THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. XVII. NO. 135.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1850.

PUBLISHED BY
WHITE & CO.
D. N. WHITE] [E. HAIGHT.
GAZETTE BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

TERMS:
Daily paper.....$7,00 per annum.
Tri-Weekly.....5,00 "
Weekly, (in advance).....2,00 "
Do. to Clubs, at a reduced rate.

RATES OF ADVERTISING AGREED UPON BY THE PITTSBURGH PRESS.

One Square, (10 lines of Nonpareil or less) one insertion.....$0,50
One square, each additional insertion.....0,25
Do. one week.....1,75
Do. two weeks.....3,00
Do. three weeks.....4,00
Do. one month.....5,00
Do. two months.....7,00
Do. three months.....9,00
Do. four months.....10,00
Do. six months.....12,00
Do. twelve months.....18,00
Standing Card (6 lines or less,) per annum.....10,00
One Square, changeable at pleasure (per annum) exclusive of the paper.....25,00

For each additional square, inserted over one month, and for each additional square inserted under the yearly rates, half price.
Advertisements exceeding a square, and not over fifteen lines, to be charged as a square and a half.
Publishers not accountable for legal advertisements beyond the amount charged for their publication.
Announcing candidates for office, to be charged the same as other advertisements.
Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified number of insertions, will be continued till forbid, and payment exacted accordingly.
The privileges of yearly advertisers will be confined rigidly to their regular business, and all other advertisements not pertaining to their regular business, as agreed for, to be paid extra.
All advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, township and other public meetings, and such like, to be charged half price, payable strictly in advance.
Marriage notices to be charged 50 cents.
Death notices inserted without charge, unless accompanied by funeral invitations or obituary notices, and when so accompanied to be paid for.
Regular advertisers and all others sending communications, or requiring notices designed to call attention to Fairs, Soirees, Concerts, or any public entertainment where charges are made for admittance—all notices of private associations—every notice designed to call attention to private enterprises calculated or intended to promote individual interest, can only be inserted with the understanding that the same is to be paid for. If intended to be inserted in the local column, the same will be charged at the rate of not less than 10 cents per line.
Bishop [illegible] Notices to be charged triple price.
Tavern License Petitions, $2 each.
Legal and Medical advertisements to be charged at full prices.
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers' Advertisements not to be classed under yearly rates, but to be allowed a discount of thirty three and one third per cent. from the amount of bills.

WEEKLY OR TRI-WEEKLY IN DAILY PAPERS.
One Square, three insertions.....$1,00
Do each additional insertion.....37

ADVERTISEMENTS IN WEEKLY PAPER.
One Square, (10 lines,) one insertion.....50 cts.
Do each additional insertion.....25 "
All transient advertisements to be paid in advance.

WHITE & CO., Gazette.
L. HARPER, Post.
ROBT M. RIDDLE, Journal.
JAMES P. BARR & CO., Chronicle.
FOSTER & BROTHER, Dispatch.
JOS. SNOWDEN, Mercury.
JAMES W. BIDDLE, American.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 1, 1849.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ALEXANDER FRANKLIN, Attorney at Law, Fourth st. nov13-1y

DAVID C. TUTTLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND COMMISSIONER FOR PENNSYLVANIA, St. Louis, Mo. All communications promptly answered. oc23-1y

ARMSTRONG & CROZER, Commission Merchants and Dealers in Produce, No. 22 Market street Pittsburgh. dec8

JOHN H. BASKIN, ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, St. Louis, Mo. (late of Pittsburgh.) REFERENCES—Pittsburgh: Hon. W. Forward, Hampton & Miller, M'Candless & M'Clure, John E. Parke, Lucilla & Semple, M'Cord & King. aug14-dly

T. H. BAIRD. J. P. STERRETT.
BAIRD & STERRETT, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Fourth street, between Smithfield and Grant, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja15

JOHN E. LARGE. WM. C. FRIEND.
LARGE & FRIEND, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fourth street, near Grant. ja12

JAMES R. KERR, ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office on Fourth st., between Smithfield and Grant st., Pittsburgh. sp12-dly

WM. BAGALEY. JOHN S. COSGRAVE. WM. WOODWARD. RALPH BAGALEY.
BAGALEY, WOODWARD & CO., Wholesale Grocers, No. 124 Market street, Philadelphia. nov27

Pittsburgh Alkali Works.
BENNETT, BERRY & CO., Manufacturers of Soda Ash, Bleaching Powders, Muriatic and Sulphuric Acids. Warehouse No. — Water street, below Ferry. dec29-1y

FREDERICK H. BRAUN. GEORGE REITER.
BRAUN & REITER, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh. may14

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner Wood and 6th sts. jy11

CHARLES NAYLOR, Attorney at Law, Third st., 1st door above Smithfield. nov15-3m

G. H. PARTRIDGE, M. D., NO. 193 SPRUCE STREET, PHILADELPHIA CONTINUES to give his particular attention to the treatment of Diseases of the SKIN, SCROFULA, and Diseases of the THROAT. Office hours: 9 A. M., 1 P. M., and 7 P. M. oct8-3m

JOHN A. CRAIG. WM. W. SKINNER.
CRAIG & SKINNER, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 26 Market st, Pittsburgh. ap15

C. A. McANULTY & Co., Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Canal Basin, Pittsburgh Pa. mch24

C. H. GRANT, Wholesale Grocer, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, No 41 Water st. mch13

Duquesne Spring, Axle, Steel and Iron Works.
COLEMAN, HAILMAN & Co., manufacturers of Coach and Eliptic Springs, Hammered Axles, Spring and Plough Steel, Iron, &c. Warehouse on Water and Front streets, Pittsburgh. Also, dealers in Coach Trimmings, and Malleable Castings. oct12

WM. ENGLISH. JAMES I. BENNETT.
ENGLISH & BENNETT, (late English, Galagher & Co.) Wholesale Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 37 Wood st., between 2d and 3d streets. oct1

E. J. HENRY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio. Collections in Southern Ohio, and in Indiana, and in Kentucky, promptly and carefully attended to. Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, for taking Depositions, acknowledgments, &c. &c. REFER TO—Hon. Wm. Bell & Son, Curtis, Church & Carothers, Wm. Hays, Esq., Willock & Davis. ap5

WM. H. JOHNSTON, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 118 Second street, Pittsburgh. dec14

GEORGE W. SMITH. JAMES D. VERNER.
GEORGE W. SMITH & CO., Brewers, Maltsters and Hop Dealers, Pitt st, Pittsburgh. sp123

GEORGE COCHRAN, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, No. 20 Wood street Pittsburgh. my17

HOME LEAGUE FACTORY.
HAMILTON STEWART, manufacturer of Heavy Shirtings, Checks, &c., Rebecca street, city of Allegheny. nov15-dly*

H. LEE, (successor to Murphy & Lee,) Wool Dealer and Commission Merchant, for the sale of American Woolens, Liberty, opposite 5th st. feb17

WM. HEALD, Baltimore.
A. J. BUCKNOR, EDWARD HEALD, D. C. M'CAMMON, JOHN A. WARNER, } Philada.
HEALD & BUCKNOR, Tobacco Commission Merchants, 41 North Water st, & 46 North Wharves, Phila. nov30-tf

S. A. HARDY. WM. F. JONES.
HARDY, JONES & Co., (successors to Atwood, Jones & Co.) Commission and Forwarding Merchants, dealers in Pittsburgh Manufactured Goods, Pittsburgh, Pa. mch27

NOTICE.
I HAVE associated J. B. McVAY with me in the Exchange and Banking business. WM. H. WILLIAMS. January 1st, 1850.

