PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1856.

Tarentum Club.—Subscribers to the WEEKLY GAZETTE, in the above club, will please call on Mr. JAMES CLARK and renew their subscriptions on or before the FIRST DAY OF JUNE. my17:w3

Terms:

DAILY—Six Dollars per annum, payable in advance.
WEEKLY—Two Dollars per annum, in advance.—Clubs will be supplied on the following conditions:

Four Copies per annum.....$5 00
Ten Copies per annum.....$10 00

☞ Advance payments are strictly required, and the paper stopped when the year is out, unless it is renewed.

Republican Declaration of Principles.

ADOPTED BY THE PITTSBURGH CONVENTION.

1. We oppose and will attempt to secure the repeal of all laws which allow the introduction of slavery into territories once consecrated to freedom, and will resist by every constitutional means the existence of slavery in any of the territories of the United States.

2. We will support by every lawful means our brethren in Kansas in their constitutional and manly resistance to the usurped authority of their lawless invaders, and will give the full weight of our political power in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas to the Union as a free, self-acting, Independent State.

3. believing that the present national administration has shown itself to be weak and faithless, and that the contrivance in power is identified with the progress of the slave power to national supremacy, with the extinction of freedom from the territory, and with increasing civil disturbance, it is a leading purpose of our organization to oppose, and overthrow it.

☞ For Telegraphic News see 3d page. For City and Commercial News see 4th page.

The French Insult to the United States.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Times gives some* further particulars in relation to the insult by the French Minister, to the gentlemen who composed the United States Military Commission. It will be remembered that it was composed of Majors Delafield and Mordecai, and Colonel McClellan, all officers of the United States Army, worthy and accomplished gentlemen, who were sent abroad by the President to acquire information of value to the military service of the United States. Wherever they met British officers, the members of the Commission were received with great cordiality and kindness. While in the Crimea they were handsomely received by the British commanders, but Pelissier refused them an audience.

On their return by the way of Paris, they called upon Marshal Vaillant, who met them with a "Well! what do you want?" The answer was, "We have called according to arrangement made when we were last in Paris to get some books then promised us." Vaillant rejoined, in substance, and with a manner as offensive as his words, "We have nothing to give! There are misunderstandings between our Governments, and our relations are such as not justify any such civilities!" Major Mordecai, who was spokesman of the party wisely forebore to retort the insolence; and, as they bid the Marshal farewell, he expressed the hope that they might meet again soon where their salute would be the hostile cannon shot.

The correspondent adds:—

"All the correspondence in relation to this disgraceful affair has been laid before the President. What will he do about it? Our Government is perfectly well satisfied that this conduct is only one of the modes by which Louis Napoleon and his subordinates have, time and again, indicated their feelings of settled hostility to and hate of the United States. They know that this sentiment is fully shared by M. Sartiges, the French Minister at this point, who has been visited by not a single Senator in two years, and whose social position here is very low. Indeed, Sartiges boasts of his knowledge that this sentiment of hate of the United States is indulged by the Emperor, his master. President Pierce knows full well that the insult to our Military Commission was intended as an insult to the United States. Under these circumstances, can he pass over instituting some measures of redress?"

THE UNITED STATES RAILROAD DIRECTORY, for 1856, compiled by Benjamin Homans. New York: B. Homans.

Here is an octavo volume of over 200 pages, almost altogether occupied with the names of the roads, the number of miles run, and the names of the Presidents and Directors of the Railroads in the United States. The number of Railroad Companies is over 500, besides 80 branches.—Some of there roads are only in embryo, others are in progress, and others finished. There is now more than *seven hundred millions* invested in Railroads, in this country, and it has become so vast an interest, as to require its own newspaper press, and annual publications such as the present volume, which is indispensible to Railroad men.

M. E. GENERAL CONFERENCE.—On Thursday last the Conference decided the Itinerancy question by refusing to extend the time during which a preacher may be located at one place, from two to three years. The Cincinnati *Gazette's* report says:

"The debate was a very excited one—the Eastern members generally advocating an extension of the time and the Western and Southern members opposing it.

