THE PITTSBURGH DAILY MORNING POST.

JOHN BIGLER, Editor.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1846.

The Ticket.

The ticket nominated yesterday by the Democratic Convention is composed of "good men and true," and will receive the united and vigorous support of the Democracy of the county.

Allegheny County Democratic Convention.

The Democratic County Convention convened at the new Court House, on Wednesday the 24th inst., and proceeded to business by appointing Dr. JONAS R. M'CLINTOCH, Esq., President; JOHN D. MILLER, HENRY M'CULLOUGH, JAMES BARR, and JAMES M'CABE, Esq.'s, Vice Presidents; and *John Coyle*, and *James B. Sawyer*, Secretaries.

The call of the Convention was then read by the Chairman.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to business.

The following delegates presented their credentials and took their seats:

Pittsburgh: 1st Ward—Thomas Carr,
2nd Ward—John Irwin, Adam Wilson.
3d " John Coyle. Robt. Porter.
4th " L. G. Robinson, Jacob Lauman.
5th " Jas. Karney, A. J. Gribbin.
6th " James A. Irwin, Joseph Birmingham.

Allegheny—1st Ward—Jno. Howard, W. Burgess.
2nd Ward—Charles Wallace. George Spangler.
3d " Thomas Farley, Chas. Alston.
4th " John Kown, W. Dewhurst.

Reserve—J. W. Burrell. Gustavus Sandel.
Pitt—John Greenough, Henry D. Miller.
Peebles—Dr. J. R. M'Clintock, W. C. Beeler.
Plum—Joseph Lytle, Robert Mehaffey.
Versailles—Wm. ——— Jno. Bell.
Wilkins—Francis Wilson, Jas. Strong.
Elizabeth—Jas. M. Watson, ——— Bailey.
" *Borough*—Benj. Wilson, F. Nelson.
Laurenceville:—Henry McCullough. James Watson.
East Deer—
West Deer—Jno. Lavely, Chas. Allston.
Indiana—Chas. M'Claren, Wm Barton.
Sharpsburgh—Geo. Love, Jno. Campbell.
Torenton—
Pine—James A. Gibson, J. G. Arbuthnot.
Franklin—John D. Fowler. Israel Jones.
Ohio—Wilson Taylor, M. O'Reiley.
Ross—Benjamin Dilworth, Robert Morrow
Manchester—Valentine Holler, N. Perkins.
Snowden—W. Arthers, L. M. Larimer.
Jefferson—B. Wallace, H. H. Peterson.
Miflin—Robert Christy, J. Harvey Neel,
Baldwin—Joseph Ralston, J. Wallace.
Upper St. Clair—Jas. Conner, Wm. Beltzhoover.
Lower St. Clair:—John D. Miller, Daniel Frew.
Birmingham—William Syms, Jas. Barr.
Robinson—J. W. Philips.
Ringgold—R. Nicholson, James E. M'Cabe,
Brown—W. Sturgeon, W. M'Candless.
Moon—Jas. Cooper, J. M'Cale.
Findley—Jas. Meuharty, Jno. Pollock.

Letters declining to be candidates for nomination were received from the Hon. *Charles Shaler*, Hon. *Benj. Patton*, and *Thomas Donnelly*, Esq. The letters will appear with the official proceedings of the Convention to-morrow.

The following named persons were then duly nominated by the Convention:

CONGRESS,
WILSON M'CANDLESS.
SHERIFF,
RODY PATTERSON.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE R. RIDDLE.
ASSEMBLY,
SAMUEL W. BLACK,
R. H. KERR,
JNO.H. M'ELHENNEY,
JOSEPH COOPER.
COMMISSIONER FOR 3 YEARS,
ROBERT DONALDSON.
COMMISSIONER FOR 1 YEAR,
WM. BRYANT.
AUDITOR FOR 3 YEARS,
WM. EWING.
AUDITOR FOR 1 YEAR,
N. PATTERSON.
CORONER,
LEWIS WEYMAN.

☞The official proceedings of the Convention were not received in time to appear this morning. They will appear in full to-morrow.

More Volunteers.

We understand that a new company of volunteers has been organized in the Borough of Elizabeth, Allegheny county, called the *Elizabeth Guards*. The company is full and under the command of gallant and skilfull officers. They have tendered their services to the Governor, and are ready at a moment's warning to march to the defence of their country. The officers are, Captain James W. Hamilton, formerly of Pittsburgh; 1st Lieutenant, William Lorence, formerly of Pittsburgh; 2nd Lieut. Robert Gallway. From the well known bravery and gallant bearing of these young men, we expect, should they be called into action, to have the pleasure of recording of them some noble and daring actions.

The company when organised was addressed in an appropriate and animated speech, by Gen. JOY. LARDE, who impressed upon their youthful minds, the duty they owed their country, and with great force told them the importance of the campaign in which they are so willing to engage.