Wm. H. Williams ..... J. B. McVay.
WM. H. WILLIAMS & CO., BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, North East corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jan1

ISAIAH DICKEY. ROBERT DICKEY, JR.
ISAIAH DICKEY & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce, Nos. 56 Water, and 107 Front streets, Pittsburgh. nov8

John S. Dilworth ..... Joseph Dilworth
J. S. DILWORTH & CO., Wholesale Grocers, and Agents for Hazard Powder Co., No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh. de5-y

JOHN S. DILWORTH. JOSEPH DILWORTH.
J. S. DILWORTH & Co, Wholesale Grocers, Produce and Commission Merchants, and Agents for the Hazard Powder Co. of N. Y., No. 27 Wood st, Pittsburgh. ap11

JOHN M. TOWNSEND, Druggist and Apothecary, No. 45 Market st., three doors above Third st., Pittsburgh, will have constantly on hand a well selected assortment of the best and freshest Medicines, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. Physicians sending orders, will be promptly attended to, and supplied with articles they may rely upon as genuine. Physicians' Prescriptions will be accurately and neatly prepared from the best materials, at any hour of the day or night. Also for sale, a large stock of fresh and good Perfumery. ja13

J. HARRISON SEWELL, Counsellor at Law.—Office on Fourth st, above Smithfield. nov5-1y

J. B. CANFIELD, (late of Warren, Ohio,) Commission and Forwarding Merchant, and wholesale dealer in Western Reserve Cheese, Butter, Pot and Pearl Ash, and Western Produce generally, Water street, between Smithfield and Wood, Pittsburgh. ap2

JOHN WATT, (successor to Ewalt & Gebhart,) Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, dealer in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, corner of Liberty and Hand streets, Pittsburgh Pa. ja25

JAMES A. HUTCHISON & Co.—Successors to Lewis Hutchison & Co., Commission Merchants, and Agents of the St. Louis Steam Sugar Refinery. No. 45 water and 92 front streets, Pittsburgh. jan1

JOHN D. MORGAN, Wholesale Druggist, and dealer in Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., No. 93 Wood street, one door South of Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh. jan1

JAMES KERR, Jr., & Co., (successor to Joseph G. Davis,) Ship Chandlers, 35 Water street. oct1

JOHN H. MELLOR, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Music and Musical Instruments, School Books, Paper, Slates, Steel Pens, Quills, Printers' Cards, and Stationary generally, No. 81 Wood st, Pittsburgh. sep15
Rags bought or taken in trade.

J. SCHOONMAKER & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 24 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN D. DAVIS, Auctioneer, corner 5th and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. oct3

CARDS.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON, Booksellers, Printers and Paper Manufacturers, No. 44 Market st., Pittsburgh. je6

JOHN FLOYD. RICHARD FLOYD.
J. & R. FLOYD, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Produce, Round Church Buildings, fronting on Liberty, Wood and 6th streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. my8

JAMES DALZELL, Wholesale Grocer, Commission Merchant, and dealer in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures. No. 24 Water st., Pittsburgh. jan16

J. B. SWEITZER, Attorney at Law, office 34 st., opposite St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, will also attend promptly to Collections, in Washington, Fayette and Green counties, Pa.
REFER TO
Blackstock, Bell & Co., Church & Carothers, D. T. Morgan, } Pittsburgh. oc13dly

KIER & JONES, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh manufactured articles, Canal Basin, near 7th st. dyl

PENN MILL, PITTSBURGH, PA.
KENNEDY, CHILDS & CO., Manufacturers of superior 4-4 Sheetings, Carpet Chain, Cotton Twine and Batting. ja30-1y

Vesuvius Iron Works.
LEWIS, DALZELL & Co., manufacturers of all sizes Bar, Sheet, Boiler Iron and Nails of the best quality. Warehouse, 54 water and 105 front st. jan19

L. S. WATERMAN, Wholesale Grocer, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, Dealer in Pittsburgh Manufactures and Produce, Nos. 31 Water st., and 62 Front st. j27

WM. MILLER, Philada. C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsburgh.
MILLER & RICKETSON, Wholesale Grocers, and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Segars, Nos. 172 and 174, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c. &c. constantly on hand. aug14

JOHN M'GILL. JAS. D. M'GILL. WALTER C. ROE.
McGILLS & ROE, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 194 Liberty st., Pittsburgh. ja6

MURPHY, WILSON & CO., (late Jones, Murphy & Co.) Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods, No. 49 Wood street, Pittsburgh. nov22

MATTHEW WILSON, Portrait and Miniature Painter. Rooms, corner of Post Office Alley and Fourth street, entrance on 4th near Market. dec6-dtf.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS AND SPRING AND AXLE FACTORY.
ISAAC JONES. JOHN F. QUIGG.
JONES & QUIGG,
MANUFACTURERS of spring and blister steel, plough steel, steel plough wings, coach and eliptic springs, hammered iron axles, and dealers in malleable castings, fire engine lamps, and coach trimmings generally, corner of Ross and Front sts., Pittsburgh, Pa. feb9

N. HOLMES & SON, No. 55 Market st., second door from corner of Fourth, dealers in Foreign and Domestic Bills of Exchange, Certificates of Deposit, Bank Notes and Specie. Collections made on all the principal cities throughout the United States. dec17

N. BUCKMASTER, ALDERMAN—Office, Fourth st., third door above Smithfield, south side. Conveyancing of all kinds done with the greatest care and legal accuracy. Titles to Real Estate examined, &c. oct30-1y

PROF. HENRY ROHBOCK, PENN STREET, between Wayne and Hand, has resumed his professional duties, giving instructions on the Piano, Guitar, and in Vocal Music. aug14-dtf

PEKIN TEA STORE.—No. 70 Fourth st, near Wood—All quantities of Green and Black Teas, done up in quarter, half, and one pound packages, ranging from 50 cts. per pound to $1,50. jy1 A. JAYNES, Agt. for Pekin Tea Co.

ROBISON, LITTLE & CO., No. 122 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Wholesale Grocers, Produce and Commission Merchants, and dealers in Pittsburgh Manufactures. jy7
ROBT. ROBISON. THOS. LITTLE. SAML. S. ROBISON.

ROBERT MOORE, Wholesale Grocer, Rectifying Distiller, dealer in Produce, Pittsburgh Manufactures, and all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, No. 11 Liberty street. On hand a very large stock of superior old Monongahela whiskey, which will be sold low for cash. ap15-1y

J. D. REYNOLDS. L. L. SHEE.
REYNOLDS & SHEE, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, for the Allegheny River Trade, dealers in Groceries, Produce, Pittsburgh Manufactures and Chloride of Lime. The highest prices, in cash, paid at all times for country Rags. Corner of Penn and Irwin sts. jan23

ROBERT DALZELL & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa. feb24

ROBT. A. CUNNINGHAM, Wholesale Grocer, Dealer in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. [illegible] Liberty st.

J. C. SHACKLETT. THOS. R. WHITE.
SHACKLETT & WHITE, Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, No. 99 Wood st., Pittsburgh. feb17f

S. & W. HARBAUGH, Wool Merchants, Dealers in Flour and Produce generally, and Forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 53 Water st., Pittsburgh.

WM. SELLERS, PITTSBURGH. JOHN NICHOLS, MARYLAND.
SELLERS & NICOLS, Produce and General Commission Merchants, No. 17 Liberty st., Pittsburgh. Linseed and Lard Oil.

