PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 30, 1852.

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

WHIG NOMINATION FOR MAYOR OF PITTSBURGH.
ROBERT M. RIDDLE.

WHIG NOMINATION FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY.
ROBERT W. PARKE.

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

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.

We see it stated in the N. York Tribune that money, if applied in sufficient quantities, can obtain any legislation wanted, from the councils of that city. In cases where rival interests come in contact, that interest which gives most liberally is sure to succeed.

The honest people, this fact, although an isolated one, has an ugly look; but the ugliest thing about it, is, that the announciation of such an astonishing fact, falls almost unheeded upon the public ear. It excites no astonishment—provokes scarcely any comment, and people seem to have come to regard such things as too common to provoke attention. In some instances, we are warranted in saying, such a course has become as familiar as to be regarded as right and proper.

A New Yorker, in our presence, the other day asserted that he could get whatever legislation was wanted for particular New York interests, from our State legislature. "If $10,000 will not do," said he, "we will try $100,000; if *that* be too little, then $500,000. And is it not *right?*" he asked, "we find obstructions in our way which money will remove, and should we not use it?"

This has, we fear, grown to be a general view in such cases, among monied men. "Every man has his price," is a conclusion which meets with wide acceptation; and we have too much reason to believe that facts go a great way towards justifying such a conclusion, so far as a large portion of legislators is concerned. If the exaggerations to accertain its truth had not so often and so uniformly been successful, our faith in human nature might lead us to hope otherwise—but "*facts* are stubborn things."

Our State Legislature meets in a few days, and we divert to this matter, now, for the purpose of calling public attention to the alarming fact that bribery is now considered a legitimate means of procuring legislation otherwise impossible; and we give legislators, themselves, notice that public inquiry, to some extent, will naturally be directed to such estate of affairs. Hereafter, if this scheme of buying legislation is to be pursued, let all parties understand that it is not to be done in a corner, but is to be regarded as a quotable transaction in the legislative market.

We know not to what extent this vicious practice has obtained at Harrisburg, but it is time that the public were fully advised on that point. Among the one-hundred and thirty-three members who will congregate there this winter, there will be *some* honest men, we know—enough, we trust, to baffle and defeat all dealers in bribes; but whether enough for that purpose or not, there will still be enough to expose the guilt itself, as well as the guilty. Let every effort to buy legislation be exposed. If the thing be right, its practicers need not shun publicity; and if wrong, the people cannot be enlightened too soon.

The remedy for this wrong is not in legislation against it. Legislators are not the men to enact restraints against themselves. The remedy is with the people, and in a healthy public sentiment. It is in exercising a due discretion in the choice of representatives that this thing is to be remedied, if at all. Of course we are not to be understood as reflecting upon any choice of particular representatives. These remarks are general, and not intended for any particular application.

MARINE DISASTERS ON THE LAKES DURING THE YEAR 1852.—The Buffalo Express has been furnished by Capt. G. W. Rondell, agent of the North Western Insurance Company, with a statement of the Marine disasters on the Lakes during the year 1852, together with the loss of life.

The loss of property is large, being some $280,000 greater than any previous year. The loss of life is also large. Capt. R. puts it at 205, which is probably considerably under the actual number. Many persons, who were competent to judge, put the number lost on the Atlantic as high as 300.

The results are summed up as follows:

Total loss of property for 1852	$992,659
Total loss of life	205
Whole amount of loss by collisions	$261,850
The amount of loss by other casualties	730,809
Do do do vessels has been	350,032
Do do do sail do do	350,032
Do do do American do do	907,487
Do do do British do do	84,172
Amount of loss on vessels lost by steam	549,250
Do do do sail	78,827
Do do Lake Erie steam	448,470
Do do do sail	147,350 741,200
Do do Lake Huron steam	164,00
Do do do sail	54,600 49,600
Do do Lake Michigan steam	78,500
Do do Lake Superior steam	78,500
Do do do sail	24,000

Of the two hundred and twenty-nine disasters detailed, seven occurred in the month of April, nineteen in May, twenty-four in June, fifteen in July, sixteen in August, twenty-one in September, twenty-seven in October, eighty-five in November, (55 in one gale of the 11th and 12th,) and fifteen in December. Six steamers, seven propellers, and thirty-five sail vessels, have gone out of existence entirely. In many instances the amount of losses has been matter of estimate, as many must necessarily be; but much pains and care have been taken to procure, in such cases, the opinion of competent men who were most familiar with the circumstances.—Regarding the loss of life by the steamer Atlantic, there are various opinions—her agents and proprietors contending it did not exceed one hundred and fifty, while many who were somewhat familiar with the circumstances, set it as high as three hundred, and some even higher.