Masonic Procession.

The procession was in every respect well arranged and the whole of the ceremonies passed off to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. The number in procession was about three hundred. W. W. WILSON, officiated as Chief Marshall, and J. W. HAILMAN, SAMUEL STOWDEN and A. M'CAMMON as Assistant Marshals. The line was formed in front of the Odeon in 4th st., and the procession moved down 4th st., to Liberty—up Liberty to St. Clair, along St. Clair to Penn, down Penn to Water, up Water to Market, up Market to Liberty, up Liberty to Factory, along Factory, to Penn, and down Penn to the Grove in the rear of Murrays Hotel.

The ceremonies at the Grove were commenced by an appropriate prayer by the Rev. John Ray of Kittaning. An eloquent and very appropriate address was then delivered by the Hon. CHARLES SHALER. A benediction was then invoked upon the assembled multitude by the Rev. JOHN RAY.—The procession was then again formed and passed down Penn street to Irwin, along Irwin to Wood, down Wood to Fourth, and along Fourth to the Odeon, where the procession was dismissed.

The most perfect good order prevailed, and the deportment of the members of the order was such as to reflect credit on themselves and honor upon the institution to which they are attached.

The music was arranged by the leader of White's celebrated brass band so as to be appropriate to the occasion, and was truly excellent.

The Hon. CHARLES SHALER, in compliance with a resolution adopted by the brethren present, has furnished his very excellent Oration for publication. We have neither room nor time to-day to give further particulars.

ADDRESS:

DELIVERED BY THE

HON. CHARLES SHALER,

To the Masonic Brethern assembled, on the 24th day of June 1846.

DEAR BRETHREN:

I am about to say something of the antiquity and the remote history of the Masonic order. This is a subject which often excites the sneer of its enemies, nor is it at all times viewed without exciting a smile of derision from the brethren of the fraternity themselves. Mr. Blackstone has justly remarked, that most men are satisfied with the possession of property without feeling much inclination to examine into the foundation of their titles, or enquire why it is that when a man dies his children should occupy his possessions instead of any other member of the community—why that that he is compelled to leave behind, should after his death be the property of John instead of William; of his own family instead of the public at large. In the same way in regard to the privileges conferred upon its members by Masonry. Among the Brethren of the Craft, few are inclined to undergo the labor of examining into the foundations of the edifice they reverence; satisfied with beholding the polished pillars of the stately temple, and being admitted within its vestibule, they rarely enquire into the solidity of the rock that supports the superstructure, and have but a feeble faith in those whose antiquarian researches have enabled them to explore its earlier mysteries, or to connect it with associations whose names are extinct, but whose principles still flourish within the walls of the lodge. I shall endeavor, so far as it can be done within the limited time I feel bound to assign to myself to condense this species of information, so far as it may be found in the writings professedly treating upon the subject, without adverting to those traditions which are only to be communicated to the initiated, and under the sanctions of Masonic secrecy. I may remark, that the sources from which my information is derived are equally open to all, whether masons or not, and that in mere historical recollections, any thing that could be considered as new or original, would, for that reason, bear an impress not very flattering to the character of its author; what I propose to do is to give a brief outline, which those having the curiosity may fill up at their leisure.

Freemasonry denotes the rule or system of mysteries and secrets peculiar to the society of Free and accepted Masons. It is an ancient and respectable institution, embracing people of every religion, of every nation, and of every condition in life. Associations for the purpose of improving in the arts and mysteries of trades of various sorts, must have been coeval, if not with the wants at least with the earliest improvements in human civilization, and accordingly we find throughout all history that in the mechanic arts and in every description of manufactures, secrets known only to the artizan and craftsmen in the particular branch have been uniformly taught, and obligations have been imposed prohibiting their communication, except to those that have in the technical language of the association been made free of the craft or guild to which the learner belongs. Many of these secrets of the utmost value to the various useful and ornamental arts are to this day retained, yet they must be communicated to thousands from the exigencies that require their application, and such important inventions could only be retained amongst those who found their possession valuable by the imperative force of associated combinations of men operated upon by the most powerful obligations. I might mention one of these amongst the most obvious as an illustration of my idea, and one which for two centuries has eluded the inquiries of the most ingenious men in this country and in Europe, that have been concerned in the manufacture of articles of the same description I allude to the peculiar mode of manufacturing the Russia Sheet iron, in which the process by which the tinge, coloring and finish given to it, must be within the knowledge of many hundreds, yet the secret is retained with inviolable fidelity, and neither wealth nor artifice have been enabled to procure it, from the associations of men to whom the secret is communicated.