The previous question was finally called for, to cut off discussion, when the vote stood—in favor of the extension of the time 88—opposed to the extension 122.

The minority bore their defeat very kindly.—Dr. Durbin remarked pleasantly, that he supposed this settled the question.

The subject was then re-committed to the Committee with instructions to report against any extension of the time."

HOVEY'S MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE.—This is a valuable publication. Its editor, C. M. Hovey, has rendered his name familiar with all the lovers of horticulture, by his excellent work on the fruits of America, and by his various discoveries and improvements, as well as by his Magazine. The number for May is before us, and we find it well filled with matters of the greatest interest to amateur horticulturists. Published monthly by Hovey & Co., Boston, at $2 per annum.

NEW MUSIC.—Mrs. Charlotte Blume, 118 Wood street, has received the following new music: "Foster's Melodies, No. 31, *Gentle Annie*, and Ballad written and composed by Stephen C. Foster."

"Camille Polka, arranged by Henry Robyn."

THE fast Express train of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will commence running on and after to-day. For further particulars we would refer our readers to advertisement in another column.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Tuesday, furnishes the following from its regular correspondent in Kansas:

A messenger from Tecumseh has just arrived with the news that the indictments of high treason have been found against Reeder, Robinson, Roberts, Lane, Deitzler, and other prominent Free State men. As Sir Charles Coldstream remarked, "There's going to be a row here."

The Atchison forces are marshalling in the border counties. Secret handbills are in the course of circulation in Platte, Clay, Jackson and Buchanan counties. This news was brought here to-day by a slaveholder of Missouri, who, although a Douglas Democrat, is opposed to the iniquitous course of Atchison and the administration. He told the Free State men to prepare for defence, without a moment's delay. *They are prepared.* There is a guard out to-night.

This morning a special messenger brought the following note for a prominent Free State citizen of Leavenworth.

"LEAVENWORTH, May 6.

To Governor Robinson: It is believed by the Friends that it is necessary for you to look out! Pro-slavery men are organizing at Atchison."

A gentleman from Wyandott brought a similar notice from Friends in Missouri.

Over one hundred young men from South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia, all armed to the teeth with pistols, Sharpe's rifles and Bibles, encamped on Silver Creek, 15 miles from Lawrence, last night, and are now within a few miles of this city.

It is said they intend to take Lawrence by surprise. I shall be surprised if they do!

PITTSBURGH.—A traveler, writing for the columns of the Cleveland *Herald*, says:

I was amused the morning we left Pittsburgh in reading an article from an Editor in the far North-west, who was at the Pittsburgh Convention, blowing up the Monongahela House, and everything and everybody in and about the "Iron City." The Monongahela is an excellent House, but it occurred to several of the *multitude* of hungry travelers, who were deposited there at 11 o'clock at night, that a cup of tea and a slice of bread and butter would have been very acceptable, but it was not to be had.

The aforesaid editor was evidently "out of sorts;" because there is no city in the land where there is more open-handed hospitality than in Pittsburgh—and where more kindness is extended to strangers. If it were not for the coal smoke, the "Iron City" would be very beautiful. Its rivers, its pleasant homes jewelled by the "gentle slopes," and adorning the dimples, make it a city long to be remembered by one who has become familiar to them all.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.—We again call the attention of the newspaper press, which sustains a heavy expense for telegraphic despatches, to the very bad management of the news agents by telegraph, who unwarrantably assume to themselves the title of the "Associated Press," though they have no control of the columns of the newspapers, and no other connection with the journals of the country than that of being employed to furnish through the telegraph the news occurrences of the day. This Association, composed of a few persons, is under the control of a single individual in New York, who makes the whole business of telegraphing subservient to his own purposes, without regard to the interests or convenience of his employers—the newspaper proprietors. The European news which comes by the steamers to Halifax and New York, instead of being sent directly and first to the newspaper offices, to be published on their bulletins for the information of every one, is frequently and altogether too frequently, even when the steamers arrive early in the morning, retained till near midnight, for some purposes of the news agents, which the business public may guess. So with Congressional news; so with the various markets of the country; so, in fact, with very many of the occurrences which these agents have to transmit—midnight comes before they are sent to the journals. The latter are in consequence put to a heavy additional expense, keeping their compositors waiting half the night for these despatches which generally could and should be sent before night, if the controlling agents of this mis called "Associated Press" properly attended to their duties, or had no other purposes to serve than the interests and convenience of those who employ them.