THE MCKEESPORT MURDER.—This is a more serious matter than we at first apprehended. According to the evidence before the Coroner's jury, the assault of the Constable WALDHOUR upon RITCHEY, the deceased, was not only brutal, but unprovoked. If Ritchey had been offending, which the evidence does not show, he ought to have been locked up. Under no circumstances is a police officer justified in striking and abusing a man, except in self-defence. He is not the judge of the law, and has no right to inflict punishment. The striking of an unoffending and unresisting man by a police officer is a grievous offence; to beat such a man on the head with a bludgeon is a great crime. Police officers have very disagreeable duties to perform, and are sometimes provoked to use severe measures, but nothing but self-defence can justify such measures. They are the conservators of the peace, and should set a good example, and perform their duties as humanely as possible. Any man guilty of brutality in his office should be dismissed and adequately punished.

The Welland Canal is closed, and the receipts for the season are given as follows:

1852	$242,000
1851	204,000
Increase	$38,000

THE CANADA RAILROAD.—It is now confidently asserted that fifty miles of the Canada road (east from the Detroit river,) will be completed in the Spring, and the entire road from Detroit to Hamilton and the Falls, as early as September next.

THE NEXT PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.—The competition for premiums for field crops is invited by officers of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society till the 10th of January next. The following are the premiums:

For the best five acres of corn $15; best acre of corn $8; best five acres of wheat $15; best acre of wheat $8; best acre of Irish potatoes best half acre do. $6; best five acres of do. $10; best five acres of oats $8; best five acres of barley $8; best five acres of timothy seed; five acres of clover $8; best quarter acre of roots $8; best quarter acre of potatoes; best quarter acre of sugar beets $8; best acre of mangle wurzel $8; best acre of

The Washington Reporter appropriates the whole of our commercial column of last Monday, without credit. It costs us some labor to get up those things, and we expect credit where credit is due.

MELANCHOLY.—A most sad and distressing event took place last night in the family of H. D. Newcomb, Esq., one of our most respected and prominent citizens. His wife, a very benevolent and estimable lady, while laboring under a temporary derangement of mind, produced by recent sickness, had taken her four children to the attic, and threw them out of the window to the pavement below. Ernest, a boy about five years of age, was killed outright, and the smallest, a little girl, was in a dying condition at 11 o'clock last night. The other two children, though greatly injured, are in a fair way to recover.—*Louisville Courier.*

We learn from the Louisville Journal that the third child is dead. The mother, one of the most respectable ladies of the city, in her delirium committed the act under the impression that she was sending her children to Heaven.—She is now a maniac.

MRS. STOWE GOING TO ENGLAND.—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, is about to visit Great Britain, with her husband. She has lately received a letter from Dr. Wardlaw, tendering her, in behalf of a number of ladies and gentlemen of Glasgow, an invitation to visit England at their expense. This invitation she has accepted, and she will soon leave for Liverpool.

The high river, though feared, did little or no damage. The steamer Washington City had a little difficulty in getting under the bridge, but the fault was her own. Her bungling make was such that her pipes could not be let down save by a joint immediately above the hurricane deck. Their enormous weight when swung full length proved troublesome, and we shall, no doubt, hear a big report of the matter from the Pittsburgh press. The "Equinox," also, smashed her chimneys from the want of like prudence. —*Wheeling Times, of Tuesday.*

Facts such as these, reported by the Wheeling press, need no comment.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

Mr. Hunter's Pilgrimage to Concord—Its objects and probable results—A breeze among the Filibusters—Railroad Iron.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.

HON. R. M. T. HUNTER *has* gone to Concord, where he will arrange with the President-elect the distribution of so much of the spoils as belong to the South, including, probably, the Irishman's half of the Cabinet. The Senator is the ice kleet man in the world, and it was the wonder of all who knew him, that he did not come out winner in the promiscuous shuffle and deal at Baltimore, where Gen. Pierce took the odd trick, and all the honors. He is laying the wires for 1856, and will arrange his relations with the President-elect in a manner to further his ends in that particular. He will be Secretary of State, or of the Treasury, if he take any Cabinet appointment, which I doubt. Senator Mason, his colleague, no doubt eagerly desires the station which Hunter could obtain without effort. But his surly ambition will hardly be gratified.