The earliest habitations of men required very little art in their erection; but when they began to congregate into towns to build cities, to erect walls for defence against invasion; when the worship of the gods came to be introduced; when the distinctions of society whether arising from wealth or from forms of government began to prevail, it is obvious to every inquirer that art, taste, ingenuity and combination, would all be necessary to answer the exigencies and the wants, or gratify the luxury or the pride of men. Architecture would almost from necessity become one of the earliest arts cultivated among mankind, in its simplest elements when buildings had become any thing beyond that which the most unpracticed savage may erect, architecture required a union of many hands with many directing heads to attain its object. Some skill would be required in fitting together the materials of a building, some knowledge of geometrical proportion in its erection—the plum, the square, the level, the rule, would be required in giving it due form and solidity and placing it in a perpendicular position; the combination of earths to produce an adhesive mortar, the stones best adapted to combine with it chemically; the bringing it to due consistency, the very laying of on with a trowel, all these required not only action and industry but combination of thought, adaptation of means to ends which could only exist where different persons united for the attainment of the object. But architectural skill was something more even in its infancy than a bare heaping together of stone and mortar in such a way as would render the erection permanent; it required plan and system for its execution; it gave scope to fancy, and to the highest powers of imitation; it called into action the most refined taste, and united all that was sublime, magnificent and beautiful in human conception. The master workman must form the design and mark out his plan upon the Trestle board; he must exhibit it to those secretly less skilful than himself, that are appointed to oversee it; in its details; they must communicate it to the craftsmen who are appointed to carry out its operations; and they in their turn must urge the operatives to the degree of industry and labor that is allotted to each in proportion to his skill and capacity. We behold in this sketch of the combination which is essential for architectural purposes the origin of Freemasonry, and the very form in which what is termed speculative masonry now exists, and has existed from immemorial time. Whatever doubts may be entertained as to its earlier origin, it cannot, I think, be disputed that the Order of Freemasonry, in some of its most essential forms existed in Egypt, that cradle of science and arts, from which all that was mysterious, useful and adapted to the cultivation of mankind, was diffused through the nations of antiquity. It is not necessary to remark here upon the magnificent remains of Egyptian architectural skill, but the extraordinary mechanical inventions that must have been necessary to raise the Obelisks, Temples and Pyramids of that land of wonders, cannot but be obvious to every one who reflects upon the extreme simplicity which so far as modern discovery has reached, is exhibited in the tools and implements of geometrical admeasurement, which were in use in the remote age in which those objects of modern veneration and wonder were erected. That these works could not have been completed without combinations of intellectual with physical powers continued through a long series of years, and which only could have been kept in steady operation by associations such as have been described divided into different orders and keeping the elements of their skill profoundly secret, except to the initiated, is so apparent to the most unreflecting that it would appear a waste of words to illustrate the subject. The Priesthood of those early days, professing to possess them, as they do now, the leverage that operates upon all minds, in all ages, were associated with the monarch in political power, and the necessity of applying architectural skill in the construction of temples dedicated to their superstitions, probably induced them at an early era after the formation of government, and a definate character being given to their peculiar and mysterious modes of worship to combine with the associations of builders, and at once to patronize them and derive additional importance from their skill and information. Hence it happened that the mysteries and secrets of Freemasonry became intimately connected in Egypt with the mysteries of Isis and Osiris, and having once combined each gave to the other reciprocal strength, and as will presently appear the forms of initiation, and many other particulars which now exist in the association have been communicated and continued from that age with varying and changing forms adapted to the altered exigencies of society, down to the present eventful era. The knowledge of the Egyptians, as it is well known, was carefully concealed from the uninitiated, and when the Priests did condescend to communicate it to the learned men of other countries, it was conferred as the knowledge of Freemasonry, as at the present day, in symbols and and hieroglphics, accompanied with peculiar rites and ceremonies marking the value of the gift. As Egypt sent out her colonies into other countries she introduced amongst savage nations the mysteries of her religion, the forms of her architectural embellishments and the associated combinations of men that could alone render them valuable. Although the first colonies which arrived in Greece under Inachus, were conducted there by him about 1970 years before the Christian era, and were followed about 300 years after by Cecrops Cadmus and Danaus, yetit is not until the reign of Erethurius about 1500 years before Christ, that we find the mysteries of the Egyptian Isis established at Elusis, under the name of Elusania, about the same time the Panathaenea were introduced, in honor of Minerva, and the Dyonisian in honor of Bacchus, wh oconstructed theatres and invented many useful arts, besides instructing the Greeks in the cultivation of the vine. These societies were moddled after those of Isis and Osiris, and if we are correct as to the ideas heretotore put forth as to the origin of knowledge in Egypt, it would seem to follow that the Dyonisia and the mysteries of Elusis, were like the societies of freemasons formed for scientific improvement, and more particularly for improvement in architectural skill and knowledge.

