PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1853.

☞ *READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.*

☞ PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.—The extensive circulation of our Weekly Gazette offers to our business men a most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every village and county in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY GAZETTE, are opened on Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock, on Saturday evening.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MOSES POWNALL, *Of Lancaster County.*
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
ALEX. R. McCLURE, *Of Franklin County.*
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CHRISTIAN MEYERS, *Of Clarion County.*

THE NEXT GOVERNORSHIP.—The democratic party of this State does not seem to be a unit in its preference for Gov. Bigler. There is a portion of the party, we know not how large, which deprecates his renomination, and on grounds far from being personal. A communication recently appeared in both the democratic papers of Westmoreland County, opposing his renomination because he has not fulfilled his pledge relative to the public debt. We submit a few extracts. After dwelling upon the financial embarrassments of the State, it says:

"It must be admitted that the administration of Gov. Bigler has proved a failure. The Ship of State is drifting before the same unpropitious gales as formerly; he has not proved himself 'the pilot to weather the storm.' From every indications the State Debt will be increased from three to five millions of dollars during his term; a mammoth appropriation bill of over five millions of dollars passed the last Legislature, and received the Executive sanction. A diminution of the State Debt was the platform on which Gov. Bigler stood before his election. Hundreds of Western farmers heard his financial views, and hearing they had faith in him. They have been deceived. If a man deceives us once, it is his fault; if twice it is our own. To the farmers of Westmoreland Co., the State Debt is now the GREAT QUESTION. They have no faith in the Democratic professions of any Governor whose recommendations and acquiescences cause an increase of the State Debt in time of peace.

"Taxation is increased, and the public debt instead of being in part liquidated, grows larger. Even the selling the good dividend paying stocks the Commonwealth held, only afforded a temporary relief. The tide, delayed for a moment, burst onward with greater rapidity, and although the State has disposed of the reminiscences she held in 1837, and immense sums have since been levied from the people, yet what great, necessary, enduring public improvement has been constructed since 1837? What have we to show for our vast expenditures? In all quarters there is distrust, dissatisfaction, and want of confidence.

"But Gov. Bigler proved true to his pledges, he stood up nobly and manfully in defence of the interests of the people, and by virtue of the high position directed public attention to the frauds and speculations on the public works; he has been as true to the tax payer as he has been to the interest of certain Philadelphia Banks, but he showed more consistency in his exercise of the veto power, and above all had he given his veto, a death blow to that bill of abominations, the appropriation bill of the last session, and thus prevented an increase of the State Debt during his term, he would have been more deserving of the praises bestowed upon him by the worshippers of the powers that be. His patriotism, statesmanship and integrity, so highly vaunted, would have been much more readily discerned."

It must be admitted that these are good grounds of objection to the re-nomination of Gov. Bigler, and will be just as good against his election, should his re-nomination be consummated. The Democratic party is responsible for the administration of affairs in Pennsylvania," says the communication from which we have been quoting, and to that responsibility the people will hold it.

The *Lancasterian*, a Democratic paper published at Lancaster, republishes the communication from the Westmoreland papers, with a *quasi* approval, and other Democratic papers throughout the State do the same; nevertheless, the signs of the times are against those who thus make a show of honesty. Gov. Bigler has the means to compass his re-nomination, and it will be accomplished in spite of the struggles of those who may oppose it. What, then, will those do who now oppose him on the grounds of incompetency and dishonesty? Will they support him? Will the *Lancasterian* and its kindred presses help to oust him, or will they join in re-electing the man whom they now denounce? We shall see.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—The prevailing anxiety to know the result of the Eastern question will not be relieved by the news of the Asia, given to-day. We must await the arrival of the next steamer. The general *opinion* is that there will be no war. This *opinion*, however, has been at fault from the commencement of the difficulty. It is the offspring of the desires of those who promulgate it, rather than of a judgment carefully formed by an investigation of the actual state of affairs. If there is no war, it will be because the Emperor of Russia will obtain from the Parliamentarians of the Western nations of Europe the acknowledgment of his utmost demands, without resorting to the arbitrament of the sword. From that moment Turkey becomes, *de facto*, a dependency of the Russian Empire. The Turkish fleet will have for the last time trolled in the dark from which it will never more arise. Now nothing evidence of republican and national spirit receives confirmation by this arrival. Amidst the almost universal submission to the behests of the sycophantic fawning upon Europe royalty which so disgraces even American minds, our squadron in the Mediterranean has acted with a commendable show of spirit.—The true Stephen Commodore Stringham the firing a salute in honor of the internuncio of the bloody minded Emperor of Austria, for his conduct in disgusting the rights of the poor Hungarian exile, Kossuth, who is claimed as an American citizen—It would give us pleasure to hear that he had blown the Austrian vessels out of water, if he can find any excuse for so doing. We long for the day when the absolutists of Europe shall learn that the United States of America is really a "power upon Earth." We fear, however, that word will go forth from Washington condemning his conduct in the Smyrna affair, as much as it applauds his saluting the Austrian official. If it was Cuba, or Mexico, the case would be different; any excuse would do for dismembering a weak, helpless, neighboring nation.