Gov. Marcy will probably edge in between Dix and Dickinson as Secretary of War. The Young Americans and Progressives are general ly for him, while the Hunkers cannot oppose him, for the very sufficient reason, that he is one of 'em. Marcy unquestionably displayed signal ability in his management of the War department under Mr. Polk; and the Young Americans not only desire but expect war in the prosecution of their peculiar policy. They will naturally be glad to secure the services of a man of suitable talents for that emergency.

Though a diligent seeker for information, I have not been able to discover that the Pennsylvania democracy offers any person but Mr. Buchanan, for the highest favors of the incoming executive. As the ideas of which he is the representative have become a good deal antiquated, he will not be called to the cabinet, but will rather be consigned to the indolent repose of a foreign mission.

The Fillibusters *profess to be* considerably displeased with the abrupt way in which Mr. Mason forced his Cuban demonstration upon the Senate; Messrs. Soule, Gwinn and others will open upon him with some severity on the first Tuesday after the Holidays. They are for Cuba, Hayti, Central America and the Sandwich Islands, by the shortest possible modes, and are supremely indifferent whether the process by which the area of freedom be extended is called Fillibusterism or any thing else.

The Census reports upon railroads, prepared with considerable care, states the number of miles of railroads in progress in the United States at the close of the present year, at something over 12,000 miles, and gives the aggregate extent of lines completed and in progress at 23,782. A report prepared for the Treasury department by J. D. Andrews, Esq., a very able statistical writer, gives the number of miles completed at 12,803, and in progress of construction at 13,612, making a total of 26,420 miles. The difference may be accounted for by supposing that the two writers assumed different stages of the preparations for constructing roads as the dates of their actual commencement. They both agree in this material point, namely, that over twelve thousand miles of railroads have been commenced in the United States, which will be finished within about three years from this time. Now this fact is of importance in its bearing upon the question, whether the iron manufacture of the United States will continue in its present comparatively active condition. The average weight of the rails now used on American roads is probably 75 pounds to the yard, though formerly it was very much less. At 2000 pounds to the ton, one mile of single track would require of iron of this weight, 132 tons, and the amount required for the whole extent of railroads now under construction would be 1,584,000 tons. The cost of this immense quantity of iron at say $60 per ton, would be $950,400,000. If we extend the period for the completion of these roads to even five years from the commencement of 1853, the annual consumption of railroad iron in the United States will be of the value of $190,100,000, which is more than eight times the quantity imported during 1851. If this statement be not a great exaggeration, and it appears to possess all the elements of truth, and if Congress do not madly and wantonly break down the barriers which now afford some protection to our industry, then the great iron interest of the United States may look forward to a period of prosperity and success such as will place it above danger by competition from abroad, and out of the reach of mistaken economists or reckless demagogues at home.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

Christmas passed off without any of the melancholy accidents that usually mark a holiday with us. The day was celebrated with more than usual festivity, there being no lack of money now-a-days to procure all that distinguishes a holiday from the common work days of life. To-day has been dull in a business point of view, from the absence of people from town. Nor can much improvement be expected until the New Year.

The Ericson goes into dock to be coppered at once preparatory to her trial trip. From the performance of her engines at the dock it is confidently predicted that she will make fourteen miles an hour. Should she realize this prediction she will at once take rank in speed with the best steamers of the Canafd, or some of the Collins line.

Another New York merchant who enjoyed to an eminent degree the confidence of his associates, Mr. Henry Edey, is dead, at the early age of forty-four. His funeral was attended yesterday by a concourse of merchants such as never gather at the grave of an old man, who has gradually faded from the memory of the world. Without warning longer than a brief space which he occupied in preparing himself for the impending change, he passed away, arresting by the suddenness of his departure the attention of men, whose own end rarely causes a moment's thought, or delay. A few days ago and he would have retired from business to pass the remainder of his life in the enjoyment of an ample fortune, and in the exercise of those generous acts for which he was be- loved. A few hours, and all his bright visions ended.

Mail from Liverpool via Boston was delivered this morning, and is considered very satisfactory in all respects. The grain news encourages holders of breadstuffs to think that they are to realize a profit of a dollar a barrel on flour within sixty days. Speculators, as in 1847, are now eager to buy the privilege of calling for a thousand barrels of flour at a given price, and these privileges pass from hand to hand, getting value as they go. The latest English flour circular says:—

"There now appears every probability that the advance on the price of manufactured iron in Staffordshire at quarterday, in January next, will be £2 per ton, and the makers generally are refusing to accept orders unless subject to the prices then to be determined on. Scotch Pig Iron has been speculated in largely, and prices have run up to 65s. to 67s. per ton in Glasgow, cash. The make of iron is much diminished from the difficulty in obtaining coals; in some districts, the price has been trebled in consequence. Present prices in Liverpool—Merchant Bar, £9 15s; Hoop, £10 10s; Sheet, £11 10s; Scotch Pig Iron, £3 15s.