"But (and here I must be permitted to quote the language of a learned antiquarian,) "it is not from conjecture alone that this conclusion is to be drawn. The striking similarity amongst the external forms of these secret associations, and the still more striking similarity of the objects they had in view, are strong proofs that they were only different streams issuing from a common fountain. Those who were initiated into the Elusinian mysteries were bound by the most awful engagements to conceal the instructions they received and the ceremonies that were performed. None were admitted as candidates until they arrived at a certain age, and particular persons were appointed to examine and prepare them for the rites of initiation. Those whose conduct was found irregular, were rejected as unworthy of initiation, whilst the successful candidates were taught by significant symbols in the principles of religion were exhorted to quell every turbulent appetite and passion, and to merit by the improvement of their minds and the purity of their hearts those ineffable benefits that they were still to receive. *Significant words* were communicated to the members, *Grand officers* presided over their assemblies, their emblems were exactly similar to those of Freemasonry, and the candidate advanced from one degree to another, till he had received all the treasures of wisdom and virtue which those conversant in these sublime mysteries could impart."

Were it not that we are aware that the author is describing an association that existed three thousand years ago, should we not be disposed to think that we were entering with him the penetralia consecrated to a lodge of free and accepted masons! In the further prosecution of this inquiry it will be found that Freemasonry, connected as it was with the mystical associations referred to, continued to flourish in the republics of Greece during the palmy days of those great models of freedom, and founded those extraordinary edifices, the ruins of which still serve as models of architecture wherever taste and wealth are combined in the construction of buildings either public or private.

The adaptation of architectural models so as to associate the climate, scenery and feelings of the population of the different ancient empires throughout which these associations were diffused, is one of the most striking characteristics that accompanied their progress. It would be endless to follow, step by step, as civilization advanced or barbarism retarded architectural taste and science, the emigration of Societies, derived from one common parent, and carrying with them in every country the system of order, harmony and proportion and the forms of internal organization of which we have been speaking. No where was there at any time so striking a display of all that has here been said as in the erection of the Jewish Temple under the direction of Solomon, Hiram, king of Tyre, and Hiram Abiff, the three great Grand Masters under whose skilful arrangement that magnificent edifice was constructed. The combination of powers under which that sacred temple rose from its foundation without the sound of axe or of hammer, or any instrument of iron being heard within its consecrated precincts; the division of labor, the distinction between the masters who planned, the overseers who superintended, and the operative masons who applied their untiring industry to the construction of the work—all indicate the Egyptian origin of that association of builders, and the harmonious union of those connected in that vast undertaking corresponds so essentially with the masonic institution of the present day as to render their identity undoubted, and to place their common origin beyond dispute. The practice of Elusinian and Dyonesian mysteries throughout the Roman Empire, is attested by the historians, orators and poets, both of the republican and imperial governments, the vast remains of ancient Rome herself, the rise of Constantinople, its temples and palaces, exhibiting the rare union of Grecian simplicity and beauty with the more florid designs of Asiatic magnificence, and the wonderful displays of skill to be found amidst the ruins of the great cities of both the eastern and western empires, indicate to the enquiring mind the continued action of those associations of free builders, without whom the extraordinary designs to which I have alluded could never have been perfected and consummated. About the beginning of the fifth century the Emperor Theodocius prohibited the celebration of the mysteries, and although they survived in other forms yet the priesthood of the new religion of the Empire instead of combining to forward the object of association for the promotion of science and arts commenced a virulent persecution against everything that was calculated to free the minds of men from the trammels they had begun to forge in order to control human action and render it subservient to their schemes of aggrandizement. During many centuries all traces of the society seemed lost in the obscurity and darkness that during the days of ignorance and blindness which accompanied and followed the invasion of the Roman Empire by barbarous hordes that finally subdued her collossal power and ultimately separated her vast dominion into distinctive empires. But, that these secret associations still existed under the forms originally established, and upon the models derived from Egypt and Eliusis is evident from the extraordinary fact attested by universal history, that during the middle ages, associations of architects under the sanction and special authority of the See of Rome, emerged suddenly, as it were, from the darkness that lowered upon science and skill, and in the course of a few years covered Europe with those immense piles of architecture denominated the Gothic, in which are exhibited the most sublime conceptions of the vast, the magnificent, which seem, in some instances, almost to transcend the bounds of human invention, or the limits of human power.