S. F. VON BONNHORST, & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Pittsburgh Manufactures and Western Produce, have removed to their new warehouse, (old stand) No. 26, corner of Front st. and Chancery Lane.

TASSEY & BEST, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce. No. 33 Wood st., Pittsburgh. ja22

WM. BAGALEY. JOHN S. COSGRAVE. W. H. WOODWARD. RALPH BAGALEY.
WM. BAGALEY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, 18 and 20 Wood street Pittsburgh. nov27

W. & M. MITCHELTREE, WHOLESALE GROCERS, RECTIFYING DISTILLERS, and WINE and LIQUOR MERCHANTS. Also—Importers of Soda Ash and Bleaching Powder, No. 160 Liberty st., (opposite Sixth st.,) Pittsburgh.

JOHN D. WICK. DAVID M'CANDLESS.
WICK & M'CANDLESS, (successors to L. & J. D. Wick,) Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, dealers in Iron, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns, and Pittsburgh Manufactures generally, corner of Wood and Water streets, Pittsburgh. oct23

W. W. WALLACE, Mill stone and Mill Furnishing establishment, No. 244 Liberty st., near the canal. mar25

W. W. WILSON, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Military Goods, corner of Market and 4th streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. N. B.—Watches and Clocks carefully repaired. dec4

WEST BOWEN—Commission and Forwarding Merchant, No. 90 Front st. between Wood and Market streets. feb24

W. R. MURPHY, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, north east corner of Market and Fourth sts. aug21

WM. YOUNG. JNO. R. M'CUNE.
WM. YOUNG & Co.—Dealers in leather hides, &c. 143 Liberty st. jan5-ly

JOHN M'CUTCHEON. ROBT. M'CUTCHEON.
W. & R. M'CUTCHEON, Wholesale Grocers, dealers in Produce, Iron, Nails, Glass, and Pittsburgh Manufactures generally, 122 Liberty st., Pittsburgh. dec2

W. W. WILSON, Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Military Goods, &c., No. 57 Market st. nov7

WM. TIMBLIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Butler, Pa.
WILL also attend to collections and all other business entrusted to him in Butler and Armstrong counties, Pa. Refer to
J. & R. Floyd, Liberty st.
W. W. Wallace, do
James Marshall do
Kay & Co., Wood st. } Pittsburgh. jan7-dly

PETTIGREW & CO., STEAM BOAT AGENTS OFFICE ABOVE M. ALLEN & Co. No. 42 Water street. oct31

HOTELS

FOUNTAIN HOTEL. LIGHT STREET BALTIMORE. FOGG AND THURSTON, PROPRIETORS.
THIS establishment long and widely known as being one of the most commodious in the city of Baltimore, has recently undergone very extensive alterations and improvements. An entire new wing has been added, containing numerous and airy sleeping apartments, and extensive bathing rooms. The Ladies' department has also been completely reorganized and fitted up in a most unique and beautiful style. In fact the whole arrangement of the House has been remodeled, with a single eye on the part of the proprietors, towards the comfort and pleasure of their Guests, and which they confidently assert will challenge comparison with any Hotel in the Union. Their table will always be supplied with every substantial and luxury which the market affords, served up in a superior style; while in the way of Wines, &c., they will not be surpassed. In conclusion the proprietors beg to say, that nothing will be left undone on their part, and on the part of their assistants, to render this Hotel worthy the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally. The prices for board have also been reduced to the following rates:
Ladies' Ordinary, $1,75 per day.
Gentlemen's " 1,50 "
N. B.—The Baggage Wagon of the House will always be found at the Car and Steamboat Landings, which will convey baggage to and from the Hotel, free of charge. may2f

LAMARTINE HOUSE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND GRANT STREETS, PITTSBURGH.
THE subscriber respectfully announces that he has now opened his new and excellent Hotel for the accommodation of travelers, boarders, and the public generally. The house and furniture are entirely new, and no pains or expense have been spared to render it one of the most comfortable and pleasant Hotels in the city. The subscriber is determined to deserve, and therefore solicits, a share of public patronage. JACOB HOUGH, Proprietor. oct14-dly

Steam Brick Works for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale, the STEAM BRICK WORKS, above Lawrenceville, comprising a Steam Engine, 2 Boilers, 6 Mould Machine, capable of manufacturing 20,000 Pressed Bricks (out of dry clay, as taken from the bank,) per day; with three acres of land on the Allegheny river, on which are 4 kilns and sheds, machine and clay sheds, wheelbarrows, trucks, shovels, spades, &c., every thing requisite to commence operations at an hours notice. Price, including the patent right to use said machine, $7,000—terms of payment made easy. Without the land, $5,000. For particulars, address HENRY MERRITT, No 118 Monongahela House. aug27-dtf

BELL AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
A. FULTON, Bell and Brass Founder, has rebuilt and commenced business at his old stand, where he will be pleased to see his old customers and friends.
Church, Steamboat, and Bells of every size, from 10 to 10,000 pounds, cast from patterns of the most approved models, and warranted to be of the best materials. Mineral Water Pumps, Counters, Railing, &c., together with every variety of Brass Castings, if required, turned and finished in the neatest manner.
A. F. is the sole proprietor of BABBIT'S ANTI-ATTRITION METAL, so justly celebrated for the reduction of friction in machinery. The Boxes and Composition can be had of him at all times. ja20:1y

Athenaeum Saloon and Bathing Establishment.
THE PROPRIETOR is now prepared to serve up meals at all hours, in connection with Boarding by the day or week. T. M'FALL, Proprietor. spt24

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE!
Trenton Mutual Life Insurance Company
RATES OF PREMIUM REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
Capital, $150,000.
JAMES DURNO & CO., Agents at Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOARD OF DIRECTION, AT TRENTON, NEW JERSEY.
James Hoy, Jr. Joseph C. Potts, Pres't.
Benjamin Fish. G. A. Perdicaris, V. P.
John A. Weart. Eli Morris, Secretary.
Jonathan Fisk, Treasurer.

REFEREES.
NEW YORK. Comptroller of New York. George Wood. John P. Mackie. David Dudley Field. Joseph Hoxie.
PHILADELPHIA. Hon. James Campbell. David H. White. Alexander Cummings. W. J. P. White, P. M.
NEW JERSEY. His Exc. Gov. Haines. W. L. Dayton, U. S. Sen. G. D. Wall, Ex-U. S. Sen. Ex-Gov. M. Dickerson. Ex-Gov. Vroom. Isaac Wildrick, M. C. Wm. A. Newell, M. C. Hon. S. R. Hamilton.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
A. Sidney Doane, M. D. 32 Warren st., N. Y. W. W. Gerhard, M. D. 301 Walnut st., Phil'a.
Wm. M'K Morgan, M. D., George M'Cook, M. D., Pittsburgh, Pa. H. R. Bell, M. D., Allegheny city, Pa.

The Agents of this Company, at Pittsburgh, are authorized to take every first class risk on Life at a reduction of twenty-five per cent. from the usual rates of premium as charged by other Companies.