The movement looking to a reduction of the tariff upon railroad iron, finds little favor here; nor should it be sustained anywhere. The present high cost abroad is efficient protection, and under its influence we shall have time to put our own mills in operation. The value of money is rapidly declining in the United States, and manufacturers are content with smaller profits than heretofore. The supply of labor, also, increases, which, united with cheaper money, will cause our manufacturers to withstand foreign competition better than before. The enhanced cost of railroad iron is of no consequence, compared with the wages laborers can earn in making it.

A great outcry has been raised against the city authorities for attempting to sell the wharves and piers, that now serve only as the means of giving fat salaries to office holders. An injunction has been granted, which is to be argued today, when, should it be dismissed, the sale will proceed. A new board of Assistant Aldermen soon comes into power, after which any amount of "understandings" will be ratified and pockets filled. The Sixth Ward Joint Democracy have obtained full possession of the city treasury, and those infamous Whigs who simply pay their taxes and attend to their business will sweat liberally.

C.

BROAD GAUGE TO OLEAN.

While each town, village and hamlet in the central portion of the State is contending that it is on the "direct air line" of the broad gauge road from Ocean to Cincinnati, we, who don't pretend to be on said track, will state some facts in relation to that project which many people may not know. Some ten or twelve years ago, the State of Pennsylvania granted a charter to certain torporations, to construct a railroad from Pittsburgh to Erie, with the privilege to build to Franklin. We have not the act before us, and therefore cannot affirm that the right of laying a six foot track is granted.

Some years afterwards—perhaps during the session of 1845–6, the Legislature of that State passed a general law, fixing the gauge of all railroads at 4 feet 8½, or 4 feet 10, we forget which. Now, the only charter that exists to construct a six foot gauge, or any gauge from Columbus to Ohio, through the territories of Pennsylvania, is that granted to the Pittsburgh and Erie Company, to construct *their* road. The six foot Ohean road will have to be called a branch of the Pittsburgh and Erie road! And here several new and formidable questions arise.

1st. Does the last legal right exist to build a six foot track through Pennsylvania, in the face of a general law, subsequently passed, fixing an uniform and loss-gauge? No steps looking to it have been taken upon the part of the Company to secure their grants against subsequent legislation.

2d. The interests of all central Pennsylvania, from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia inclusive, and, in short, the State, are diametrically opposed to the construction of this huge competitor, which would cripple or destroy all its rivals.

3d. Upon what terms will the Pittsburgh and Erie Company permit the broad gauge people to construct such a "branch" as they contemplate? How many millions of a bonus will they demand? Let Pittsburgh and Philadelphia interests answer.

It is said that Alfred Kelly offered that Company $600,000 for the privilege of considering the Lake Shore Road a branch of the Pittsburgh and Erie Road, but the proposition was declined. To build the Olean road without a charter would be insanity. People should always look before they leap. If the facts we have stated above prove unpleasant, remember we are responsible only for pointing them out, not for originating them.—*Cleveland Forest City.*

From the Morgantown Va. Mirror.

SLACK WATER MEETING.

According to previous notice, a portion of the citizens of Monongalia county assembled at the Court House in Morgantown, on the 20th inst., for the purpose of taking some action towards furthering the completion of the Slack water improvement; whereupon, G. H. C. Allen, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Leo Roy Kramer appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by H. Doring, Esq., in a few pertinent remarks, after which, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That E. W. Tower, E. C. Wilson, H Doring, and Guy R. C. Allen, Esqrs., be appointed a committee whose duty it shall be to open a correspondence with the Monongahela Navigation Company, and also, with the citizens of Allegheny, Greene, Fayette, and Washington counties, Pa., and Marion county, Va., in reference to the extension of the improvement of the Monongahela river.

Resolved, That said Committee shall be empowered to visit Pittsburgh, and the counties along the line of improvement, and pursue whatever course in their judgment they may think best, to bring about concerted, energetic and speedy action in the extension of the improvement of the Monongahela river.

Resolved, That Lee Roy Kramer, T. F. Hurry, and Dr. Isaac Scott, be appointed a committee whose duty it shall be to collect, by subscription, the funds necessary to defray all expenses attendant upon the action of the committee of four.

