as he will not visit the country for many years, immediate application is absolutely necessary. jy16

☞ Oakland Property for Sale.—This property is situated 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 John Cramp, Esq., and on the north by a P. P. Childs, Esq., containing about SIX ACRES. It is covered with fruit Trees of the choicest kinds, many of them in full bearing. There has comfortable two-story frame HOUSE, with other buildings; also, an abundance of Grape, Raspberry and Strawberry Vines, of good quality. It will dispose of the above Property altogether, or divide it to suit purchasers.
THOMAS J. CAMPBELL,
No. 119 Water street.

☞ Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.—During a practice of more than twenty years, Dr. M'Lane had attended thousands patients afflicted with every form of worm disease, and was induced to apply all the energies of his mind to the discovery of a Vermifuge, or worm destroyer, certain in its effects; the result of his labors is the American Worm Specific, now before the public, which is perfectly safe and may be given safely to children of the most tender age, or to the aged adult; it purges mildly and effectually, and is designed to supply a long felt invariable success. It is easy of administration, and as it does not contain mercury in any form whatever, no restrictions are necessary with respect to drinking cold water, nor is it capable of doing the least injury to the most tenderest infant. An incredible number of worms have been expelled by this great Vermifuge.

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, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and from the sole proprietors.
FLEMING BROTHERS,
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 the American community to state, the SPECTACLES I bought of you suit me well, the 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, which I hope it, I have no doubt but I shall be able to read without them to a short distance. Yours, truly, T. MOUNDER.
Allegheny City, June 28, 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 recommend the gentleman to their excellency and accuracy, as also to Mr. Solomons still as a practical Optician, and the wonderful facility with which he adapts his Glasses to the various peculiarities of vision. D. B. SCOTT,
No. 24 Wayne street, Fit sburgh.
June 29, 1853. jy2&29

☞ 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 incontestable character:—

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

ALBION, ERIE COUNTY, Pa.
November 12, 1852.

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs:—The safe I purchased of you in Pittsburgh last fall, was absent at the time. I would say, in regard to your Safe, that it passed through the ordeal of fire. I think there was one I bought of you last fall on the morning of the 10th of June last, in which the store was totally burned to ashes. It was built of wood and bricked, a large three story building. My Safe was in the store at the time of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large amount of oil. It was a very hot place.

My notes and book accounts that were in the Safe, amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was *not a single paper injured*, and I would advise any person who is doing business, to take no time, but buy a Safe of you, if they want a Safe that will not char that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one. Yours, truly, JOHN GRIER.

☞ 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 purchased, and never keep them on more than one-half hour from the fact that they cause much weariness.

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

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

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

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

P. S. I forgot to mention that my wife is greatly benefitted by the pair she got, and equally pleased. [1y18]

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

PLEASANT VALLEY, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1851.
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 dozens more. We have found the oil very excellent in Fits and Dysentery. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was lying very ill with the fits; I gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours gave the second, and the fits stopped, and she recovered immediately. It is also an extraordinary remedy for Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Cuts, Bruises, and Rheumatism, and for the Piles, some have been cured of long standing. Yours, with respect, ISAAC BURLOW.
For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.
☞ [Papers advertising Petroleum please copy.]

Treasurer.

☞ Major JOHN WILLCOX will be a candidate for the Office of COUNTY TREASURER, before the Whig and Anti-Masonic County Convention, to be held in August next. jy7dawtd

☞ HUGH S. FLEMING, Esq., of Allegheny will be a candidate before the approaching Anti-Masonic and Whig Convention, for nomination to the office of COUNTY TREASURER. jy13dawtd

☞ 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 of the U. S. Marine Hospital, will in future give his undivided attention to his Profession. Office and residence No. 146 Third street, above Smithfield. jy6dtf

☞ WE DIRECT the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "MORSE'S INVIGORATING COORDIAL," 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.
DIRECTORS:
Simeon L. Loomis, late of the Ætna, Hartford.
Theodore McNamee, Firm of Duvall & Co.
Richard Hopkins, Firm of Dowes & McKesson.
William H. Mellen, Firm of Griffin, Mellen & Co.
James K. Lee, Firm of George Dillon & Co.
Thos. Wood, Firm of S