PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1853.

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

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

The communication of a "Citizen" shall appear in our next.

THE COMMISSIONERS VS. THE SHERIFF.

We give place to-day to the official manifesto issued by the Commissioners to justify their attempt to deprive the Sheriff of his proper prerogatives: and offer in connection with it, on exposure of its fallacies.

The Commissioners allege that for every $450 expended by the Sheriff, for the support of prisoners, he draws $1000 from the County Treasury.

In support of this allegation, they say that "the daily allowance to each prisoner is a four cent loaf, together with water, and vegetables and meat soup twice a week." The *profit* resulting from this is estimated by them at $4000 a year. This whole statement is incorrect. The daily allowance of bread is a *four-and-a-half* cent loaf, and the aggregate profit is nothing like the sum mentioned. True, a half cent is not much on a single loaf; but in the year it amounts to something in the bread bill of such a jail as ours: and whether much or little, it is as well for such bold reformers to be accurate in their statements. If they mistate figures in one case, what confidence can be placed in their other figures? The Sheriff would be as much obliged to them as we would be, for the *proof* that the annual profit of the jail is $4000. A mere assertion to that effect is not enough.

In our former article on this subject, we gave some figures to show that the Sheriff's profit on the subsistence of prisoners, could not exceed one dollar and thirty-four cents a day. Since then we have received some additional facts, and we correct our figures accordingly. The number of prisoners now in our jail is about 75. Let us look at the figures as calculated for one week.

50 police prisoners, 10 cts. a day, 7 days,	$35 00	
25 Court do. 15 "	26 25	
Total, one week,	$61 25	
525 loaves of bread, 4½ cts.;	$23 62	
Soup twice a week, including all ingredients,	5 00	
Tea, Coffee, and other things furnished to prisoners who need them	10 00	
Two Jailors,	20 00	
		$58 62
Weekly profit of the Sheriff,		$2 63

Multiply this by 52, and you have the enormous yearly aggregate of $136 76! Deduct this from $4000, and you have a slight mistake in the Commissioners' figures, of $3,863 24! Doubtless *our* figures will be questioned; but we are ready to back them up when required.

The entire yearly receipts of the Sheriff for subsistence of prisoners, on the present weekly average, amounts to only $3,185, which is $815 *less* than the amount set down by the Commissioners as his annual *profit* from this source. So that if the subsistence of prisoners cost *nothing*, the figures of the Commissioners are false. The Commissioners, however, allow that this subsistence *costs five* cents a day. Admitting, for the sake of the argument, that this is correct, and multiply this by the number now in prison, and the cost, for a year, would be $1,368 75; deduct this from $3,185, the sum actually to be drawn from the Treasury, upon that basis, and we have a profit of $1,816 25—only $2,180 75 *less* than the sum set down by the Commissioners! This is demolishing the Commissioners with their own figures.

The Commissioners speak of *exorbitant* bills presented to them for materials used in the jail, which they proceed to specify. Mr. Ebenezer Boyles, who appears to be the leading man in this movement, has sworn positively that *not one of the bills specified in the article has been presented by Sheriff Magill.* And yet the idea is sought to be impressed, indirectly, upon the public mind, that these (so-called) "exorbitant" bills came from him. And not only so; but the imputation is made covertly, that these articles were not used for the jail, but by the Sheriff. That officer is exposed, by them, to the suspicion that he has been peculating, in straw and soft soap, candles and brooms!

The 'exorbitant' charges referred to are for $100 worth of straw for one year; 89½ bbls of soap; 16 doz of brooms, and 191 lbs of candles.

Straw is used for the prisoners to sleep upon; the brooms are to sweep out the cells, the soft soap is for scrubbing them out, and the candles are for use in the cells of the sick, at night. The Commissioners' complaint of using so much straw to litter down prisoners like so many horses, and grudge the soft soap necessary to keep their prison clean. They deny the need of a candle, at night, in the cells of the sick, and as for brooms to sweep out their dirt, they are totally unnecessary! We suppose that the rigid notions of economy of our Commissioners would hardly admit the necessity for cleaning out the prison as often as a cow-house or horse-stable.

Seriously, this carping at bills for straw and soft soap is contemptible. There is no man in this county who thinks that a Sheriff could either squander such articles as these, or appropriate them to his own use. If the Commissioners had had any better arguments, they certainly would not have resorted to such petty [allegations as these.