The following resolutions were offered by M. M. Dent, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our representatives in the General Assembly of Virginia, be requested to ask the Legislature to amend the 8th section of the act passed 10th of March, 1847, entitled an "Act incorporating the Monongahela Navigation Company," so as to extend the time for commencing and completing the improvement of the Monongahela river slack-water.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the meeting furnish copies of the proceedings to the Editors of the "Democratic Republican," and "Monongalia Mirror," for publication, and that they request the papers of Greene, Washington, Allegheny and Fayette counties, in Pa., and Marion co., Va., to copy the same.

On motion of H. Dangherty, Esq., it was

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet on the 3d Monday in January, 1853, at the Court house in Morgantown, at which time the Committees will be expected to report progress.

G. R. C. ALLEN, Chmn.

LEE ROY KRAMER, Sec'y.

THE INDIANA RAIL ROADS AND THE LATE FRESHET.—We learn from Capt. Weight of the Hoosier State that the freshets in Indiana have been greater and more sudden than they have been more destructive, than ever known before.

The freight train leaving Indianapolis Friday for Madison, in crossing a bridge seven miles out got a part of the way across when the bridge gave way engulphing the Locomotive. Tender and six of the ten cars of Barrel Pork, Flour and Wheat, with three men on the train, in the boisterous waters beneath. The Engineer and Fireman were drowned, and their bodies obtained; the superintendent of the carpenter shop at Indianapolis was lost, and his body not yet found. We have since learned that the bodies were recovered, some two or three cars having been piled upon them.

Three bridges on this road are destroyed, the bridge when this accident occurred Bayon Bridge and the one over Hawe Creek.

The Vice-President of the Road, Mr. Craven, in the absence of John Brough, who was in St. Louis, repaired to the scenes of disaster with boats and material for succor and repair. Unparalleled destruction of corn in all the river bottoms has occurred.

The Jeffersonville Ball Road which connects with the Madison at Columbus, has suffered severely in the wholesale destruction of track and bridges.

We hear of a similar accident to a freight train going out on Friday from Indianapolis towards Lafayette, the whole train running into Sand Creek, after the bridge had been washed away, all on board, five in number, drowned.—*Cincinnati Atlas.*

Closing of the Track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—On the evening of the 24th instant, at five o'clock the track from the east, under the direction of Mr. Rosebly Carr, sr., and that from Wheeling under the direction of Mr. Rosebly Carr, jr., met on the 188th section about 24 miles east of Moundsville. The last rail having been placed, Mr. Carr addressed his men as follows:

"We have now laid the last bar of the long link of Railroad which connects the Chesapeake Bay and the waters of the Ohio, and I call upon you all to give three cheers for the President, Thos. Swann, and three more for our Chief Engineer Benj. H. Latrobe. May they both live to make many more connexions of the western waters and the sea board."

The roar of the cheers was drowned in the answering cheers from the now united parties of trackslayers, and it being proposed that three more should be given for their immediate superior, Rosby Carr, sr., they were given with a will and the tired workmen retired to their respective camps.—*Wheeling Times of Tuesday.*

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Philadelphia North American contains the following facts gleaned from the census report:

The Baptists have a larger number of Churches in Georgia (821) than in any other State; Kentucky, with 789, rating next, and New York, 676, following third. Then comes Virginia, 639, Tennessee 611; North Carolina, 573; Ohio, 546; Alabama, 505; South Carolina, 413; Indiana 412; Mississippi, 386; and Pennsylvania, twelfth in the list, with 317. Delaware has 12, and New Jersey 107.

Congregational Churches are most numerous in Massachusetts, 469; next in Connecticut, 252; then in New York, 214: New Hampshire comes fourth, with 172; Virginia fifth, with 168; Maine sixth, with 165; Ohio seventh, with 100; then follows Illinois, 46; Wisconsin, 38; Michigan 29; Rhode Island 21; Iowa 14; Pennsylvania 8, etc; Delaware having none, and New Jersey 8.

In Episcopal Churches, New York takes the lead, with 275; Virginia having 167; Pennsylvania, 135; Maryland, 138; Delaware, 24, and New Jersey, 51.

Of Friends' meeting houses, Pennsylvania, of course, has the most, numbering 141; New York has 132; Ohio, 91; Indiana, 85; New Jersey, 52; Delaware, 2.

Jewish synagogues are most numerous in New York, where there are 9; Pennsylvania coming next with 7; neither Delaware nor New Jersey has any.

Pennsylvania far exceeds all other States in Lutheran Churches, of which she has 495, while 250; New York having but 80; New Jersey has 7; and Delaware none.