EXAMPLE.
A man 30 years of age, taking a Policy of Insurance for One Thousand Dollars—
To run for one year, pays only $9,60.
do seven " " $10,20—annually.
do Lifeterms, " " $17,80 "
And in the same proportion for any sum up to $5000, which is the extent taken on any one life.
This company commenced operations on the 1st Oct, 1848, and its monthly business up to the 1st Oct., 1849, shows a progress exceeding that of any other Life Company on record.
The first dividend of profits will be declared to the assured on the 1st January, 1850.
Pamphlets containing the various tables of rates, and all the necessary information on the important subject of Life Assurance will be furnished on application to JAMES DURNO & CO., Agents, Odeon Buildings. de17

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will issue Policies of Insurance against Loss or DAMAGE by FIRE, upon Dwellings and Furniture, Stores, Goods, &c., &c., on application to JAMES DURNO & CO, Agents, Odeon Buildings. de17

HEALTH INSURANCE, at Pittsburgh.
The Spring Garden Health Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA—CAPITAL $100,000,
INSURES Males and Females against the Expense and Loss occasioned by Sickness or Accident, by an immediate allowance of from $3 to $9 per week, for one, two, three, or four years.
The method of effecting this Insurance, and the manner of awarding the sick allowance, will be fully explained by the Agent.

EXAMPLE.
A person can insure against Sickness or Accident which will detain him from his ordinary business, as follows, viz:
For one year, by paying $4,20, and receive $3 per week.
For two " " 6,30, " " 4 "
For three " " 7,95, " " 5 "
For four " " 10,25, " " 6 "
Or, for a period of four years, the sum of $14,40 paid annually, will secure $9 per week while sick.
Every necessary information will be afforded on the subject of Insurance generally, by JAMES DURNO & CO, Agents, Odeon Buildings. de17-d6m

Life and Health Insurance.
THE Mutual Life and Health Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1848. Charter perpetual. Capital, $100,000. RATES LOWER THAN ANY PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, and full 20 per cent. lower than the usual rates of Life Insurance, as the following comparison will show: Thus, a person of the age of 20 insuring for $100 for life, must pay in the Girard $3,36—Pennsylvania, $2,36, Penn Mutual, $2,36; Equitable, $2,04; New England, $2,36; New York Life, $2,36; Albion, $2,43; Life and Health, Philadelphia, $1,91.
DIRECTORS—Samuel D. Orrick, Charles D. Hall, W. F. Boone, Robert P. King, Charles P. Hayes, M. W. Baldwin, M. M. Reeve, M. D., Chas. G. B. Campbell, Lewis Cooper, I. Rodman Barker, E. H. Butler, Edwin R. Cope. President—Samuel D. Orrick; Vice President—Robt. P. King; Secretary—Francis Blackburne.
Applications will be received, and every information given by SAML. FAHNESTOCK, Agt, Office, Commercial Rooms, corner of Wood and Third sts, Pittsburgh. oct27-dly

INSURANCE.
PROTECTION FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN. INCORPORATED IN 1825.
Annual Premiums, Capital Stock, and Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
This old and responsible Company continues to issue policies on the most favorable terms on Dwelling Houses, Household Furniture, Stores, Stocks of Goods, Warehouses and contents, Mills and Manufactories, &c. &c., against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
Also, on Goods, Wares and Merchandize, against the hazards of INLAND TRANSPORTATION, and upon the Cargoes of Sea Vessels.
The Protection Insurance Company having, in the last 25 years, paid MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS at their several agencies throughout the United States and the British Provinces, have established a just reputation for solvency and fair dealing, which challenges comparison with any other insurance company on the continent of America. The annexed extract from an article on the subject of Insurance Companies, taken from the "New York Day Book," exhibits briefly the standing and policy of the Company.
"The moneyed men of the ancient and always prosperous city of Hartford, have for half a century been famous throughout the Union for the care, discretion, high honesty, and unvarying success with which they have formed and managed corporations of this description. No Hartford Bank or Insurance Company have ever failed! These Companies have for more than a whole generation scattered their risks in nearly every State of the Union, and have never failed to pay the innumerable losses which they have insured against."
All losses arising upon policies issued by the undersigned, will be promptly adjusted and paid at the General Agency office, located at Cincinnati. A large portion of the funds of the Company, (including all premiums received at the Western agencies,) is deposited with the General Agent of the Company at Cincinnati, for the payment of Western and Southern losses. Apply to FAYETTE BROWN, Agent for the city of Pittsburgh, and for Allegheny county. oct5:d3m

INSURANCE.
THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, North Room of the Exchange, Third street, Philadelphia.
FIRE INSURANCE—Buildings, Merchandise and other property in town and country, insured against loss or damage by fire at the lowest rate of premium.
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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 14, 1849.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Fraternal Conference—Old and New School Re-Union.

In the Gazette of last Saturday an article is found, endorsed by the Rev. Dr. Riddle, and Rev. S. M. Sparks, together with three other gentlemen connected with Dr. Riddle's church, with the caption, "The Presbyterian Church Union Question."

This article demands some reply, which we will endeavor to make in the spirit of Christian brethren. In matters of Christian controversy, truth must guide, as far as it is known, for by adopting this course it will appear that verity and not envy and a desire for maintaining what is proper, rather than a contradicting spirit, moves us to oppose any person, measure, or thing. Concessions to an opponent, so far as truth will justify, prove magnanimity of soul. This was the plan pursued by the Great Apostle in his controversy with the Jews. He conceded every thing that was true, in the arguments they advanced, and then set to work and overthrew all of them by a simple statement of facts. Heb. 9, 1-10, and ver. 11-29. We desire to follow this blessed example.

In reference to the article of our brethren, we ask.

I. What gave rise to the "fraternal conference?" Ans. A few days previous to the first meeting, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Riddle, Mr. Sparks, and Mr. West, happened to meet in Dr. Riddle's Study. Dr. Campbell introduced the subject of re-union. Dr. Campbell and Dr. Riddle conducted the conversation, for a short time. Afterwards, Mr. West united in it. Mr. Sparks, it is believed, withdrew before the conversation ended. A meeting was agreed on for the Monday following, i.e., Monday, 3d December. Dr. Campbell agreed to have the place prepared, and to have his brethren properly informed on the subject. There was then *one* Old School and *three* New School brethren present, when this conversation commenced and it commenced with Dr. Campbell. "Honor to whom honor is due."

II. When the conference held its first meeting what did it contemplate accomplishing? Ans.—The great point urged was union in Pittsburgh and vicinity. The rapidly increasing population of the two cities was stated—the solemn *responsibility* to *this* population, amongst whom God had appointed the location of the present resident ministers, and the necessity of union to produce a stronger and more effectual influence upon the people, for their spiritual good, as well as the necessity to have the division existing healed, was urged with earnestness. The Old School brethren had no further aim, at first, than re-union in Pittsburgh, between the two Presbyteries of the Old and New School. In the progress of the conference, this object was extended to the Presbyteries of Erie and Meadville, owing to synodical relations existing in the New School body, between these two Presbyteries, and the Presbytery of Pittsburgh. An extension of the correspondence to the entire body of the church, in both branches, was pled for by some of the New School brethren, and a motion made to that end, but the opposition it met with, for several reasons, caused the mover to withdraw it. So "the *first* and *third* plans were dispensed with, and the *second* adopted.

III. What were the *reasons* why the motion for a general union was withdrawn? We give first their own statement, and then our answer. Their statement is—"In order, however, to shew the entire sincerity of our wish for a general union, one of the undersigned (Mr. Edwards) moved, and another (Mr. Wallace) seconded a motion to the following effect: That the entire facts in regard to this conference, together with the substance of the views expressed on both sides, be incorporated in a circular letter to be addressed to the entire Presbyterian Church of the two schools, with a view to elicit the opinions and feelings of both, so that if the movement met with favor it might be incipient to a general union of all sound Presbyterians in both branches of the Church."

Our answer to their statement of the foregoing motion being withdrawn is, that it was withdrawn;

1. Because it was shown by three New School speakers, that sound New School Presbyterians would not agree to a general Union themselves, unless an *expurgation* first took place on their own side of the house; that is, some Presbyterians of the New School would not offer a re-union of their own body, as that body now is, with the Old School body.