This delay has become so intolerable, so much opposed to the interests of newspaper proprietors, and so disadvantageous to newspaper readers, as to call for a prompt remedy of the wrong from the newspaper press. The newspapers of largest circulation and influence are the severest sufferers, though they sustain the principal cost of the present telegraphic arrangement. It is necessary that these shall go to press before midnight, to be able to print their editions, even with the fastest machinery. A delay of several hours causes a corresponding delay in serving the public with the newspaper in the morning. So that while the telegraphic news agent may be making a "good thing" out of his present miserable and injurious arrangements, newspaper proprietors are suffering greatly in their business interests. The wrong could be remedied by each individual newspaper proprietor who is dissatisfied with the present arrangement, but for the fact that the Associated Press holds the monopoly of the Halifax telegraph line, and no other person is allowed to send a despatch across the wires till they are first served. This places the whole newspaper press in the power of the Association, which the latter appear to us as much to the disadvantage of the public and the newspapers as they do to their own profit.—*Phila. Ledger.*

The evil so justly complained of by the *Ledger*, in reference to that locality, has become an intolerable burden out here. Superadded to the complaints which we have to make in common with the Philadelphia press against the agency at New York, is the fact that a large portion of the reports for the Western press is put into the Philadelphia office after ten o'clock at night, when the operators refuse to send it forward.—It comes to the evening press, here, the next day, and the morning press, which pays the bulk of the cost, is reduced to the task of copying the despatches it pays for, from a competitor thus enabled to anticipate them. The present arrangement, so far as the western press is concerned, is an outrage, a nuisance; and we suggest to our cotemporaries in other western cities the propriety of conferring together at an early day, and devising some effectual plan of cutting themselves loose from the "Associated Press," and supplying themselves with telegraphic intelligence from other sources. The press of Pittsburgh will meet the press of other cities at any time and place that may be named.

Arrival of the George Law.

The Sonora left San Francisco on the 21st of April at 3 o'clock P. M. having specie on board as follows:

For N. York	$1,669,887 01
England	319,034 00
Panama	11,759 00

The Purser of the George Law reports that "peace and quietness prevail in Panama, and no sign of further disturbances. Sloop of war St. Mary's in the harbor, where she will remain awaiting orders."

We have Panama papers to the 3d, and Aspinwall to the 6th inst., and a slip from the Aspinwall Courier office, dated the 7th inst., from which we copy all that was known there relative fo a terrible disaster on the Panama Railroad.

Yesterday morning, three trains left this city for Panama with the passengers of the steamer George Law, in number near nine hundred.

A baggage train preceded the passengers, and the engine ran off the track on Obispo bridge, some 15 miles this side of Panama.

Passage being impossible after this mishap, it was determined to send the passengers back to Aspinwall. At Matachin, two miles this side of Obispo, one of the engines gave out, and the other engine had to take both trains, consisting of some twenty cars.

About half a mile the other side of Gatun Bridge, the second car from the locomotive ran off the track, from some cause now inexplicable to the right of the track, some were piled up on top of others across the track, and others were rolled off on either side.

These cars were filled mostly entirely with steerage passengers.

As soon as possible, after the crash, things were sent to this place—and a train was despatched for the purpose of bringing down the wounded.

Over fifty were brought down, two of whom died here before they could be removed to the hospital.

After these were all cared for as well as possible, the train with additions was returned to bring down the uninjured passengers that had been left at the place of the accident.

This train returned at 6 o'clock this morning with a few more wounded, and the most of the passengers.

At the latest advices from the scene of this sad affair, the wreck had not yet been entirely cleared—but some thirty bodies had been taken out.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The rainy season has set in in earnest, and there had been copious showers during the two weeks previous to the departure of the steamer.