The same is true of the German Reform Churches, which number 208 in Pennsylvania, while Ohio, which rates next, has but 71; New York comes next, with 22, Maine 15, N. Hampshire 13, Illinois 6, Connecticut 5, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island each 4, Vermont, Missouri, and New Jersey, each 2, and Alabama, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, South Carolina, and the District of Columbia, each 1.

Of Universalist churches Massachusetts has 117, New York 110, Maine and Ohio 63 each, New Hampshire 36, Vermont 34, Pennsylvania 19, New Jersey has 3.

Of Minor sects Pennsylvania has a large preponderance, having 92 churches, while Ohio has 21, Kentucky 31, New York 22, &c., Delaware 2, New Jersey 1.

We thus find that the sects most generally diffused throughout the country are the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Episcopal. In the Presbyterian ranks, Pennsylvania stands first. Of the other sects, the Congregational, Unitarian and Universalist cast here in New England, Massachusetts taking the lead.

New York seems to be the stronghold of the Dutch Reformed, as Pennsylvania is of the German Reformed, Lutheran, Friends, Tunker, Mennonite and Minor sects.

The Society of Friends is much more widely diffused than is generally known, and as a matter of peculiar interest here, we copy below the statement of their churches:

States.	No. of Churches.	Acc.	Tot. val. Ch. Prop.
Connecticut,	5	1,025	$7,150
Delaware,	9	3,685	24,900
Georgia,	2	500	400
Illinois,	6	1,550	2,240
Indiana,	85	48,015	69,655
Iowa,	5	1,650	6,800
Maine,	24	7,225	14,580
Maryland,	26	7,760	114,050
Massachusetts,	37	13,825	103,600
Michigan,	7	1,400	4,850
New Hampshire,	15	4,700	15,200
New Jersey,	52	25,545	207,100
New York,	149	49,814	309,880
North Carolina,	39	13,620	7,675
Ohio,	94	30,866	82,174
Pennsylvania,	141	30,974	661,787
Rhode Island,	18	6,370	57,800
South Carolina,	1	500	500
Tennessee,	4	1,600	1,300
Vermont,	7	2,550	5,550
Virginia,	14	4,300	18,625
Total,	714	282,823	$1,709,667
District Columbia,	1	200	1,000

The sect known by the title of Christian, seems to have its centre in Indiana and the States of the great west lying adjacent.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

	No. of Churches	Acc.	Tot. val. Ch. Prop.
Baptist,	317	127,318	$826,850
Christian,	19	6,490	36,000
Congregational,	6	3,100	17,250
Dutch Reformed,	7	6,740	79,500
Episcopal,	135	67,624	1,483,700
Free,	22	6,400	15,050
Friends,	141	60,974	661,787
German Reformed,	203	104,282	850,210
Jewish,	7	3,175	56,700
Lutheran,	495	259,502	1,643,356
Mennonite,	86	23,870	92,400
Methodist,	878	329,026	1,815,658
Moravian,	24	32,716	221,350
Presbyterian,	755	357,431	2,574,700
Roman Catholic,	139	89,256	1,084,204
Swedenborgian,	3	1,475	11,700
Tunker,	14	6,100	11,700
Union,	80	28,300	78,825
Unitarian,	4	1,630	38,000
Universalist,	12	8,920	82,600
Minor Sects,	92	32,560	254,700
Total,	3609	1,566,413	$11,651,685

The Columbus Statesman says:

The Scioto arriver is one big surprise, not having been higher for several years than at present. Wm. Hall Esq., has lost between sixty and one hundred acres of corn. John L. Gill, upwards of four hundred dollars worth, and every body on the Olentangy and Scioto bottoms to a greater or less extent.

The boys have been engaged all day in arresting floating corn. One fellow claimed a portion of it, and when asked how he knew it, replied, he had crop-ped it in the ear.

The losses sustained by the farmers above must be large. Fence rails, corn, hay, straw and boards have been carried along the river during the whole day.

Knickerbocker New Year's Cakes.

500 POUNDS Knickerbocker New Year's Cakes, the same as baked in New York, and a general assortment of plain and fancy Cakes for the Holidays at JOHN HIRSBRAND'S,
dec22 No. 217, Liberty street.

W. A. M'CLURG & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED TO THE CORNER OF WOOD AND SIXTH STREETS,

WHERE they offer to their old customers and the public generally, at the lowest rates, Wholesale and Retail, the largest, most select and complete Stock of

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PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Office No. 134, Water street, third door above Smithfield. ☞ All work WARRANTED equal to any manufactured. oct19

LARD.