2. Because such expurgation was shown to be impracticable, and that things must remain as they are, or another excinding act must take place on the part of the New School, to rid themselves of the elements of destruction, or the sound among them must secede from the unsound. And

3. Because the motion included in it, the object of having Old School minorities, to unite with New School majorities, under their name; the same as the New School minority in Pittsburgh and vicinity would have to assume the name of the majority in case of re-union. This was seen to be an effort merely to change the character of parties, without effecting a general and solid re-unions; or in the least purifying the distant parts of the New School Church. The motion was therefore strongly opposed, and consequently withdrawn, but not for the reason assigned by Dr. Riddle, and his friends, as we believe. An attempt at re-union, on such a basis was also seen to be an attempt to change the state of the real question before conference, which question was then, Union in Western Pennsylvania. This attempt to change the question was fully met by Mr. Dewy, the chairman and others of the conference.

IV. Dr. Riddle and his brethers say, they take their "present position from conscientious motives."

What are these motives? We had hoped that Dr. Riddle, especially, who had expressed himself so frequently, so earnest, and so anxious for re-union, would have had no conscientious scruples in co-operating with his brethren, in a practicable way, to effect an object so desirable and so "near to his heart." The conference closed, leaving two things for future action. *First* a committee having been appointed, the business of future correspondence was committed to that body. Dr. Riddle was one of this committee, the paper prepared for the Presbyteries he helped to correct and voted in committee for the amendments suggested. He pronounced the statement, after hearing it twice read, "a faithful historic narrative of the principle matters which transpired in conference." *Second*, the conference instituted a weekly prayer meeting, for the future attendance and co-operation of Ministers and Elders of both parties. To this, the Doctor and his brethren agreed, and in the Doctor's words, we say, "they would be confessedly in a wrong position, who should refuse christian conference and prayer with their brethren." Again the Doctor's article says, "We were influenced by considerations like these, that Christian conference and prayer might do good," &c. If this be a true position, why then do not the Doctor and his Elders attend at these meetings? But what good can come from praying, if we believe the thing about which we pray cannot be accomplished? Nay more, if we not only "expect no success," but determine in our hearts to prevent, if we can, the thing to promote which we profess to meet in Christian conference and prayer before God? We are told to "ask in faith nothing wavering, for he that wavereth is as the wave of the sea, driven with the wind and tossed. Let not that man think that he shall receive anything from the Lord." James, 1. 6, 7.

V. The publication in the Gazette, of the paper adopted by both committees and conference, is much objected to, by the Doctor and his friends. The solution of this is at hand. The paper itself contains two reasons which ought to be deemed sufficient to justify its publication. But we have strong *additional* grounds for its appearance in print. Dr. Riddle stated, when he met with the committee on the 14th Dec., that his church was then in a ferment. What caused this ferment? certainly some sort of news of the object and doings in conference had reached his people. It was necessary therefore that the paper should be published, to prevent misrepresentations, as well as to give the people the knowledge of the true state of affairs. And the only regret on our part is, that the paper was not addressed to the members, as well as the Elders and Ministers of the churches.

Why wish concealment, or express even a desire to "keep the matter quiet," from the christian public, and the people of our churches, a matter which so eminently interests them; and especially so, when a *ferment* had began *before* the paper was published. Was not this *ferment* the result of a distorted view of the facts of the case?

The paper, in *circular form*, was distributed on Monday, the 24th of December. It appeared in the Advocate on Wednesday, 26th, and in the Gazette on the 29th. The paper was read from several pulpits. Did Dr. Riddle read a copy, from *his* pulpit? Has he read one even yet? If not, it is very plain what causes "surprise and regret," that the paper should have been found in the Gazette. That respectable sheet is read by many of his congregation, and they *saw* for themselves the genuine and authentic doings of the conference—other congregations *heard* the same from their own pulpits. Now had the good Doctor read a copy to his congregation, and told them frankly his own views on the subject, we presume that if any "ferment" existed, it might have been allayed—"When Neptune raises his head above the waters, the tempest is stilled."

VI. With reference to the minutes and the "secretary" of the conference, the public will see, it is a *personal* matter, and without proper ground of complaint.

The "Secretary of the Conference," if he kept any minutes, ought to have handed them to the chairman of the committee of correspondence. If he kept no minutes of importance, why complain of the publication of the circular on that account? Certain it is, no minutes were, to our recollection, read at the close of our conference meetings.

VII. On the question of *sincerity* in voting for instituting a committee on correspondence, we need say no more than that the Doctor and his brethren "acquiesced" in a measure, which, according to their own statement, they did not believe would succeed. But this they did, merely from "courtesy."

At *present* we shall add no more, but a summary of the main facts, and a few remarks. Nor would we have replied at all to the statement of our beloved brother, Dr. Riddle, and those who signed with him, considering their statement as a kind of *apology* for the course they thought proper to pursue, only, we wish to keep the *real facts* of the case before the christian public, both here and elsewhere. So far as Dr. Riddle and those who act with him are concerned, every indication warns us that re-union is out of the question.

VIII. We conclude with a *summary* of facts, and some remarks.

(1) Facts. The Conference and its result shows,

1. That Dr. Campbell, *one* Old School Brother, commenced it. In this way, it began with the Old School Brethren: see sect. I.

2. The Old School Brethren contemplated nothing, at first, but a union in Pittsburgh and vicinity—See sec. II.

3. They conceded to their New School Brethren an extension of correspondence to the Northern Presbyteries, owing to Synodical relations and because they believed the churches in those Presbyteries to be essentially sound in the faith. See sec. II.

4. They opposed all extension of the correspondence to the church general, for the reasons stated—see sect. III.

5. A committee of correspondence was raised, consisting of *three* N. S., and three O. S. men.

6. This committee met, and agreed upon the paper to be transmitted to the Presbyteries. Dr. Riddle voted for the amendment of this paper, and then for its adoption, after hearing it read twice; See sect. IV. and I.

7. The Conference instituted a Prayer Meeting for both sides to meet at, and pray for God's blessing on their efforts for re-union. Dr. Riddle and his brethren agreed to this. Ibid. 2.

8. At the close of the first meeting for prayer, on Monday, Dec. 24th, the paper prepared and adopted in committee was reported, read twice, fully sanctioned, and *unanimously* ordered for publication, and circulation; the *majority* of the committee, and a large additional number of Ministers and Elders, were present. Both Dr. Riddle and his Elders were *absent*. The paper thus sanctioned, was therefore fully and perfectly *official*.

(2) Remarks.

1. Our answers to the statement of Dr. Riddle and his Brethren are directed *mainly*, in reference to the printed circulars adopted in committee, and the meeting following, assembled for prayer and conference, as also to the public statement of the Doctor and his Brethren, made against that paper. We wish not to travel out of the record.

2. We can see no just reason why the doctor and his friends should take exception to the publication of that paper.

3. In conclusion, we say, it is a sad omen to find professors of the religion of Christ thus putting their hands to the plough and then looking back. But assuredly, God in heaven has not looked down upon this professed concert of action in total indifference. If to mourn over the desolations of Zion, and plead in private for a healing of the breach; if to manifest by the strongest desire that amity might exist in the church, and love destroy all petty pride; if to meet from time to time for this purpose, professing sincerity and oneness of design—and then, after all, flinch and fly in the moment of action, declare that the object professed was not the object intended; pray for the success of a thing, it was determined to thwart; and extenuate such conduct by arguments, the force of which no one can feel; if all this be true, certainly it is easy to see why "publication at all under the circumstances," should occasion "surprise and regret." The committee will make no further plea to urge Dr. Riddle and those who signed with him, to co-operate in the blessed work of Union. As they have taken a public method of manifesting their dissent from us, we take the same method of expressing our regret at their course—"For the divisions of Reuben, there were great searchings of heart."—Judges, v, 16. We leave the whole matter now with the Lord, to dispose of as he pleases, and rest our cause with him, and with the dispassionate judgment of the christian public.