The Legislature was still in session but had agreed to dissolve on the 21st of April. Nothing of special interest has been transacted since the sailing of the previous steamer. In the House a joint resolution was adopted to go into joint convention to elect a U. S. Senator, but it was lost in the Senate by a vote of 16 to 15, so the election is certainly defeated for this session.

FROM OREGON TERRITORY.

By this arrival we have advices from Portland to the 12 of April.

The latest intelligence was that one thousand Indians were approaching the Dalles from the North and were within ten miles distance.

STATE CONVENTION.—So far as heard from it is highly probable that the call for a convention to organize a state government had been voted down by the people.

A letter from Port Oxford, O. T., dated April 13, says:—

The operations against the belligerent tribes have been very limited, owing to bad weather and the scarcity of provisions.

A slight skirmish occurred on the 29th ult., at Rogue river, between a small detachment of U. S. troops, and some sixty or seventy Indians.—The Indians were routed and *sustained* quite a loss in both killed and *wounded, considering* the number engaged. The *troops* sustained a loss of only two wounded. On the morning of April 1st, a band of Indians residing at the mouth of the Coquille river, were attacked by a company of Port Orford volunteers; the band was a small one and all were killed except two. As to the justice or gallantry of this movement we have nothing to say, only the Indians did not fire a single gun.

This band of Indians had been solicited to come in and give up their arms, and on condition of doing so, they should be fed and provided. But becoming dissatisfied with their situation they returned to their lodges, peaceable and quiet, only a few days previous to their being attacked.

From all appearances, this Indian war is destined to be of long duration, and we cannot look for the end in one month, and in all probability a year. Business outside of the town is nearly all suspended, and there are now in this place a larger number who have been driven from their business, and in many cases they have lost all that they possessed, and escape only with half clothing enough to satisfy the demands of nature. We are truly in a melancholy situation, without business, without money, and almost destitute of provisions, and if the war continues, which we have no doubt it will, for some time to come, our darkest days are yet in the future.

LAND WARRANTS.—The passage by Congress of a bill granting large quantities of lands to the State of Iowa for the construction of four railroads has had the effect to create a panic in the market for land warrants. As this measure will almost close the land offices in that State, warrants are expected to fall below one dollar per acre. Purchasers are reluctant to go much beyond that rate at present. So we are informed by a dealer of this city.—*National Intel.*

THE London *Times* enumerating some of the consequences of the late war, says in the jauntiest manner possible. "We may certainly say that we spent last year £35,000,000 more than we should have done but for that little freak of the Emperor Nicholas."

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

By the Asia.

LONDON, May 2, 1856.

At the departure of the last steamer, public attention was occupied by an attempt on the part of the opposition to obtain a victory over the Palmerston Administration. The point on which they were attacked was the fall of Kars. It was mentioned however that the movement was expected to prove a complete failure. The result has confirmed this impression, the division last night having given the Ministry a majority of 303 against 176.

At the same time, there was considerable unanimity in the condemnation of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the British Minister at Constantinople, to whose neglect of all the requirements of General Williams, both as regards money and men, to enable him to prolong the defence, the disastrous termination of the otherwise glorious struggle was mainly owing.—The opposition wished to render the Ministry responsible for Lord Stratford's misconduct, on the ground that they had condoned his offence by allowing him subsequently to remain at his post; but the feeling of the House evidently was that, from his long experience of Turkish diplomacy, he is, on the whole, a valuable public servant, and that his removal at the present time would be impolitic.

After the proceedings of last night, the Government will probably feel themselves strengthened and will be induced to push forward their various measures with some approach to vigor during the remainder of the session. For several weeks they had been obviously losing force, and it was essential that a crisis should take place.