The *Washington Union*, the organ of the administration of General Pierce, has a long article defending Commodore Stringham for firing a salute at Constantinople in honor of the internuncio of Austria, and assailing most ferociously M. Kossuth. *The National Intelligencer* copies the Union's article into its editorial columns, and bestows upon it its hearty approbation, and pronounces it a "signal though merited rebuke" of "Monsieur Louis Kossuth" "for a recent instance of arrogant folly."

The American people will see, from this, what little sympathy the Democrats of Europe meet with from the Democratic Government and leading presses of this Union. Washington city is the last place to look for liberal sentiments—Between the power of slavery and the power of fashion and Foreign Diplomats, added to the power of official corruption, the public sentiment at Washington has lost all republican freshness and purity; and if ever an attempt is made to sustain the American people, the conspiracy will be hatched in the Federal city.

The *Chronicle* of yesterday evening contains an article from the *National Era* in favor of the Catholic side of the Church Property Question. It is due to Dr. Bailey, the editor of the *Era*, to say that he is in Europe, and that he entertains sentiments directly the reverse of those uttered in his absence by his substitute, as the files of that paper will abundantly show. The gentleman who is editing the Era in Dr. Bailey's absence, is abusing his privilege by putting forth views which Dr. B. would scout, if he were at home. We make this statement to show that the extract given by the Chronicle does not contain the sentiments of the responsible editor of the *Era*, and derive no force from their accidental appearance in that respectable sheet.

THE BALTIMORE AFFAIR.—The *Chronicle*, as was to be expected, waxes very indignant over our article of yesterday on Religious Freedom in Baltimore, and lugs in to its aid a long extract from the Baltimore Sun, in defence of the Mayor of that city.

The *Sun*, however, does not undertake to defend the positions taken by the Mayor, and which furnished the text for our article; on the contrary, it has, during this controversy in Baltimore, expressed the strongest dissent thereto. In stepping in, as it now does, to his defence, it omits all mention of the real ground of dispute, and claims, what no one denies, that the Mayor has a right to suppress street preaching when it obstructs the public thoroughfares or is carried on by means of an unauthorized use of public property. This we have always been free to admit. Neither Mr. Mitchell nor any other preacher has a right to obstruct the public streets or occupy public property without the consent of the municipal authority; and so far we concur with the *Sun*. But, the misfortune of the Mayor, of Baltimore is, that *he did not put the arrest on that ground, at all.* The preacher was not taken up and forbidden to preach because his preaching obstructed public streets, or was carried on without authority in public places, but *because he might say something that would offend somebody.* It was not the arrest we complained of, but the ground on which it was made. It was the outrageous position taken by the Mayor in defence of the arrest made by him, on which we commented; and we take occasion to repeat, that the answers of the Mayor of Baltimore to the questions put to him in this matter, as published by us yesterday, were monstrous, and involved a total denial of religious freedom, and liberty of speech. Had he chosen to put his defence originally on the ground now taken by his apologists, he would have escaped the indignation of his fellow-citizens, and the adverse judgment of the country: but he did not, and he must expect to be held to his original declarations, until he has the manliness openly to abandon them.

We said, yesterday, that the *people* of Baltimore did not approve the course of their Mayor; whereupon the *Chronicle* adds that a majority of the people of Baltimore are *Catholics*, and therefore they are on the side of religious freedom, ourselves being judges; but it so happens that the majority of the people of that city are *not* Catholics. Although the Chronicle may not know it, it is nevertheless true, that the population of Baltimore contains a very decided preponderance of the Protestant element. There are, without doubt, a great many Catholics there; but it is a fact well known to those familiar with the statistics of the city, that the weight of numbers is decidedly on the Protestant side.