FRANCIS HERRON, Chair'n of Committee.
NATHANIEL WEST, Sec'y of Committee.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 9, 1850.

SPEECH OF ELIHU BURRITT.

The friends of Peace at Worcester, Mass., held a great meeting, at the residence of ELIHU BURRITT, on the evening of the 12th inst., to welcome home that gentleman and his associates, the American delegates to the late Peace Congress at Paris. The Mayor of the city, Hon. Henry Chapin, presided as chairman of the meeting, and made the opening speech. He was followed by Rev. E. E. Hale and Rev. Warren Burton, in some highly complimentary allusions to Mr. Burritt—after which the latter spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Friends and Fellow Citizens:

I can assure you that I feel deeply affected at all the kind words and tokens of esteem, with which you have this evening welcomed me back into your midst, after a somewhat prolonged absence in the Fatherland. (Cheers.) I thank you with a heart full of grateful emotions, for this distinguished and unexpected reception. As you can easily conceive, no testimonial from any source could be more gratifying to me, than a greeting like this from my own fellow citizens, on my return from that distant field of labor, in which I have sojourned for the last three years. During this period, I have felt it to be an honor and a privilege to live and labor as a citizen of the world. But whilst occupied with such thoughts and labors as that sentiment should inspire, I have ever felt it a privilege to be, and to be recognized as a citizen of Worcester. (Applause.) For it is a city which may more appropriately than ever be called "the Heart of the Commonwealth," not merely for its central position, but for those high moral virtues and generous sympathies which have ever distinguished its intelligent and independent population. And it enhances to me the pleasures of this occasion to know and feel that these virtues and generous sympathies have grown with the growth of Worcester, and strengthened with its strength; that, at every stage of its expanson, it becomes more and more the centre and source of great moral movements, organized to secure the inalienable rights of man, and to promote the well-being of universal humanity. I believe this fact is clearly proved by the character and object of this meeting, which has convened to express its sympathy with a cause with which my poor labors have been associated for the last few years. And I am sure, friends and fellow citizens, that you will permit me to transfer to that cause all the warm and flattering expressions of your good will and approbation, which you have applied to me personally this evening. Persons are temporary, but principles are immortal and unchangeable; and no testimonial, on the part of the citizens of Worcester, could be more grateful to my feelings than one which indicated their increasing interest in the principles of peace and human brotherhood, which I have sought to promulgate, to the best of my ability, on both sides of the Atlantic. (Warm applause.)

I am not prepared, nor would it be proper for me if I were, to address you at a great length on an occasion like the present; but as repeated and direct allusions have been made to the recent progress and the present position of the cause of peace in the Old World, and also my own participation in the movements to promote that progress, I will, with your permission, advert to a few items of my own personal experience, and observation during my sojourn in Europe. My visit to England was virtually determined by a mere accident which occurred in 1846—in the early part of the year, the Oregon controversy between Great Britain and the United States assumed an aspect which exercised the friends of peace, in both countries, with painful solicitude. As the question became more and more serious, the people of England became more and more anxious that its momentous solution should not be trusted entirely to the ordinary forms of diplomacy; knowing by sad experience how easily diplomatists may involve two great nations in a ruinous war on a trivial matter, which common men and common sense would settle satisfactorily, without trouble or delay. They, therefore, resorted to a truly democratic expedient, which it is probable, will some day secure to the people, in their primary communities, the power to decide upon the questions of peace and war. They invented a species of popular and independent diplomacy, by which they brought their views and interests to bear directly upon the question at issue.—The inhabitants in many of the considerable towns in England assembled in public meetings, and addressed not diplomatic notes, but friendly letters, to towns in the United States, breathing the warmest sentiments of peace and brotherhood. (Cheers.) Copies of these friendly addresses were forwarded to me, and I printed and sent them, in the form of Olive Leaves, to all the journals in the United States, in hundreds of which they were inserted. The American towns thus addressed, responded to their fraternal communications in a similar spirit; and the novel and interesting correspondence was attended by the happiest effect.

Conceiving that this new movement must have prepared the most devoted friends of peace in the two countries for a permanent association, I determined to visit England for the purpose of presenting a basis for an international society, upon which they might unite. I arrived in Liverpool on the first of July, 1846, having crossed the Atlantic in the same steamer that conveyed to England the news of the amicable adjustment of the Oregon question. [Hear, hear.]

I had designed to make a pedestrian tour through England, for the purpose of seeing the country and people more leisurely and thoroughly than I could by any other mode of traveling. So, after remaining with friends at Manchester and Birmingham for two or three weeks, I set out on my tour with my knapsack on my back, and walked from Birmingham to Worcester, the venerable English mother of this thriving city; and for which I had been entrusted with filial and friendly messages from her American daughter. There were two friendly addresses to the inhabitants of that ancient city; one signed by 800 voters, and the other by more than a thousand ladies of Worcester. On my arrival, a large public meeting convened at which the Mayor presided; and the addresses were received with the liveliest expressions of interest. As the long list of signatures attached to the Addresses was unrolled, the meeting seemed as much surprised as delighted, to find that three-fourths of the names were common to the parent Worcester; and all present seemed to derive a lively satisfaction from this unexpected proof of relationship between the sea-divided Worcesters of Old England and New England. [Warm Applause.] Here I was detained for several days by the kindness of friends who pressed me to accept their generous hospitalities, and treated me as if I were the guest of the city.

During my stay, I drew up the constitution, or pledge of the league of universal brotherhood, which I intended to present for signatures, in all the little upper room meetings, or conversational circles, which I might meet in passing through the small country towns and villages on my way. I thought if I could obtain a thousand signatures to such a bond of brotherhood, during my sojourn in England, I should return to America well satisfied with the result of my labors and travels abroad. I had not then, as it were, felt the pulse of the popular heart to obtain its sympathy with the ideas and principles, which I tried to embody in the League pledge or constitution; and I conceived that I should be constrained to continue my operations entirely to the laboring classes, and look to them only for success.

With these views and expectations, I left old Worcester on the 28th of July, 1846, and on the following evening, I met a circle of twenty individuals at a private house, in the village of Pershore, on my way to London. I developed to them my plan for a League of Universal Brotherhood, and after a conference of two hours, 17 of the company signed the pledge, which were the signatures attached to it in England. (Cheers.) I pursued this course for two or three months, going from town to town, holding conversational meetings at private houses, and forming little league circles or societies. I was surprised to find the public mind so well prepared for such a movement, especially those classes from I had expected little if any sympathy or co-operation. Some of the most influential men in the country entered readily and heartily into the scheme, not only giving their names to the pledge, but circulating it for signatures among their friends and connections, residing in different parts of the Kingdom. I was soon constrained to attend large public meetings, which received with interest and sympathy my exposition of the principles, spirit and object of the League of Brotherhood. During the first year of my sojourn in England, about 100 local League societies were formed, varying from 15 to 1,000 each. On the 18th of July, 1847, a meeting of the secretaries or delegates of these societies, was held in London, at which a National Association was organized, under the name of the British Branch of the League of Universal Brotherhood.