The subject here adverted to is of the highest interest to the fraternity, and I trust that some particular account of it will not prove unsatisfactory to the Brethren. Dr. Henry, in his history of England, in alluding to the introduction of the craft in the construction of those stupendous edifices sanctions the idea of an author well acquainted with the history and constitution of the Masonic order, by quoting his words as follows: "The Italians, says he, with some Greek refugees, and with them French, Grecians and Flemings, joined in a fraternity of architects, procured papal bulls for their encouragement and their particular privileges.—They styled themselves Freemasons, and ranged from one nation to another as they found churches to be built, their government was regular, and when they fixed near the building in hand they made a camp of huts, a Surveyor governed in chief and every *tenth* man was called a warden and overlooked each nine. Those who have seen accounts on record of the charges of the fabrics of some of our cathedrals some hundred years ago cannot but have a greater esteem for their economy and admire how soon they erected such lofty structures. Another writer speaking upon the subject observes:—"In order to encourage the profession of architecture the Pontiffs of Rome and the other Potentates of Europe conferred on the fraternity of Free Masons the most important privileges, and allowed them to be governed by laws, customs and ceremonies peculiar to themselves. The association was composed of men of all nations; of Italian, Greek, Flemish and German artists, who were denominated Free Masons and who ranging from one country to another erected those elegant churches and cathedrals, which, though they once gratified the pride and sheltered the rights of a corrupted priesthood, now excite the notice of antiquarians and administer to the grandeur of kingdoms.

The government of this association was remarkably regular. The members lived in camps of huts reared besides the building in which they were employed; a surveyor or master presided over and directed the whole; every tenth man was called a warden, and overlooked those who were under his charge, and such artificers as were not members of the fraternity, were prohibited from engaging in those buildings which Freemasons alone had a right to rear. These associations, however, being secret in their nature, were considered ultimately as the enemies of temporal and spiritual tyranny, and after a series of years, when the Masonic society had so largely contributed to the grandeur of empires, and of ecclesiastical establishments, the Roman Pontiffs not only deprived them of the privileges they had bestowed upon them without solicitation, but combined with the temporal sovereigns of Europe to suppress the Lodges. But Free Masonry was so constituted, its success had been so uniform, the obligations imposed upon its members were so imperative and the meetings of the chapters and lodges so secretly held that it survived all the persecutions of its adversaries on the continent of Europe, and was received, cherished and sustained both in Scotland and England through many centuries, during which the records of its history have been preserved with exemplary fidelity by the Lodges. Although the English Lodges claim a far greater antiquity, there can, I think, be no doubt of the establishment of the Great Lodge of Ancient York Masons as early as the reign of Athelstan.

This lodge, the most ancient in England was founded under the patronage of Edwin, who obtained for it a charter from Athelstan and became himself Grand Master, in the year 926. Under this charter all the masons in England were assembled, formed a Grand Lodge and devised rules for the government of the subordinate Lodges. From that period to the present under the auspices of Kings, Nobles and Knights of high eminence of the most distinguished architectural geniuses that England has produced, the lodges of Ancient York masons, and the lodges of England have continued to exist, at times under flourishing circumstances and at times apparently on the wane, and do now exist, the order possessing the highest respectability both in the character of its members and the value of its possessions. During so long a period they have numbered among them members all that was elevated in rank and science or lofty in pretentions—the greatest the wisest and the best have enrolled their names in a society more ancient than that of the Star and Garter, and more noble than that of the Golden Fleece or any other order that has been conferred amongst men. During this long period two or three incidents have occured worthy of mention, and of some interest to the fraternity.

Under the reign of Henry 2nd, the Lodges were superintended by the Grand Master of Knight Templers, who employed them in building their Temple in Fleet Street in 1155, and in the year 1500, during the reign of Henry 7th, who was an eminent patron of the order, and almost renewed its existence. It was patronized by the Master and fellows of the order of St. John at Rhodes now Malta who assembled their Lodge that year, and chose Henry for their protector. I mention these two incidents as accounting for those two orders of Knighthood being engrafted upon Freemasonry; and whilst there is no doubt that the forms of admission into these two orders are practised in their several encampment, and the mysteries they inculcated are in some harmony with the ancient land marks of the two celebrated orderders of Knighthood, I do not hesitate to aver, that there is no historical evidence of the connexion of Freemasonry with any other of the orders of Knighthood then or now extant, and that any pretended connection of that description is altogether unwarranted, and the degrees professed to be conferred entirely spurious.

Another interesting fact in the history of Free Masonry in England is that in 1425, during the reign of King Henry the 6th an act was passed rendering the meeting together of Masonic Lodges a capital felony. This act was passed during the minority of the King at the instance of the Bishop of Winchester, one of the guardians of the kingdom, and who has been handed over to a sombre immortality by Shakespeare in the fearful expression, "*he dies and makes no sign.*" It is scarcely necessary to say that this act was repealed so soon as the king came to his majority. In 1720 the society sustained an irreparable loss by the burning of valuable manuscripts concerning the Lodges regulations, charges, secrets, (particularly one written by Mr. Nicholas Stone the warden under the celebrated Inigo Jones.) This was done by some scrupulous bretheren who were alarmed at the publication of the Masonic constitutions. Whilst the association of Masons was thus securing its permanency and respectability in England, it was no less flourishing in Scotland, where it was introduced by the free and associated architects who built the Abbey of Killwilling. It is from the society at Killwilling that all the Scotch Lodges take their hailing sign, and it is believed that some of the American Lodges have received their charters from that most ancient and venerable fraternity, although the greater part of the American Lodges claim to belong to the Ancient York Lodge and to have derived their charters from that common mother of Masonry.