Considerable interest has been excited by the publication of the protocol of the recent Congress on the general state of the continent.—According to this document, the discussion commenced by some remarks of Count Walewski, as the representative of France, on the desirableness of a term being put to the foreign occupation both of Rome and Greece. In expressing a hope that the Governments of those countries would adopt measures to this end as soon as possible, he added an opinion that it would be useful for the Congress to enlighten the King of Naples as to the "false course" he is pursuing. Count Walewski next complained of the licentious attacks of the press of Belgium on the French Government. He exonerated the King and his Ministry, but charged the evil on the state of the law in that country, and intimated doing resorted to a threat that France may feel obliged to "make Belgium comprehend the necessity of modifying it." To escape this necessity, however, he trusted the Congress would make it, some declaration that might prove effective, since it was wished to avoid the use of menace. Finally, a recommendation was put forth that Congress should conclude its labors by adopting some general regulations on the subject of maritime law. Count Walewski was followed by Lord Clarendon, who supported his views with regard to Greece and Rome, and also in relation to the King of Naples, whose acts have obtained such "grievous notoriety." As regards the Belgian press, Lord Clarendon could only observe that, while he condemned the execrable abuses with which it is charged, he must state that Great Britain, a country where a free press is a fundamental institution, cannot associate herself in any measures of coercion.

Count Buol, on behalf of Austria, assisted Count Walewski in urging the suppression of a free press throughout the continent of Europe.

Count Orloff, for Russia, remarked that he was merely sent to negotiate a peace, and that he was not prepared to enter into other questions.

Baron Manteuffel, for Prussia, wished the Congress to interfere to support the authority of Prussia in Neufchatel. He feared that any representations to the King of Naples would only have the effect of encouraging the revolutionists. Lastly, he expressed the readiness of Prussia to consider measures for keeping down the press.

Count Cavour, the representative of Sardinia, strongly protested against the Austrian occupation of Parma and the Roman Legations. It had been continued for seven years, and was destructive of the balance of power in Italy as well as dangerous to Sardinia. In the necessity of representations being made to the King of Naples, he cordially concurred.

Such were the principal points of the discussions, and it will be seen that but for the protest of Lord Clarendon, the elements would probably have been found for something like a reconstruction of the Holy Alliance. The representations regarding Italy and Greece were little more than generalities, and are likely to have small effect, while on the question of crushing a free press, there was a degree of animation that, under other circumstances, might have ended in mischief.

In the London money market, the pressure is undiminished, and the funds consequently remain without material improvement. Consols at the last date were quoted 92¼; and they have closed this evening at 92¼.

It has been rumored in London that Lord Derby is satisfied with the treaty of peace in the main, and thinks it ought not to be made the subject of a party motion. It is also said that the highest personage in the realm deprecates any irritating allusions to the terms of peace, and has found means to communicate the deep regret that would be felt at seeing a subject of such national importance made the occasion for a trial of party strength.

Baron de Brunow arrived at Dover from Calais on the 2d inst. The object of his journey is to present to her Majesty letters of notification of the accession of the Emperor Alexander to the throne of Russia.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May, 14,

The event for which the readers of this correspondence have been prepared for the last two weeks is now consummated. Padre Vigil was formally received as Minister from Nicaragua, to-day, delivered his credentials, and was welcomed by the President in a set speech, by no means unpremeditated. The fact, which under ordinary circumstances, might have attracted no particular observation, is full of significance and moment. Without being an alarmist in any sense, or easily impressed by apprehensions which mislead casual observers, the event excites more than common forebodings for the future tranquility of our foreign relations.

A deep impression has been made in Europe, that this movement of Walker's is but the basis of more extended operations, comprehending the conquest of all Central America; the acquisition of Cuba and San Domingo, and the ultimate absorption of Mexico. It is unnecessary to say, if this belief be deep seated, that combinations against us by England, France and Spain, are by no means improbable, and that opportunity, if desired, will be found to embroil us in difficulty with one or other, or all, of these powers.—Such earnest convictions as these induced the opposition in the Cabinet to the step which has been taken, and urged the remonstrances, from other influences that were unsuccessfully addressed to the President. It has been taken in full view of the dangers, and in disregard of the advice of those who were solemnly persuaded that the establishment of such a precedent might be attended with momentous consequences. Acting upon his own responsibility, and entertaining different views, the President has assumed the whole burthen of the recognition; and his worst enemy will entertain no other wish, than that he may not be deceived in the result.