The Pennsylvania Railroad for six months took $1,459,137 against $960,903 same time last year. This curious fact is observable, that the Pennsylvania Canals, which cost $40,000,000, never received in one year so much as the railroad did last year.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

It must be remembered, however, in the first place, that the Canals never offered the facilities for carrying passengers that the railroad does, and from which the latter derives the largest portion of its revenue; and, in the second place, that the State receives from the canals only *tolls*, and not the gross receipts of the carrying trade upon it. Were the amount received for transportation on the canal, by the carrying merchants, taken into account, the comparison would be widely different from that instituted in the paragraph we have quoted.

A correspondent sends us a proposition to the effect that the Whig candidate for Commissioner at the ensuing election should be an excellent accountant, and one whose familiarity with figures and complicated accounts should be such that he would be able to straighten out and arrange the tangled business of the Commissioners' office. The proposal is worthy of being considered; but inasmuch as the country lays claim to the next Commissioner, the wishes of our country friends must not be overlooked. There can be no doubt that a man qualified as our correspondent suggests, would be a valuable acquisition to that office, and we throw out the suggestion, as requested; but we do not wish to be understood as committing ourselves, in any way, on the subject.

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—In our local column will be found the details of a purchase, made by the President and Directors of the Connellsville Railroad, of a site for a depot at a convenient point on the city wharf. The spot chosen is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it has been selected, and the terms of purchase are exceedingly favorable. The negotiation has been managed with Gen. Larimer's well-known skill in pecuniary matters, and redounds both to his credit and the benefit of the company.

COAL COMPANY.—We learn from the Somerset Herald that a company has been formed to mine coal, in that county, on the line of the Connellsville road. The point selected is on the line of the county, adjacent to Maryland, and not far from Cumberland. The construction of the Connellsville road will doubtless lead to the formation of many companies for working the rich coal and iron deposites which it traverses in Fayette and Somerset counties.

KITTANNING.—The citizens of Kittanning have had two exciting meetings in reference to the location of the Allegheny Valley road through that town. The last meeting resolved to protest against its location on Water street, and recommended McKean street as the proper route.—One of the reasons given against the location on Water street, is, that it would "draw, in a great measure, the general business from the residue of the town and concentrate it on" that street.

At a meeting of the Teachers of the Borough of Harrisburg, held on Monday evening last, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to represent Dauphin county in the "Pennsylvania State Teachers Association" to be held on the 5th of August in the city of Pittsburg.

Rev. W. R. Dewitt, Rev. J. F. Meslck, Rev. C. A. Hay, Rev. A. Cookman, Rev. J. T. Demarest, Rev. J. Wiesebrenner, Rev. Mr. Bean, Hamilton Alricks, Esq., Yal Hummel, sen., Dr. J. H. Fager, Dr. C. Seiler, J. T. Wilson, Dr. E. L. Orth, D. D. Boas, Dan'l Eppley, C. F. Muench, L. Wolfinger, Jno. Till, W. Kline, Esq., J. Barrett, Theo. Fenn, Isaac G. M'Kinley, J. J. Patterson, J. J. Clyde, R. A. Lamberton, S. Miller, D. W. Gross, R. P. Keiter, D. Fleming, W. T. Bishop, C. C. Rawn, Dr. Geo. Dock, J. M. Beck, W. H. Egle, J. M. Eyster, Q. A. Taylor, W. J. Lawrence, R. M'Elwee, F. Conolly, J. K. M'Kever, S. D. Ingram, S. Pernald, A. E. Eyster, E. S. German, O. Edwards, George Kuhn, Geo. P. Crap, and W. R. Miller.

NOVEL LEGAL DECISION.—The Supreme Court of Illinois, now in session at Ottowa, have decided that when the Journals of the Legislature do not show that an act passed through three several readings, as required by the constitution, it cannot be recognized as a law, even when signed by the presiding officers of both branches of the Legislature and approved by the Governor. The signing and approving were merely held as being evidence presumptive of the passage of the act, but not conclusive as to the fact if the Journals did not prove it.—*Chicago Journal.*

A HUMAN CANDLE.—The Chinese Repository tells a very singular story of the punishment inflicted on a Chinese criminal. His offence, it seems, was unpardonable, and it was determined to make an example of him. Consequently, he was wound round with cotton, saturated with tallow, and having been dipped till he presented the appearance of a gigantic candle, was stuck upon his father's grave, and lighted. Of course, the poor fellow perished in slow torture. Was ever device heard of so completely diabolical?