The existence of the Kilwilling Lodge has been traced back by authentic documents to the latter part of the 15th century, but from many circumstances it cannot be doubted that the Abbey of Kilwilling was built and the society of Free and Accepted Masons founded at the village of Kilwilling as far back as the year 1140. Whatever has been said of the English Lodges in point of honor and respectability or of names whether ennobled by rank, science or elevation of character is equally applicable to the Scottish Lodges. A full history of the American Lodges has never yet been given to the public; existing as they do in different states preserving as most of them do the ancient landmarks; many of them chartered long before the Revolution, and ranking amongst their members all that was elevated in the Revolutionary struggle and all that since that period have adorned the various professions—have filled the judicial tribunals or have been eminently distinguished as men or statesmen, as well as those that in every branch of industry have conferred reputation upon the American name.

A mere reference to the fraternity in this great republic is all that time allows me to make. Its connection with the ancient Lodges of Europe is all that is necessary to show that the Free and Accepted Masonic Societies here form part of the same great association which has existed under different names and phases from all antiquity, and whose origin although lost in the lapse of ages can be traced to a period more remote than that of any other human institution on record, whose mysteries have existed from immemorial time—whose principles have received the sanction of a thousand ages, and whose secrets will outlive the wreck of matter and the crush of other systems that surround them.

Many a time have clouds and darkness covered the glorious sun of Masonry, but it has as often emerged, as it is now emerging from the clouds of political persecution with a radience brighter from the contrast; many an attempt has been made through the long tract of time to extinguish its existence, but it stands on a foundation too firm—the storm and tempest break against it unheeded, and long may it stand, my brethren, an emblem of peace and innocence, of purity, of charity and of brotherly love.

A SPARTAN WIFE.—The Ohio Press of last week says:—We take the liberty of publishing the following extract from a private letter, which was written to a gentleman of this city: "I must give you an anecdote of a woman's spirit which took place here a few days back. A married man, a Lieutenant of the "——" Guards, volunteered to proceed to the seat of war. Some meddling gossip advised *his* wife to exert herself to prevent his going, pointing out as is usual in such cases, the dangers he would incur, and the difficulties she would labor under during his absence. "Let him go," replied the Spartan matron. "*I would rather die a soldier's widow, than live a coward's wife!*"—Had we many such mothers and wives, soldiers would not be difficult to find."

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American says:

I venture upon sending you the vote upon the treaty, which was ratified by the Senate last evening by a vote of 41 to 14.

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Bagby, Benton, Berrien, Barrow, Calhoun, Chalmers, T. Clayton, J. M. Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Huntington, Houston, Johnson of Md., Johnston of La., Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Giles, Pearce, Pennypacker, Phelps, Rusk Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge, Yulee—41

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Atherton Atchinson Breese, Bright, Cass, Cameron, Dickinson, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jenness. Semple, Sturgeon, Westcott—14.

Absent—Mr. Jarnegan of Tenn.

The above makes a full vote of fifty-six Senators, and during the day all were present in their seats.

FROM NAUVOO.

We copy the following from the Hancock Eagle (extra) issued at 12 o'clock on Saturday night last:

An armed force (about 400 strong, assembled without the pale of the law,) now lies encamped within striking distance of the city; and its advance in a hostile attitude is hourly expected by most of the citizens. All possible preparations have been made to receive the shock, should it come, and there are but few at rest to-night who have not arranged to spring into the street at the "tap of the bell." One thing is settled—if any armed force should enter the place with a mischieves intent, they will have to walk over the dead bodies of 400 free American citizens, who have recently purchased homes in Nauvoo, and established a residence upon property vacated by the Mormons. The New Citizens have solemnly determined, in council assembled that they will neither fly from their homes nor be dictated to by an armed force illegally assembled. To use the language of the speakers, the thrilling tones of whose voice still linger in our ears—"We have purchased a right to administer our affairs, and as far as the law upholds us, we will maintain that right."

On Thursday night a meeting of New Citizen was held for the purpose of consulting upon measures for the public safety,—several gentlemen from Warsaw, and other parts of the country were present; and, as far as we could gather their opinions, all appeared well convinced that the remnant of Mormons were using all possible exertions to get away and that no ground for complaint existed. In an address delivered by Mr. Roosevelt, we understook him to say, that "if others could see what he had seen, they should be satisfied."

This relieved the minds of many, of much solicitude and the meeting readily acquiesced in a proposition to appoint a committee to attend at the Carthage convention.

This committee visited Carthage yesterday, and returned with a proposition that an armed force should be permitted to march within four miles of the place, and that they should be admitted into the town by fifties. This proposal was submitted to the New Citizens; and as they agreed that it might create uneasiness, and tend to a breach of the peace, it was rejected.