When this intelligence reaches Europe it will create a profound sensation; and if it should not prove to be one of the great means of preserving the power of Lord Palmerston, and reviving his declining strength, every reasonable expectation will be disappointed. His defeat was of large moment to our diplomatic relations, because he has been thus far, as he will continue to be, if retained in office, the real obstacle to the adjustment, which would be easily completed within sixty days after his retirement. The argument that may be now employed, and the appeals to popular passion as well as national pride, can hardly fail to bring about that restoration of confidence and concentration of support, which was almost withdrawn in the one case, and was nearly impreciicable in the other.

There are many important considerations connected with the state of European politics and affairs operating upon this subject, which will be gradually developed and cannot be hastily sketched. There is one, however, that should not be omitted now. Louis Napoleon forced the peace upon England by alliances and arrangements made in secret, before his policy was fully disclosed. And there is abundant evidence to substantiate the fact that, when the peace was concluded, he satisfied that England, as a means of conciliation, a disposition to sustain her in any difficulties which might grow out of the pending controversies with the United States. That inclination has already been manifested in various ways, and it may have been the inspiring motive which prompted the gratuitous outrage to our Military Commission by the French Minister of War. No one believes Marshall Vaillant would have offered such an affront unless well assured by official inspirations that he was responding to a feeling entirely acceptable, if not fulfilling an indirect command.—*Cor. Phil. N. American.*

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Mayor and Councilmen of the city of Cumberland have passed the ordinance drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the law, authorizing a subscription on the part of the city of two hundred thousand dollars to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. Only one-third of this sum, or $66,666,66⅔ is to be paid, until the trustees shall be satisfied that the road will be completed; $50,000 of which is to be expended within the corporate limits in the purchase of depot grounds, the erection of machine shops and other buildings, and the balance of the $200,000 will not be paid until the whole road shall be completed to this place and equiped.

COL. SUMNER, the veteran commander of the United States military forces in the territory of Kansas, though required by the orders of the War Department to act against the Free State party, is said to be at heart warmly attached to its principles. Under such circumstances, his position must be a painful one, but it is a source of satisfaction to the people to know that there is responsible officer of commander is filled by one who will not permit his forces to be used for improper purposes, if he can help it. The dispatches sent eastward by the Missourians, attributing to Col. Sumner the utterance of foolish threats against the people of Lawrence, were all false. The troops have gone back to Fort Leavenworth, so the St Louis Republican says, and will not be called hence unless in a case of great emergency. The same paper says that "the execution of civil process in Lawrence is out of the question—they defy all attempts of the kind." The meaning of this is, that efforts to enforce the laws of the border ruffian Legislature have proved entirely abortive. This is an important admission, as showing that the great mass of the people in that locality were opposed to those laws, notwithstanding representatives sat in the body which made them, professing to have been elected in Lawrence by some seven hundred votes. No attempt has yet been made to enforce these "laws" anywhere in Kansas, but in Lawrence. The object of the movements at that particular point has been to break up that strongbold of the Free State party, because its existence has served as an assurance of protection to the Free State settlers all over the territory. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican furnishes an account of the condition of Sheriff-Jones, which gives no hopes whatever of his recovery. The bullet entered his spine, and his body is paralyzed. According to the same authority, Jones made several exclamations as he fell, among which were those notable ones—"They have got me at last! I would not have believed it!" Here is an explanation of the whole violent course of this misguided man. He never believed himself in danger. He had induced himself to believe that the Free State settlers were a pusillanimous race, destitute of the courage to injure him. Buoyed up by this belief, he cared not what lives of theirs he sacrificed, because he "would not have believed it possible" for their friends to retaliate. The invasion of Missourians, after the tragedy at Hickman Point, was entirely caused by his recklessness. He has been the chief instrument of the Missouri conspirators throughout all the troubles. In the rough life of the border, where men's passions are apt to overstep their judgment, he has met a melancholy fate. But far better men have been murdered in this Kansas struggle, without exciting the least pity or indignation from those who now shout so loudly against the assassin of Jones.—*Phila North American.*

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.—The Presbyterian General Assemblies, both Old and New School, met in New York on Thursday.—The Rev. Dr. Rice, of St. Louis, moderator of the last O. S. Assembly, opened the present sessions with an able sermon. The roll of the delegates was then called, and upon answering there appeared to be something in the neighborhood of 200, or over in attendance.