COAL AT PUGET'S SOUND.—One of the most important items of news obtained from California by the Northern Light is the fact that coal of the best quality is found at Puget's Sound lying near the water, and a wharf built at small expense will enable vessels to load from the mouth of the pit. This will give the Pacific steamers what they have long wanted, and save the enormous expense of transporting coal from Wales at $20 per ton, which is now the cost of laying down coal at San Francisco. The coal from Puget's Sound is said to be equal to Welsh coal. Specimens are to be sent to the New York Crystal Palace for exhibition.

DAN RICE IN TROUBLE.—This celebrated showman was arrested in Meadville, Pa., a few days ago, for erecting his tent on the Diamond in that borough, without a license from the authorities. After a hearing of the case it was decided to hold Dan to bail for trial. To add to Dan's trouble, the alligator and one of his best monkeys died during his stay at Meadville.

ESCAPE OF O'DONOHUE THE IRISH EXILE FROM VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.—The Tribune contains a detailed account of the escape of Patrick O'Donohue from the English Penal Colony, from which we condense the following:

Mr. O'D. left Launceston in December last, disguised as a sailor, being put on board a steamer bound for Melbourne, first concealed in a stove, and afterwards in a cavity under the coal hole, immediately adjoining the furnaces, and separated from them by sheet iron. This apartment was seven feet in length, three in width, and two in height, admitting the body only in a recumbent position. When the boat fired up, the heat was almost insupportable, threatening death by suffocation or apoplexy, and which was avoided by water being pumped into this prison, which completely saturated Mr. O'D., and where he remained two hours during the police search, when he was removed to the engine room greatly exhausted. About forty miles farther, at George Town Heads, the same ordeal was passed through for the space of three hours, during which time even the coal hole was examined by the police.

On a second release from his fiery furnace the exile was concealed in a berth, remaining there a day and a half, until the arrival of the steamer at Melbourne, where, accompanied by friends Mr. O'D walked ashore dressed in his old blue trowsers, check shirt and black and greasy, passing through a crowd of people composed of police and detectives on horse and foot, took a carriage and after a fleet horse was carried to the house of a friend about four miles from Melbourne.

After remaining two days under this hospitable roof it was deemed best by the friends of the patriot that he should remove a long distance from Melbourne, to a secluded and remote part of the forest, bordering on the sea shore, and remain there until opportunity should offer for escape to America. Accordingly accompanied by an Irish guide, and armed cap a pie, they travelled 90 miles to the beach upon Hobson's Bay, where an old dilapidated hut, swarming with rats and musquitoes, was selected as the least suspicious abode to place the escaped convict. Here he was kindly cared for by the family of a brother of his guide, and where he suffered severely from dysentery, brought on by the hot weather, bad water and unwholesome food.

Here Mr. O'D. remained three or four days, when he was summoned by letter brought by a friend, to proceed immediately to Melbourne to embark for South America, and notwithstanding the mercury was at 102 in the shade at mid-day, and the severe illness of Mr. O'D., the distance was accomplished on horse-back in 20 hours.

It was intended that he should sail in the ship "Earl of Lincoln," and his passage and stores for two paid the Captain, but the drunken state of that officer prevented the plan being carried out, and finally Mr. O'D. sailed on board a packet, January 8th, for Sydney, and was concealed in the hold of the ship without light or air, and so conducted to be carried as to escape the search of the police, arriving at Port Jackson on the evening of the 21st, where by accident he got into the Hotel of an Irishman who stood guard through the night.

The next day the fugitive was conveyed to a secluded spot on the beach, four miles from Sidney, and in sight of the far famed Botany Bay, where he remained until February 8th, treated in the most hospitable manner, when, getting passage on a small cutter, "Oberon," he sailed for the Sandwich and South Sea Islands, under the protectorate of the French; the friends of the exile paying the exhorbitant price of $400 for his passage. Tahiti was reached on the 3d of April, where the American Consul, so far as he was empowered, placed the refugee under the protection of the American flag, and there was a British Consul at that island, Mr. O'D remained incognito under the name of John Thompson, and was kindly treated by the Americans.

Crossing in a whale boat, twenty-five miles, to the island of Eimeo, passage was taken on the barque Otranto, April 30th, for San Francisco, which was reached June 22d, 1853, having been 185 days in suspense and ill health, in escaping from Van Dieman's Land.

Mr. O'Donohue landed on Monday at N. York from California, looks hale and hearty, and has taken rooms at the Astor House, where he is receiving the congratulations of his friends.