It having been announced that some 300 or 400 men were assembled in arms at Golden's point, it was suggested that a new committee should visit them, and endeavor to induce them to disperse; this was objected to at first, but it was finally agreed upon that a delegation should meet them as citizens of the county.

The new citizens composing this body visited the hostile camp this morning and returned in the afternoon with proposals of compromise, which were again rejected on the ground that the new settlers could not consistently negotiate with an armed force in the attitude assumed by the party at Golden's point, inasmuch as no promise could be had that all hostile demonstrations would finally cease in case the demands of the invading force were admitted.

A new committee was then instructed to wait upon them with a request from the new settlers that they would disperse.

In the meautime, (pending these negotiations) a general arming had taken place. All manner of weapons have been collected and put in order. Even some of the females are provided with guns, and we noticed in the ranks to-day a boy not over 12 years of age, staggering under the load of a musket.

Call and See.

RECEIVED at No. 46, another case Merrimack Chintz, Gingham patterns, beautiful style of large and small Plaids. Selling off with a *perfect rush*, at

je25 BARROWS & TURNER'S.

JUST REC'D—MORE PARASOLS—Another beautiful assortment opening at No. 46—prices from 50c to 85.

ALSO—2 cases Umbrellas, of Silk, Gingham, and Muslin—in shades, black, blue and green—and qualities superior and low priced. Call and see at

je25 BARROWS & TURNER'S.

BRANDY AT AUCTION.—At 2 o'clock on Monday, the 29th inst. at the Commercial Auction rooms corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold without reserve for cash par finds, on account whom it may concern, to pay advance and charges,

5 casks good American Brandy.

je25 JOHN D. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

(American copy.)

NEW ORLEANS CIRCUS.

BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED WITH GAS.

Immense success of Stickney's New Orleans Mammoth Equestrian and Western Gymnastic Troupe who had the honor of making their first appearance to a crowded audience amid shouts of applause, wonder and admiration.

This Evening, Thursday, June 25,

Grand change of performance, to commence with a Grand Equestrian salutation of Mamalukes fichly caparisoned and mounted on their highly trained steeds in full costume, led by Messrs. Jennings and Long, to be followed by Mr. Baldwin in his surprising act of Indian Juggling, after which Miss Rosaline Stickney will appear in a brilliant act, on a single horse, defying all competition, Mr. S. P. Stickney will introduce the justly called horse of ten thousand, the American Cincinnatus, and challenges the world to produce his equal. Mr. Lake will introduce his wonderful dogs Bibo and Rolla, in astonishing feats; Mr. Day on the Corde Volante; the Great Drummer Mons. Corimer will appear; Mr. S. P. Stickney in a beautiful scene assisted by Miss Elouise Stickney; Mr. Jennings and his gifted son will appear. Mr. S. P. Stickney the great American Rider will appear in his unrivalled four horse act, to conclude with the celebrated Boston Serenaders.

For particulars see bills of the day. je25

POSITIVE SALE of Horses, Buggies, Harness and Saddles at Auction.—To-morrow, Thursday morning, June 25th at 10 o'clock precisely, I will sell at the stable of Mr. Humphrey Jones, corner of Penn street and Cecils alley, 8 horses well broke for either saddle or harness; 2 buggies nearly new one of which has a top; 1 sett of double harness, brass mounted; 1 do. do. plain; 4 saddles and bridles.

The owner will be on the ground, and give any information required, previous to sale.

je24 P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.

Gold and Silver Watches

OF the best manufacture, both of England and Geneva, in large variety and for sale at the *lowest price*—patterns, new and of the latest style. Also, Diamond pointed Gold Pens, another large supply just received of the best make. Also, Silver Ware, Jewelry, Fine Table Cutlery, Spectacles, Pencils, Tea Ware, Lamps, Military Goods &c.

W. W. WILSON,

je24 corner of Fourth and Market sts.

Steamboat for Sale.

THE staunch, well built, light draught steamer Revenue Cutter, will be sold low and on good terms. Apply to JAS. MAY.

je24.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Prepared and corrected every Afternoon.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR JUNE.

W. H. Denny, R. E. Sellers, W. Martin

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

3½ FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL AND RISING

ARRIVED.

Michigan, Boies, Beaver,
Lojis M'Lane, Bennet, Brownsville;
Consul, Mason, Brownsville.
Lake Erie, Hoops, Beaver.
Uncle Ben, Smith, Cincinnati.
America, Calhoun, "
Rhode Island, Dawson, Wheeling.
Island Packet, ———, Wheeling.
Senator, ———, Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Lake Erie, Hoops, Beaver;
Consul, Mason, Brownsville.
Louis McLane, Bennet, Brownsville.
Michigan, Boies, Beaver.
New England, Page, Cincinnati.
Tonnaleuka, Moody, Louisville.
Uncle Ben, Hurd, Wheeling.
Rhode Island, Dawson, "
Senator, ———, Cincinnati.