One hundred dollar's worth of straw, used in one year, would give about 10 or 12 bundles a day, with which to supply clean beds to 75 or more prisoners. What farmer in this county thinks this extravagant! The great majority of vagrants and drunkards committed to jail are filthy and infected with vermin. Common decency requires a very frequent change of straw, in such cases.

And the "soft soap." There are in the jail 58 cells. All of those occupied are scrubbed out every day, or every other day, and the large hall of the jail frequently. This must necessarily require a great deal of soap. And who will say that this frequent cleansing is not essential to the health of the jail? On no other score has complaint so frequently been made as on the condition of the jail in respect to cleanliness; and a due regard to the health of its inmates makes a free use of soap and water imperative.

But the "Brooms." "Ten dozen brooms!". This number was purchased some time since; one was furnished to each cell, and the remainder are now there, ready for use when called for. What have the Commissioners, or any one else, to say against that?

And now for the "Candles." There have been 191 lbs candles purchased for the jail, much to the horror of our Commissioners, who insinuate that they cannot be necessary for the jail, inasmuch as it is furnished with gas. The *hall* is furnished with gas, but the *cells* are not; and when the cell doors are closed, as they are at night, the gas can be of no service to the prisoners. In cases of sickness, *mania a potu*, &c., which are not infrequent, night attendance is necessary, and candles are indispensable. The wonder is that so few, and not that so many were used.

Having thus disposed of these charges of exorbitancy, we pass to an apparently mystical part of the paper we are reviewing—that part in which the Commissioners ask to have *specifically*, what they have by *construction*. This relates to the power to appoint an Engineer for the Jail; and a few facts will explain the mysticism.

It appears that the former Engineer of the Jail, who was willing to serve for $300 a year, was discharged by the Commissioners, to make room for a *relative* of Mr. Ebenezer Boyles, at a salary of $480! Here was "economy" and "retrenchment!" But this engineer proving so utterly incompetent as to endanger the lives of the prisoners, the Sheriff was compelled, out of regard to the safety of those committed to his care, to eject him from the premises, and reappoint the former officer. The Commissioners now ask for power to reinstate this man, at a cost of $180 a year to the county, and thus give him an opportunity of rewarding a favorite at the public expense, while they are prating about economy. Of course, the tax-payers of the county will understand how to appreciate this disinterested conduct.

The Engineer has, by virtue of his office, access to all the cells, to examine and regulate the pipes. If so disposed, he might facilitate the escape of any prisoner. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that he should be selected by the Sheriff, who is responsible for the safety of the prisoners.

We have shown that the Sheriff makes but little out of the sum allowed for subsistence of prisoners; but the fee of 37½ cents which he receives for every prisoner discharged from jail, the Commissioners assert, amounts to double as much as would pay the salary of the jailer.—We admit that the Sheriff realizes something from this fee; but something is due him for the responsibility imposed upon him, and for the care and personal attendance which he gives to the jail. When it is considered what troubles he has to encounter, the unpleasantness connected with the management of the jail, and the solemn responsibilities of the office, it would be unjust not to allow him a proper remuneration.

Upon the whole, we see nothing sound in the arguments of the Commissioners; and believing that the changes asked for by them would not only be no saving to the county, but would lead to ridiculous mischiefs, we have thought it our duty to speak our views plainly against them.

THE COMMISSIONERS AND THE POST.

The Post of Thursday morning publishes the manifesto of the Commissioners against the Sheriff. Whether it is to be paid for as an advertisement in that journals, does not yet appear, and the publication of the county accounts for the year 1852, which, to judge from the experience of the past, will appear some time in the summer of 1854, will not be likely to throw much light on the matter.

The *Post*, with its usual freedom, attributes our opposition to the course of the Commissioners, to pecuniary motives—the printing of the Sheriff being the alleged consideration for our course: but we beg leave to remind the *Post*, that we took precisely the same ground once before, against a similar effort made in Sheriff Forsyth's time, when we enjoyed more patronage from the Commissioners than we did from the Sheriff.

The Post, when this controversy first began, took the side of the Sheriff, and then suddenly veered around to the other side. This change, of course, is not to be attributed to interested motives; our neighbor, who scatter broadcast such charges against others, must be considered as being invulnerable to them, himself. The Commissioners have some patronage, if it is true; but it is not *that*, which the *Post* is after. Oh, no! certainly not. It is a case of purely disinterested benevolence.