ARCHBISHOP KENRICK, formerly bishop of the diocese of Philadelphia, but now holding the rich metropolitan archiepiscopal see of Baltimore in the Roman Catholic church, has published in the Catholic journals a pastoral letter, from which we learn that he assembled the clergy of his own immediate diocese of Baltimore on the 5th of June, and submitted to them certain disciplinary regulations, prepared by him in conformity with the decrees of the Provincial Councils and of the National Council, which statutes were modified according to their suggestions and agreed to. They relate chiefly to the ceremonies connected with marriage, and provide that hereafter no marriage shall be solemnized by Catholic ministers without the previous publication of the bans; recommend the solemnization of the marriage in the church at an early hour in the morning, so that it may be followed by mass; caution Catholics against marriage with those not belonging to the faith; and counsel the formation of societies of ten persons each to contribute to the extension of the church.—*North Amer.*

THE SUICIDE OF MR. GRAY AT NEW ROCHELLE.—Mr. H. B. Sears has published a card in the New York Times, to refute the rumor that Mr. Franklin C. Gray, who recently committed suicide, by throwing himself under the locomotive on the railroad at New Rochelle, was impelled to that sad act by dread of a prosecution for perjury. The first marriage of the deceased took place many years ago. The match was an unhappy one, and the wife, who was then residing in Illinois, petitioned for a divorce. This the husband, who was at that time in California, did not oppose, and he declared of his appearance in the Circuit Court of Sangamon county, in November 1851, dissolved the marriage, allowing her five thousand dollars in full satisfaction of all claims for alimony, and all other demands. The young lady to whom he was married in Washington, last March, it is alleged, was aware of these facts. Religious excitement, it is believed, was the cause of his death.

MARSHAL WYKOOP.—The *Bulletin* is particularly severe in its comments on the conduct of this officer in the recent case. The *Sun* also. We can only add our opinion, that he acted more like the partisan than the officer. He seems to have espoused the cause of Howard, the claimant, with unbecoming zeal. Why should he have despatched a cab to prevent Fisher from being deposited in the county prison, and consequently, to prevent the service of the writ of habeas corpus on Mr. Fredd? Why too, should he have displayed so much ingenuity and activity in baffling the law of this State?

The claimant in this case received a claim of six years date. And against whom? Against a humble and friendless man, a husband, and a father. Howard's mission among us was to widow an innocent wife, to orphan four helpless children and to bear away into bondage and misery a man who had long enjoyed the blessings of freedom. And all this, to add only a few hundred dollars to his large fortune. It was an infamous mission. What matters it to a man of honor that it is legal? Your sympathy with this ill-becoming tool of Marshal Wykoop, your alacrity to spirit away the trembling wretch who was in your custody,—under a law which no American names in a foreign land, and which he cannot think of here without the hot flush of shame on his brow,—will be the regret of your old age. Hide, if you can, the handcuffs under your military laurels, and do not forget the four children and lonely wife who are now weeping over the desolate hearthstone. In the sight of God, their grief is a testimony against you.—*Phila Register.*

THE INDICTMENT OF COL. COLLIER.—We copied yesterday the statement of a California paper that the grand jury of San Francisco had found a true bill of endictment against Colonel James Collier, late Collector of that port, charging him with having misappropriated some $300,000 of the public funds. The Washington Republic, noticing this statement, says:

"Colonel Collier's accounts have never been adjusted by the department. He acknowledges having in his possession moneys belonging to the United States, but had steadily refused to pay them over, until the Department should allow him certain suspended items charged against him. From the first, however, he declared his readiness to stand a suit and abide the issue, whatever it might be. It seems the Department preferred to take the more summary method of a criminal prosecution, which will probably end in smoke. Perhaps the prosecution in Mr. King's case rests upon a similar basis."

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A MAGISTRATE.—Yesterday between two and three o'clock, a German named *Lambertus Voskamp* entered the office of Justice HASSENMUELLER, and after some few minutes' conversation on business, Voskamp drew a double-barreled pistol, saying, "Now I'll shoot you," and fired, the ball passing through Mr. H.'s coat. Mr. H. rose and elevated his chair, and with it dealt so effective a blow upon the head of Voskamp, as to prevent his taking effective aim with the second barrel, the ball of which was also discharged, barely missing the intended victim. Immediately upon discharging the second barrel, Voskamp ran down Water street, but was pursued and captured.

Voskamp is a native of Hanover, and has heretofore employed Mr. Hossenmueller as an agent or correspondent relative to some property in that kingdom. V.'s manner in conversation is so incoherent as to induce doubts as to his sanity.—*Cinc. True Dem.*

A person looking over the catalogue of professional gentlemen of the bar, with his pencil wrote against the name of one who was of the bustling order:—"Has been accused of possessing talents." Another seeing it, immediately wrote under:—"He has been tried and acquitted."