☞As the steamer Monarch, was leaving the port of St. Louis, on the 14th inst., she got foul of the Osprey, and seriously damaged her.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati—Per str Lady Byron; 283 bales cotton, 4 cases mds, 60 hhds tobacco, 9 bbls lard, 7 half do, 1 bx opium, 1 bureau, 46 casks and 1 tierce bacon, 114 sacks oats and corn, 6 bbls eggs, 3 hhds bacon, 63 sacks wool.

Per str American; 5 bags wool, 6 bbls oil, 3 bales and 1 bx skins, 1 bx mds, 18 casks bacon, 200 doz brooms, 10 casks potash, 4 d s salt, 65 bbls lime.

Per str Senator; no manifest.

Wheeling—Per str Uncle Ben; 158 hhds tobacco, 24 hhds bacon, 13 sacks wool, 50 passengers.

per str Rhode Island; 169 hhds tobacco.

Monongahela Improvements—Per str Louis M'Lane; 140 bbls flour, 5 bush flaxseed, 59 bxs glass, 22 sacks wool, 36 bars and 159 bdls iron, 29 kegs nails.

Per str Consul; 5 bxs and 5 bales mds, 176 bbls flour, 10 bbl whiskey.

BOSTON MARKET. *June 16.*

Flour—The market has gone down an ¼ an to-day, on account of the unfavorable advices per Great Western, and the trade are reluctant buyers at that reducing—transactions are altogether confined to home consumption.

Grain—No large sales, and prices nominally the same. Some stored lots have changed hands at a bout former prices: yellow flat Corn 55 a 56 cts ⅌ bushel, measure. Oats 40 a 43c, southern and northern.

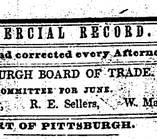
Lake Superior.

PEOPLE visiting the copper mines of Lake Superior during the season, will find it to their advantage to call at Hays & Brockway's Drug store where they can procure such remedies as the peculiarity of the climate require. Any information relative to the country will be freely given.

HAYS & BROCKWAY,

je21 No. 2 Commercial Row, Liberty st.

MR. DUFF'S



and Writing Rooms, *corner of Wood and Market streets.* This is the only Institution in Western Pennsylvania where the theory and practice of Book Keeping can be learned in such perfection as to enable the learner to apply the science at once to business. Those unacquainted with Mr. D.'s plan of instruction can have any number of references to persons in the city who are now keeping books and who have been qualified for the business by the previous training they received in his academy. Hours of business during summer, from 2 to 4 and 7½ to 9, P. M.

je23

FRENCH BOOKS—Corinne;
Vie de Washington;
Paul and Virginie;
Telemagque
Charles 12th;
Mysteries de Paris.

For sale by BOSWORTH & CO.

je24 43 Market street.

BOOKS—General view of the World;
Sears' Guide to Knowledge;
Wonders of the World;
Merry's Museum;
Chamber's Journal (selections)
Perennial Flower;
School Girl in France.

H. S. BOSWORTH & CO.

je24 43 Market street.

"He who in pleasure's downy arms
Ne'er lost his health, or youthful charms,
A hero lives, and justly can
Exclaim—"In me behold a man!"

DURING A TRIAL of a number of years, *Dr. Thompson's* PILLS have been found an invaluable remedy in cases of indigestion, bilious complaints, for derangements of the digestive organs and obstructions, a sluggish action of the liver and bowels, which occasion more or less the following symptoms, viz: heartburn, giddiness, acidity, head-ache, sickness, spasm, and flatulent distention of the stomach and bowels, drowsiness and dimness of sight, an uncomfortable sensation experienced at the pit of the stomach soon after eating, with a feeling of weight or oppression, appetite impaired, breathing difficult, tenderness about the region of the liver, bowels irregular, sometimes obstinately costive, with languor and depression of spirits. Price 25 cents per box.

Prepared by the sole proprietor,

EDGAR THORN, Druggist,

corner Hand and Penn sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Also sold by all the principal druggists in the city.

je 23

HOLLAND HERRING—15 kegs genuine Holland Herring, in prime order, just rec'd and for sale by STERRETT & CO.,

je23 18 Market st.

LARD OIL.—15 barrels Cincinnati No 1.
" " " " 2
" " " " 2
received per str Dominion, and for sale by

(je23) M. B. RHEY, & Co.

COTTON.—19 bales Mississippi Cotton received per Dominion, and for sale by

je23 M. B. RHEY, & Co. 57 Water st.

COW TAILS, a small lot received, per str. "Circassian," and for sale by

je22 M. B. RHEY & Co.

MOLASSES.—50 barrels N. O. Molasses received per str Tonnalouka, and for s