☞ R. WATSON is now engaged in slaughtering 5,000 Hogs, and will have constantly on hand a large stock of Bulk Pork of his own curing; also 500 barrels of Extra Mess Pork, and a No. 1 article of Lard, in barrels and kegs, for sale at his Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Wayne streets. dec24

Dr. M'Lane's Pills.

☞ Mr. G. W. Butler, of Millersburgh, Centre Co., Pa., had been afflicted with Liver Complaint for a number of years, and was cured by the pills. A friend of his acquaintance, was also greatly relieved by them.

Jacob Wilfert, Postmaster at Covington, Ohio, says that of medicine complete without them.

The wife of Mr. James Bowlet, of Richmond, Jefferson County, Ohio, was cured of a most distressing pain in the side.

Fresh supply of Uncle Tom's Cabin, price 37½c.

Life and Memorials of Daniel Webster.

A Story of Life on the Isthmus.

Barnum & Beech's Illustrated News, price 6cents a number, or $3 a year, free of postage.

GILDENFENNEY & CO.,
dec29 76 Fourth street.

Removal.

HARDY, JONES & CO. have removed to the four story front Warehouse, No. 60 and 62, Water street, third house below Market st.

Wm. F. Jones, Agent for the Empire State Mutual Life Insurance Company of America, has removed his office to Nos. 60 and 62, Market st. dec29

BOOKS, BOOKS.—Just received—
The Rector of St. Bartholomew's, or the Supernaturals; by J. F. Shelton, author of Salander, &c.
Napoleon in Exile, or a Voice from St Helena. The opinions and reflections of Napoleon, on the Men and Events of the First Half of the Nineteenth Century.
Life Pictures, by T. S. Arthur.
W. G. Simpson's Pictorial, bound in cloth, gilt and gilt edges.
Simpson's Basic Note Detector for Bankers;—the best Detector published. For sale by
W. A. GILDENFENNEY & CO.,
dec30 76 Fourth street.

LARD—20 bbls. No. 1 to arrive for sale by
dec30 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.,
Water and Front sts.

DRY PEACHES—400 bus. to arrive, for sale by
dec30 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.,
Water & Front sts.

LARD AND GREASE—
60 tierces No. 1 Lard.
Grease, good cooperage, to arrive, for sale by
dec30 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.,
Water and Front sts.

LARD—20 bbls No 1, just rec'd, for sale by
dec30 J B CANFIELD.

TALLOW—12 bbls in store, for sale by
dec30 J B CANFIELD.

BUTTER—6 boxes prime Roll;
4 barrels "
6 tubs "
1 jar packed; just rec'd and for sale by
dec30 J B CANFIELD.

CLOVER SEED—50 bbls prime for sale by
dec30 J B CANFIELD.

SUGAR—10 hhds good N. O., just rec'd for sale by
dec30 J B CANFIELD.

BUTTER—7 barrels prime Roll, received and for sale by
dec30 VON BONNHORST & MURPHY.

NAIL RODS—50 tons Juniata Slit Nail Rods for sale by
dec30 VON BONNHORST & MURPHY.

DRIED APPLES—100 bushels, just rec'd and for sale by
dec30 VON BONNHORST & MURPHY.

BEANS—50 bus. small white on hand, for sale by
dec30 VON BONNHORST & MURPHY.

BROOMS—29 dozen Corn, rec'd and for sale by
dec30 VON BONNHORST & MURPHY.

TIMOTHY SEED—50 bu just rec'd and for sale by
dec30 J T & J BOONE.

CHESTNUTS—30 bu. just rec'd and for sale by
dec30 J T & J BOONE.
295 Liberty st.

DRIED APPLES—50 bushels just rec'd and for sale by
dec30 J T & J BOONE.
295 Liberty st.

CLOVER SEED—100 lb in store and for sale by
dec30 J T & J BOONE.

WINDOW SHADES—A very superior lot of the finest quality, and the best styles ever offered for sale by
dec30 J & H PHILLIPS, No. 116 Market st.

LEATHER BELTING—Just rec'd from the manufactory, 3 rolls of Oak Tanned Belting, a large stock of oak tanned Belting, which will be sold at manufacturers prices.
dec30 J & H PHILLIPS, No. 116 Market street.

SUGAR—50 hhds. prime N. O., new crop, in store and for sale by
dec30 JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO.

MOLASSES—100 bbls. new crop plantation, in store and for sale by
dec30 JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO.

REFINED SUGARS—600 bbls. crushed, powdered, and small loaf, in store and for sale by
dec30 JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO.