NEBRASKA TERRITORY—OPEN TO SETTLEMENT.—We give to-day, in the News, the latest public letter of Col. Benton. It is written in reply to an invitation to him signed by many Whigs and Democrats of Monroe county, Missouri, to deliver an address in that county on the subject of the Pacific Railroad.

This letter we regard as the most important to Missouri yet published by this eminent Statesman. Nebraska Territory is proved by the records, and by maps emanating from our Government offices, to be subject to occupation and settlement by the citizens of the United States—and this, after yielding to the Indian Tribes all of their rights under treaties.

Benton's triumph is complete—and Atchison's disgrace unlimited. For *ten years* Atchison was Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and living in sight of Nebraska for many years longer, and yet he was wholly ignorant of the condition and proprietorship of the country! But, in his ignorance, he stood up before the world and disowned it as the property of the people of the United States! What a humiliation for him to be thus shown up before the people of Missouri, whom he misrepresents outrageously by opposition to Nebraska! Let him resign and hide himself in shame. Vice President though he be, his ignorance is discreditable to the State and the positions he has held.

The map of Nebraska Territory, prepared at Washington by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, showing what is Indian territory, and what is white people's territory, open to settlement, is now in St. Louis, and will shortly be engraved. All honor to Benton!—*St. Louis News.*

The following is an extract from the letter of Col. Benton above alluded to:

Connected with the [Pacific] road, and as one of the facilities of making it, is the desirable object of settling the country west of Missouri out to New Mexico and Utah; and I have the gratification to inform you again, (as I informed the people in my speeches at Kansas, Westport, and Independence) that there is nothing in the state of Indian relations to prevent it. I informed them that the Orange and Kansas tribes in 1825, and the Pawnees in 1833, ceded to the United States all their lands South of the Platte and out to Red river, and up to the head of the Kansas; and that after reserves in behalf of tribes and grants to others, they still remained belonging to the United States the greatest part of the territory so ceded; that it was a violation of no Indian right for our citizens to go and settle any where within the limits of that great session, which had not been included in a reserve, or a grant to Indians. Mr. Atchison has denied all this, and on the strength of the pains and penalties, military and civil, which any citizen would incur by acting on my representation of the state of the country, in consequence of this contradiction, and not being able to prove it, I feel it to be because it was calculated to do a great injury to the people of the State, I have applied to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs here for the information which his office contains, and which, being official, may defy contradiction from any quarter.

I sent him a map of the United States with the request that he would mark upon it the *outline* of the three cessions by the Kansas, Osages and Pawnees, and lay off within it the reserves and grants made in favor of Indians. This he has done, and I have sent the map to St Louis to be engraved and published for the public information. It shows that a much less portion of the territory has been reserved or ceded to Indians than I had supposed—that the long narrow strip to the Delaware does not touch the Smoky Hill fork, or the Grand Saline Fork, that it encroaches the Republican fork many miles above its mouth and barely crosses Solomon's fork; and that all the rivers above that up to its head on a line with Utah's fort, and across from the Arkansas to the Platte, are outside of the Indian line in one place and very near it in others, the whole great cession is free from Indian title, and open to settlement without any infringement of Indian rights.

THE RESPONSE OF THE SOUTHERN (N. S.) PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH TO THE BUFFALO GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—The Convention of the Southern members of the New School Presbyterian Church at Morefeesborough, Tennessee, in session recently, referred to a committee, for consideration, the action of the General Assembly, lately sitting at Buffalo, N. York, on the subject of slavery. The report of the committee strongly condemns the uncalled for interference in matters that they say do not concern the Northern Church. So long as their brethren of the North and West remain on the Constitution, the Southern Church will stand by, and with them—but (we quote literally) "when they leave that, they leave us."

The "inquiries" which the Buffalo Assembly proposed to institute as to slaveholders and slaveholding, the committee characterize as "unlawful and indelicate," and they add:

"Information is then sought respecting things belonging to the category of our purely political interests, with which our ecclesiastical authorities have no more to do than with the numbers of our horses or the products of our farms.—Questions are asked, which imply upon the very face of them, the improbability of the fidelity of our sessions in watching over the Christian conduct of their flocks! The whole thing is improper. * * * * *

"These questions would be fire-brands in our churches, and an effort to gather the information they seek in any of our churches, would be disorderly, and should be rebuked as tending to produce confusion and mischief. A voluntary answer on the part of our sessions would unwisely countenance the spirit of innovation and agitation, and be inconsistent with self respect."