Our operations the next year were on a larger scale. Great public meetings were held in all the towns in the Kingdom, at which all classes of the community listened with lively demonstrations of sympathy to the principles of peace and brotherhood.—Many persons came in from adjoining towns to attend these meetings, and carried back with them ideas which they propagated in their own communities. But there was one feature which gave these meetings a peculiar interest and importance. That was a new application of the popular diplomacy which was invented and carried on with such a beautiful result between the people of England and the people of the United States during the Oregon Controversy. It was resolved to try this newly discovered diplomacy between the French and English, who had been educated in the wicked delusion that they were born natural enemies.—It was one of the most pleasant incidents of my experience while abroad, to be the bearer of the first of these fraternal greetings from England to France. (Cheers.)

While on my way to Paris, in August, 1847, I attended a meeting in Southampton, at which I proposed that they should send a Friendly Address to their French neighbors in Havre, across the channel. This proposition was most heartily adopted, and a communication, glowing with the kindliest sentiments, was put into my hands, addressed to the inhabitants of that French town. This I delivered to a number of the leading citizens of that place, on my arrival, who received it with as much delight as surprise; and in the course of a few days a response was returned to the inhabitants of Southampton, breathing the warmest sentiments of friendship and brotherhood. (Applause.) This was the beginning of the Friendly Addresses interchanged between the two countries during that year. At every one of our large public meetings, one of these addresses to some French town was carried by acclamation.

Almost every considerable town in England, as it were, paired off with a town in France, and sent it a fraternal greeting.—Manchester addressed Lyons; Liverpool, Marseilles; Birmingham, Bordeaux; Bristol, Brest; Sheffield, Strasburgh; Norwich, Nismes, and so on. Thus thousands and tens of thousands in England, in public meeting assembled, tendered a hand of fraternal fellowship to their French neighbors, and appealed to them in the hearing of the world, to give to the winds the lying delusion that they were born natural enemies. The Friendly Address from Liverpool to Marseilles was not adopted at an immense and enthusiastic public meeting, but was afterwards signed by 25,000 adult men of that town. (Enthusiastic and prolonged applause.) — Its reception in Marseilles was celbrated by a grand concourse of the inhabitants, to whom it was read in the midst of their loud and reiterated applause. The response of the inhabitants of Bordeaux to the Friendly Address from Birmingham, was signed by 17,000 individuals of that important French city, including all the authorities and leading men of the place. Thus, in a time of peace, the population of the two countries were brought into a fraternal communication with each other through this interchange of friendly sentiments. Thus, perhaps, they were in some measure prevented from being entrapped into any mutual estrangement in consequence of the Revolution of February, 1848. The abdication of Louis Phillippe was announced in the midst of the meeting in Liverpool, and the announcement was received with an enthusiasm that I never saw equalled on any occasion. A few days afterwards, a great meeting was held in London, of delegates from different parts of the Kingdom, at which a Friendly Address to the French Government was adopted by acclamation.—A deputation, consisting of Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, Geo. W. Alexander and Edward Miall, of London, and several other eminent and influential men, conveyed this address to Paris, and presented it to M. De Lamartine, who received and replied to it, in the presence of his colleagues of the Provisional Government.

Feeling that the peace of the world depended in a great degree, upon the union of England and France in a pacific policy and mutual friendship, I exerted myself, to the best of my ability, to bring about a peace convention in Paris, thus turning to a practical account the fraternal sentiments which had been inspired and elicited by the Friendly Address to which I have referred. So on the very day that we heard the news of the French Revolution, it was agreed, at a conference of a few friends in Manchester, that the preliminary steps should be taken immediately for holding such a convention in the French metropolis. I went to Paris almost a month after the Revolution, to prepare the way for the meeting, which we had proposed to hold about the first of June. I found many persons there quite ready to co-operate in the enterprise; but it was thought best to defer the convention until August, owing to the agitated state of the public mind in France. I returned to England, and on the 29th of May it was resolved, at the annual meeting of the League of Brotherhood in London, that a much larger delegation, than we at first had proposed, should be secured in England to attend the Paris Convention, if it were practicable. The London Peace Society co-operated with us cordially in preparing for the demonstration; and nearly one hundred delegates had promised to attend it, when the terrible insurrection in Paris, in the month of June, seemed to hedge the way against our enterprise.

Still it was resolved to press forward in the face of these difficulties, and about the first of August I again went to Paris to obtain the official permission from the Government to hold the Convention, and to make other necessary arrangements, I found the city in a rigid state of seige; the right of public meeting was suspended; the liberty of the press was abridged; and the public mind completely absorbed with the unhappy condition of affairs. New obstacles arose almost daily; the authorization which I had solicited for holding the Convention, was delayed from day to day. The time which we had appointed for the meeting was close at hand; and in view of all those inauspicious circumstances, it was unanimously resolved that we should transfer the Convention to Brussels. I immediately repaired to that city, and was joined there by John. Scoble, Esq., of London, and George Bradshaw, of Manchester, who were commissioned by the friends of Peace in England, to co-operate in making all the requisite preparations for the meeting. We immediately waited upon the Prime Minister, who, with the greatest cordiality and courtesy, not only accorded to us an authorization, but all the facilities we could desire for the demonstration. A splendid Hall was tendered us at the expense of the Government; special railway trains for the delegation; and an exemption from passports, and from any examination of baggage at the Custom House.

Nor was this all; A Belgian committee of arrangements was organized in the Council Chamber of the Prime Minister, of which his First Secretary served as a member, together with several other gentlemen occupying important positions in the Government. Only ten days remained for preparing for the Convention; but we made the most of them. One hundred and fifty delegates from England crossed the channel in one steamer, chartered for the purpose. The whole population of Ostend assembled with banners and music to welcome the arrival of the missionaries of Peace and Brotherhood; and all the way from that seaport to Brussels, they were greeted as they passed on the railway by the enthusiastic salutations of the way.

The Convention, or as the world call it—the Congress, opened its first session on the 21st of September, 1848. There were present about 150 delegates from England and the United States, and about the same number from Belgium, France, Holland, Germany and other continental countries. Auguste Visschers, of Brussels, a gentleman connected with a department of the Belgian Government, and distinguished for his eminent talents and active philanthropy, was elected President, and Wm. Ewart, member of the British Parliament, was chosen Vice President for England, and Francisque Bouvet, member of the French National Assembly, Vice President for France, M. Suringar, of Amsterdam, for Holland, and I served in the same capacity for the United States.

The Hall was filled with persons from every country in Europe, who listened with deep interest to the doctrines which they had never heard before, at a public meeting on the continent. Three practical measures for the abolition of war were discussed in a beautiful spirit of fraternal harmony, and the decisions of the Congress were clear and unanimous. These measures were, Special Treaties between Governments, by which they should bind themselves to refer all cases of controversy to arbitration which they could not settle by negociation; [cheers] General and Simultaneous Disarmament, and a Congress and High Court of Nations.—[Hear, hear.] These propositions were developed with great ability by eminent jurists from France, Italy, and Belgium, as well as by eloquent men from England. An address to all the Governments of the civilized world, urging the adoption of these measures, was issued by the Congress and a committee was appointed to prepare for holding the next session in Paris during the following year.

Such was the result of the first Peace Convention ever held on the Continent of Europe. All who were present felt that it was a great conquest for the cause, a forerunner of the "good time coming." The English delegates, on their return, inspired a lively interest in the demonstration through all the communities which they represented. Large public meetings were convened to receive their reports: and the press gave the proceedings of the Congress an echo which was heard far and wide over the Continent.