The Assembly then went into an election for moderator, when—

Rev. Dr. McFarland had	119 votes
Rev. Dr. Campbell had	113 "
Rev. Dr. McFarland was declared elected, and made a short speech in acknowledgment.	

Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Albany; was elected tempory clerk. The Assembly then adjourned until this morning.

The New School Assembly was opened by a sermon from Rev. Wm. C. Wisner, of Lockport, N. Y., the last moderator.

The roll was then called, and about 200 delegates answered to their names.

The Assembly then went into an election for moderator which resulted in the choice of L. P. Hickok, D D., of Troy Presbytery—he having received 70 votes; Dr. Duffield, of Detroit, 74, and Dr. Ross, of Tennessee, 24. Revs. S. H. Hall and S. G. Spees were elected clerks.

No further important business was transacted before the Assembly adjourned.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.—The number of applicants for a passage in the American Colonization Society's ship, to leave Baltimore in a week or so, and Savannah on the 1st to the 5th of June, is five hundred and eighty-nine. The African Repository says:

These applicants are from eleven States, and more than one-half of them slaves destined to freedom. Various causes may prevent the departure of this entire number at this time, yet we have assurances that most of them will be ready for this expedition. The financial secretary is now in Boston to obtain a ship, and make all necessary arrangements for her voyage.

The frames of two large receptacles will be sent out in this vessel, and the Rev. John Seys will accompany the expedition as its superintendent. His long residence in Liberia, intimate knowledge of the people and character of the native tribes, and his energy of purpose eminently qualify him for this duty.

DIED—On Saturday afternoon, at half past one o'clock MITFORD ANDERSON, infant son of Alex. V. and Sarah J. Verner, aged 7 months and one day.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

On such subjects the testimony of Wo MAN SHOULD BE CONCLUSIVE.

☞ Mrs. Gloss, of No. 272 Second st., believing her child, about 3 years old, to be troubled with worms, purchased one bottle of Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., and gave it to two spoonfuls, which had the effect of causing the child to discharge a large number of worms. The child is now enjoying good health. We would advise all parents who may suspect their children to be troubled with worms to lose no time in procuring a purchase and administering of Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge. It will cure. *The money will be refunded in all cases where it does not give satisfaction.*

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and Canada. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS

my19:d&w2t

Another Instance of the Efficacy of DERBAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

N. M Poindexter, of the *Union* office, says:

"Some weeks since, being seriously affected with pain and uneasiness of the stomach, loss of appetite, and at times strong symptoms of Dyspepsia, I was induced to try your HOLLAND BITTERS, and I feel it but an act of justice to the article, as well as for the good of those who may be affected with like derangements of the stomach, to state that the use of one single bottle of this medicine proved of incalculable benefit, having freed the stomach from all sense of depression, and removed every symptom of Dyspepsia. I would also remark, that two other members of my family, who were afflicted in a similar manner with myself, were entirely relieved by the use of a single bottle each."

See advertisement. my17:d&w8

Batchelor's Hair Dye, warranted to dye brown or black, so as to *defy* detection, without the least injury to hair or skin. It is the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators—never fades. It is the perfection of the art, as it is the original. Made and sold, or applied, at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York. A steel plate label with Wm. A. Batchelor's on each box of genuine, others are imitations.

The genuine is sold in Pittsburgh, by GEORGE H KEYSER, 141 Wood st. my17:2w&w4

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.

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J. M. KERN.

Morgantown, Va., Jan. 29, 1856.

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None genuine only as prepared by Dr. I. Scott & Co., sole Proprietors, Bank Place, Morgantown, Va. Dr. McLane's Improved Liver Pills and Improved Vermifuge accompanied by certificate of C. McLane.

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CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, AND

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