As a summary of the conclusions to which they have come, on mature reflection, they submit the following resolutions:

1. We hold ourselves, and the members of the churches we represent, to be an integral portion of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and entitled to all the rights and immunities of said church.

2. In regard to slavery, we stand upon the platform of the Bible and the constitution of the church, which, in our opinion, no where teaches that the holding of slaves is a sin or disciplinable offence; that, consequently, the resolution passed by the General Assembly at Detroit in '50, defining where it is, and is not, an offence, is unconstitutional, and of no binding force.

3. That we shall look with interest to the course that will be pursued by the conservative brethren of the Northern and Western portions of the church at the next General Assembly, whether they will lend us their aid in preserving the integrity of the church, and arresting the course of abolitionist agitation, and settling the church on the basis of its standards.

The convention comprised six ministers and one elder from the Synod of Tennessee, three ministers from the Synod of Kentucky, twelve ministers and five elders from the Synod of West Tennessee, and three ministers from the Synod of Mississippi. They convened on the 4th of July, and continued in session two days.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION.—The New York Journal of Commerce contends that in nearly every department of industry represented in the Crystal Palace, the United States manifests superiority over Great Britain. If American ware excelled, it is in the fine arts and those which create luxuries—to which arts comparatively little attention has been given in America as yet.

The rapid progress towards the completion of the exhibition is said to be truly gratifying.—Every day some new, useful or tasteful object catches the eye, adding much to the effect of the fairy-like scene. The workmen have now nearly completed the picture gallery. It will contain about ten thousand square feet of wall space available for the display of pictures, every foot of which is bespoken for the purpose. A gallery four hundred and fifty feet long, appropriately lighted from the roof, and filled on both sides with pictures, will be something novel in extent at least.

MINNESOTA.—Our latest number of the St. Paul Pioneer gives glowing accounts of the rapid increase of the territory in settlement and population, and the multiplication of houses at all the principal points. In the town of St. Paul, according to the Pioneer, "the number of houses completed this season, or in process of erection, is almost incredible." Two new hotels of convenient and commodious description which are now going up, would be deemed in any of our cities, a great ornament to the place, and it is added that many of the new edifices, now going up, would be credible to an eastern city. Emigrants in large numbers were passing up the Minnesota and Upper Missouri rivers, to settle upon the fertile lands bordering thereon; and it is also stated that every steamer arriving at St. Paul from below comes crowded with settlers, mostly farmers.—*N. Amer.*

DEPRAVED STATE OF SOCIETY IN AUSTRALIA.—It is said there are about 500 English convicts from Van Dieman's Land, in Melbourn, Australia, and vicinity, and on meeting a man in the street, think nothing of presenting a pistol to his breast and demanding his money. A letter from Melbourne to the Newark Advertiser, after recording numerous assassinations, says:

"In going to Forest Creek, Campbell's Creek, Bendigo and Golden Diggins, you pass through what is called the Black Forest, a dense and thick wood, about twelve miles in length. The other day, while four of us were passing through this forest, we found thirty-five who had been *stuck up*, (that is robbed and then tied up to a tree,) and one poor fellow, who unfortunately had but thirteen shillings and six-pence, was tied to a tree, and his body filled with shot, which they had fired at him, I suppose, because he had no more. They also "stuck up" a young lady within sight of her father's house. This was never done here before, and accordingly you may judge of the state of society."

THE Maine law is said to work well in Burlington, Vt. A man who lately gave liquor to a woman, making her tipsy, had to pay $110 to settle it.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—The New Orleans Picayune states that Spain has been making efforts for years to have her navy equal ours. She has been constantly counting our ships steamers, and guns, and has kept pace with them in number. She has therefore a formidable and well equipped navy, as large and effectively armed as ours. Such is Spanish confidence in the strength of this navy, that they rely upon it, in case of war, to sweep us from the seas and enrich themselves upon the spoils of our commerce.

SALE OF A LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINE.—The Ontonagon Mining Company of Lake Superior, Michigan, it is stated, have sold their rights and privileges and mines to a company of the same title in London, for the consideration of £35,000 stg., half which has been paid in cash. The transaction was made on the 30th of June, and the deed of purchase has just been received by the Arctic.

Wm. McGeary, one of the counterfeiters arrested on Tuesday, was indicted a few months since in Pittsburgh, for having in possession and dealing in counterfeit money. Before the trial came on in the criminal court, he forfeited his security, and ran away. The other persons indicted with him had their trial, were convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of years.—Cin. Gaz.