Encouraged by the success of this enterprize, the friends of Peace in England resolved to follow it up with operations commensurate with its importance. They, therefore, met in convention in London, about a month after the Brussels Congress, and agreed to raise $25,000 to sustain the movement for the ensuing year. [Sensation.] A Special Committee was formed to direct the operations, consisting of the joint committees of the London Peace Society and the League of Brotherhood. Rev. H. Richard, Secretary of the London Peace Society, and myself, acted as joint Secretaries of this Peace Congress Committee, and from that time to my departure for America, we were intimately associated in all the labors and solitudes of the movement.

The Committee divided its fields of operations into two departments, the Home and Foreign. The first was to organize a great moral "agitation" throughout the kingdom, in favor of Arbitration Treaties, a measure recommended in the Brussels Congress, and which Richard Cobden engaged to bring before the House of Commons during the ensuing session. On the first of last November we commence the "agitation," which we prosecuted for the space of six months with unabated activity. During this period, 150 public meetings were held in England and Scotland, and 1200 petitions, signed by 200,000 individuals, were sent into Parliament in favor of Mr. Cobden's motion for Arbitration Treaties. [Applause redoubled.] Mr. Richard and myself attended about 60 of these public meetings; and in every case the building was crowded to its utmost capacity, by people of all classes, who evinced the deepest interest in the question.

Mr. Cobden brought forward his motion in the House of Commons on the 12th of June, and proved its necessity and practicability in an unanswerable speech of great power. He was supported by many other eminent members; and for six long hours the British Parliament was occupied with the discussion of the principles and policy of peace. The opposition offered to the motion was weak, and indirect, and raised by the Government rather to waive the question than to oppose it. On the division being taken on the motion, 80 members voted with Mr. Cobden; and these represented the largest constituencies in the kingdom. [Hear, hear.] This result was deemed another triumph by the friends of peace in England; as it was the first time that a measure of that kind had ever been introduced into the British Parliament.

The Peace Congress Committee now entered upon the second department of its labors, which was to prepare for the Peace Congress in Paris. Mr. Richard and myself forthwith repaired to Paris to institute the preparations. This was a delicate and difficult task, owing to the high state of party feeling which divided the men whose co-operation was indispensible, to make the Congress effective. After a great many conferences, we succeeded in effecting the organization of a French Committee, consisting of some of the ablest men of all parties in Paris. I will not undertake to describe to you the august demonstration which was presented to the world at the opening of the Congress. The newspapers have furnished such reports of its proceedings and it has been acknowledged on both sides of the Atlantic as a "great fact." I have glanced as hastily as I could at the different stages of the Peace Movement from my arrival in England up to this event. I will leave to my colleagues, who will now address you, the task and pleasure of describing what they saw, heard, and enjoyed in Paris in connection with the Peace Congress. There are however, two or three facts which they may not remember, and which I will state. There were present about six hundred delegates from Great Britain, representing 170 towns. They were men first and foremost in every philanthropic movement and might be considered the moral elite of England. Richard Cobden, Charles Hindly, Joseph Brotherton, Wm. Ewart, and other influential members of the British Parliament, and Victor Hugo, Frederick Bastiat, Francisque Bouvet, M. Coquerel, and other members of the French Assembly, took an active part in the Congress. There were 25 delegates from the United States, and persons from Belgium, Holland, Germany, and other continental countries.

Such was the second Peace Congress on the Continent of Europe. Next year it is proposed to hold another at Frankfort on the Maine, in Germany, to which we trust the friends of Peace in America will send a large and talented delegation. Thus by a series of these demonstrations we hope to arrive at the organization of a Congress of Nations, which in some respects shall be to Christendom what the Supreme Court of the United States is to the thirty independent republics embraced the American Union.

I thank you most sincerely for the patience and attention with which you have listened to these details; and I will now enjoy with you the pleasure of listening to my respected colleagues at the Paris Congress who are ready to address you. [Loud and reiterated cheers, continued for several minutes.]

From the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

MESMERISM PROVED TO BE AN IMPOSITION.

Mr. EDITOR:—It has always been evident to my mind, ever since Mesmerism has been investigated in this country, that it is nothing more than attempts at imposition on the human understanding, and to catch the ignorant and fanatical part of community, and is closely allied to other impositions of a religious cast apparently—such as the various operations of extra-Millerism, and some Methodist Reformers, and extra-New-lights, too tedious to mention—springing up in these latter days; and who, it seems, depend considerably on Mesmerism, in many instances, to aid them in their religious operations—to draw out large congregations—and to strike the people with awe and admiration of their great mysterious power and skill in hidden mysteries and sciences.

I was induced some years ago to inspect their performances at Evansburgh, Pa., and after patiently investigating their performances for some three or four hours, I could gain no evidence that there was either true *Science*, or even *Art*, in what they attempted to do. All was an entire failure. One woman, indeed, made some appearance of being in a kind of sleep while the Mesmerizer was pawing with his hands near and opposite her face, giving what they call "passes". It was evident that it was feigned;—she neither talked nor spoke, anything which would give evidence in their favor. The Mesmerizer gave various excuses why he so entirely missed fire. It was cloudy weather; and one excuse, why he could not perform well, was that there was too much electricity in the clouds around the village. This, however, was sufficient for me, for I believed that the true reason was that he was too closely watched, so that he could not play off his tricks to any advantage—for we had a committee of examination to try into matters and things belonging thereunto.

He undertook to mesmerize Mr. [illegible] Cummings among others, and signally failed; but attributed it to Mr. C.'s having *no more sympathy in him than a dog*—upon which Mr. C. seemed upon the point of giving him summary punishment for his insolence. The mesmerizer apologized, and the matter thus ended—scientifically!

But I will give you, I think, a great deal stronger case, and the examiner ten thousand times better qualified than I am for such investigations. And this examiner is no less than Dr. Franklin himself, while he resided at Paris, in France; and the mesmerizer was no other than Mesmer himself, the imputed father of Mesmerism. You will find the account in the Works of Franklin—Exeter: J. & B. Williams, 1836, pp. 117 & 118—and is as follows: "In the year 1784, when Animal Magnetism made great noise in the world, particularly at Paris, it was thought a matter of such importance, that the king appointed commissioners to examine into the foundation of this pretended science. Dr. Franklin was one of the number. After a fair and diligent examination in the course of which Mesmer repeated a number of experiments, in presence of the commissioners, some of which were tried upon themselves, they determined that it was a mere trick, intended to impose upon the ignorant and credulous. Mesmer was thus interrupted in his career to wealth and fame, and a most insolent attempt to impose on the human understanding baffled."

Now, if there had been any truth in that pretended science, there can be but little doubt but that Franklin would have discovered it. The whole claim of mesmerism, to true Philosophy, Science, or Religion, is certainly false, and is shown to be so upon every fair investigation by intelligent persons, and is not worth the confidence of *reasonable, sober-minded beings*. As Mesmer himself aimed at fame, and fortune, by his trickery, so do his disciples generally; who seem to be on hand plentifully—to go to sleep, and then talk to the admiration of the multitude; provided nevertheless, they are not examined very closely as they perform—just take *their* word for it, and the performances are wonderful indeed; but if you look them fairly in the face while they are performing, as the hunters say of panthers, and they cannot do anything worthy of note, only their failures; and sanctimonious seemings. I wish them a more honest business and better luck. T. H. TACKETT.

North Perrysburgh, N. Y., Dec. 27, '49.

That there is truth in Mesmerism, we have no more doubt than we have of other things of which we are certain, upon sufficient evidence. Nevertheless, what the writer says of itinerant lecturers and mesmerizers is true in general. We never go near them.—ED. ADV.