BRAZIL SUGAR—40 bags white for sale by
dec30 J A HUTCHISON & CO.

OIL—20 bbls Linseed in store, for sale by
dec30 J A HUTCHISON & CO.

MOLASSES—150 bbls S. H., in store and for sale by
dec30 J A HUTCHISON & CO.

OAKUM—100 bales superior, for sale by
dec30 J A HUTCHISON & CO.

PIG IRON—135 tons 'soft Foundry,'
20 do Stone Furnace, for sale by
dec30 JOHN WATT & CO.

Bank of Pittsburgh.

STATEMENT OF DEPOSITS and Balances of Deposits in the Bank of Pittsburgh, of the amount of Ten Dollars, and exceeding that sum, which within the three years next preceding the first day of December, have not all been increased or diminished, with the names of the Depositors, the date of every deposit made, and the sum of each deposit; and if any deposits were made, or balances accrued, and the same withdrawn, the dates when and the amounts thereof:

Names.	Residence.	Date.	Amount.
Robert Brown,	Green burg,	1849, Nov. 7	$ 40,00
Francis Dailey,		1849, Aug. 16	96,00
Wm. Phillips,		1849, Aug. 18	100,00
Margaret Jeffry,		1849, Aug. 18	100,00
Andrew M'Gaffery,		1849, July 7	948,00
David Miller,	Westmoreld co.,	1849, July 7	92,00
Samuel Vickers,		1849, July 5.	200,00

UNPAID DIVIDENDS.

Names.	Residence.	Date.	No. of Shares.	Amt.
Richard Donaldson,	Wash'n co.	Nov. 6, 1849,	5	$ 15
M. Hall,	Wash'n co.	Nov. 6, 1849,	5	15

I certify that the foregoing appear to be balances and dividends due the persons named, and having remained in Bank for three years. There is a new Bank Book, which has been sufficiently examined to publish in the foregoing list, and is considered doubtful; but if found correct, will be published hereafter.

JOHN ANDERSON, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed, this 29th day of December, 1852, before me, THOS. EVANS, Alderman.

C. M. NICHOLS, R. H. BEACHAM, J. PEACOCK.
dec30,1tis Trustees.

Nichol, Brackin & Co.

GENERAL Commission Merchants, corner of Market and Church streets, Nashville, Tenn. Refer to Isaiah Dickey & Co., J. W. Butler & Co., Pittsburgh.
dec22,6mis

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Curtis & Dobbs, in the General Insurance Agency business, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the first day of December last. The business will hereafter be continued by J. C. CURTIS, who will have fully to settle the books and affairs of the late firm.

J. C. CURTIS,
J. DOBBS.

In retiring from the late firm, I most cheerfully recommend my friend, J. C. Curtis, to my Clients, and the public generally, as a gentleman worthy their confidence, and also the companies of which he is agent.

J. DOBBS.

F. DOBBS, General Insurance and Real Estate Agent, may be consulted at the office of the late firm.

I take pleasure in recommending Mr. F. Dobbs, my late partner, to the public, as a correct business man, and a gentleman worthy of confidence.

J. C. CURTIS.

Northern Protection Insurance Company, Camden, N. Y.
CAPITAL, $200,000.

LYMAN CURTISS, President.....S. CROSWELL, Secretary.

WILL issue Policies against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings and their contents, also on the Lives and Outgoes of Steam and Canal Boats, on the most favorable terms.

All Losses of this Agency will be adjusted and promptly paid at this office.

J. C. CURTIS, Agent.
corner Wood and Fifth streets.
dec29 over Fairchild & Friends' Banking House.

Rensselaer Insurance Company, Lansingburgh, New York.

JACOB FAKE, President.....JAMES DOUGHTY, Secretary.

CHARTERED IN 1836—CAPITAL, $200,000.

THIS old and well established Company are prepared to issue Policies, by their Agent, on all kinds of Fire Risks on the most favorable terms. The prompt payment of its Losses during the seventeen years of its continuance, is a sufficient guarantee to persons wishing to effect correct Insurance.

J. COURTIS, Agent.
dec29

Stock for Sale.

A FEW Shares of Stock in the Little Saw Mill Run Mail Road Company remain, unsold. Persons desirous of securing an interest in this valuable improvement are requested to call at No 2 Exchange Alley, Fifth street. This is the last opportunity, as the books will be closed in a few days.

WM. ESPY, President.
dec29

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

25 bbls. New Orleans Molasses—new crop.
5 Sugar
for sale by
dec29 A GULDERS