Captain Ney, of the steamship Pacific, has written a letter wherein he states that the old packet ship "Independence," which he commanded, has made better time than the clipper "Sovereign of the Seas," on her recent voyage to Liverpool, which has been published in all the papers as the quickest on record. He states that the "Independence" made the passage in fourteen days and five hours, from her anchorage in the Hudson to the pier head at Liverpool. No sailing ship ever equalled this.

Chief Justice Jervis said, in England, about a fortnight ago, that it was not sociionable to say of a man personally, "You are a liar," or "You are a scoundrel;" nor was it actionable to combine the epithets, and say, "You are a lying scoundrel;" but if said of an attorney, in his professional character, those words would be actionable.

It often occurs, with something like awfulness, observes the London Times, that a time will come when earth indeed will hold no more; when the last valley will be cultivated, the last forest cleared, and the ocean itself will yield diminished spoils.

Three hundred bushels of new white flint (Genesee) wheat, the first lot of the season, were sold in Albany, on the 26th inst, for $1 32½ per bushel.

☞ Bethel Preaching—Reverend A. M. BRYAN, will preach a Temperance Sermon, on the "Prohibitory Liquor Law," on TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the RAILROAD DEPOT, on the Monongahela Wharf.

☞ Assembly—WILLIAM WILSON, Esq., of South Pittsburgh, will be a candidate before the Whig Convention for nomination on the Assembly Ticket.

☞ Treasurer.—HUGH S. FLEMING, Esq., of Allegheny, will be a candidate before the approaching Anti-Slavery and Whig Convention, for nomination to the office of COUNTY TREASURER. 1jy18:aw1w2t

☞ 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. 1jy18:aw1w

☞ For Commissioner.—Mr. JAMES McGARVEY, of the Borough of M'Keesport, will be proposed and supported as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, by his numerous friends, subject to the decision of the Antimasonic and Whig County Convention. M'KEESPORT.

☞ District Attorney.—EDWARD P. JONES, Esq., will be a candidate before the approaching Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention for nomination for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY. jy23d2w

☞ District Attorney.—Candidate for Whig nomination, for District Attorney, DAVID D. BRUGH.

☞ District Attorney.—ALEXANDER M. WATSON, Esq., will be a candidate for nomination for the Office of District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Whig and Antimasonic Convention.

☞ District Attorney.—CICERO HARBISON, Esq., will be a candidate for nomination for the Office of District Attorney, before the next Whig and Antimasonic Convention. jy22:dawtd.

☞ 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. 149 Third street, above Smithfield. m7:3:6m

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

☞ No Family should be without them. We speak of M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS, which have become an indispensable Family Medicine. The frightful symptoms which arise from a diseased Liver manifest themselves more or less in every family; indigestion, sick-headache, obstruction of the menses, ague and fever, pains in the side, with dry, hacking cough, are all the results of hepatic derangement, and these Dr. McLane's Pills are a sovereign remedy. They have never been known to fail, and they should be kept at all times by families.

Directions—Take two or three going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning take two or three more. A slight break-fast should invariably follow their use.

The Liver Pills may also be used where purging is simply necessary. As an anti-bilious purgative they are inferior to none; and in doses of two or three they give astonishing relief to sick headache. Also in slight derangements of the stomach.

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, Canada, and Mexico.

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood street.
jy30

☞ 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 benefit I have derived from your Spectacles. I found my sight much improved. I can see small print with them for any length of time without fatigue to my eyes. Should my light 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 28, 1853.

P. S. 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 Wayne street, Pittsburgh.
jy28:2m

☞ Lyon's Kathairon—FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING and BEAUTIFYING the HAIR, is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced. Its astonishing success is evidenced by the rapid sale of the *Materia Medica*. Dark and luxuriant curls, soft and silky hair, with scores of admirers, (mark this, ladies,) the universal effect of the Kathairon. Bald as ever [illegible] perfectly astonished. The Kathairon has [illegible] restored my hair after a baldness of 12 years. Ed. Commercial, 72 Broadway, N. Y. The Kathairon is a certain cure for Nervous Head-Ache, and for all cutaneous diseases. Sold by all dealers, everywhere. Try it. Price only 25 cents, in large bottles.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers, C. Fraser, Benl. Page, jr., Fleming & Bros. and Braun & Reiter.
jy20:3m

☞ 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 sale, 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: Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time. I would say