The manifesto issued by the Commissioners, furnishes the first instance, with which we are acquainted, of a board of county officers entering the field, officially, and in person, to carry their measures; and as they thus openly parade themselves as the advocates of essential changes in our laws, and champions of what they call "reform," they cannot complain, if, after the people have sifted their allegations and charges, and examined into the "abuses" complained of, the examination should be extended a little farther, and some inquiries be instituted as to how things are managed in the *Commissioners' office*. There are sundry things about that office which need explanation: and as soon as this matter is disposed of, we shall avail ourselves of the opportunity thus offered by the Commissioners, and see whether reform is not needed as much elsewhere as in the Sheriff's office. Retrenchment, as well as charity, properly begins at home, although generally seeking a beginning elsewhere.

This, also, is the first instance in which a *Whig* board of County Commissioners has made a *Locofoco* paper their organ. The *Post*, a bitter opponent of the Whig party, is the chosen mouth piece of officers elected as Whigs. There is a fitness in the instrument chosen for the work to be done, which we will not question; but we appeal to the Whigs of Allegheny county if in return for the confidence reposed in these men, they expected to find them thus, cheek by jowl with the bitterest enemies of the Whig party.

☞ NEW PROJECT.—We understand that a large delegation are in Harrisburg, from Butler, to procure the passage of an act of incorporation for a company to construct a Railroad from some point on the Pennsylvania Railroad, west of Johnstown, through Butler county to some point in Lake Erie, or to connect with the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin of Wednesday afternoon.

ARREST AND EXCITEMENT.

Quite an excitement has been created within the past twenty-four hours by the arrest of a colored man named Richard Neal, who was taken on a charge of inciting slaves to escape from their owners in Maryland. The facts of the case, so far as we have been able to glean them, are as follows:—Neal was formerly a slave in the family of the Chestons, in Anne Arundel county, Md. He was manumitted by the family to whom he belonged, and subsequently married a female slave owned by Commodore Isaac Mayo, of the United States Navy. The estate of the Commodore lies adjacent to that of the Chestons. After some time Neal removed to Philadelphia, and made an exertion to purchase his wife and children. We learn that before he succeeded in his effort the wife ran away with her children and reached Baltimore, where the fugitives were recaptured, and there sold to different persons, who carried them off to various places in the South.

Several persons in Philadelphia took an interest in Neal's case, at the time, and the sum of $3000 was raised by them, the wife and children were purchased with the funds and the family were re-united, and have been living in this city ever since. For the past three years, Neal has been employed as coachman by Townsend Sharpless. Yesterday morning, Neal was arrested by officer John Lamb, of Maryland, assisted by two police officers of this city. The authority upon which the arrest was made, was a requisition from Governor Lowe, of Maryland, which had been complied with by Governor Bigler, and the officer was authorized to arrest Neal, and remove him to Maryland, after a hearing before a proper Judge or Alderman. The prisoner was taken before Alderman Kenney, who heard the evidence as to the identity of the man, and gave him into the custody of officer Lamb to be conveyed to Maryland.

The party, with the alleged culprit in charge, started in a chaise to the Baltimore depot, but reached there too late for the afternoon train; the prisoner was then taken in the chaise to Chester, where a halt was made, the Commodore and his friends intending to proceed to Baltimore by the night train. In the meanwhile the friends of Neal had learned for the first time of his arrest, and after having procured a writ of habeas corpus, an officer was dispatched in pursuit of the party. At Chester, just as Neal was about being placed upon a car, the writ of habeas corpus was served upon Lamb, but he refused to recognize it, and insisted upon his right to proceed South with his prisoner. A mob was soon raised, and the different individuals composing it took sides as their feelings prompted. There was considerable pulling and tussling about the depot, and even threats to shoot were indulged. Finally the cars started, leaving the entire party—prisoner, officers, friends and all—behind.

The charge preferred against Neal by Commodore Mayo, is having visited Maryland and incited quite a number of slaves to escape from their owners. We have been assured that Neal has not been absent from the service of Mr. Sharpless for a single day since he has been in his employ. The friends of the prisoner feel confident of being able to prove his innocence. Much feeling has been caused among them by the clandestine manner in which the arrest and removal were effected, and complaints are also uttered at the course of the complainant in refusing to inform the friends of the prisoner before his removal, and thus afford him an opportunity to defend himself.

Since the above was in type, we have learned that the friends of the prisoner procured a second writ of habeas corpus before day light this morning, and started with it to Chester. Neal, who had spent the night in the lock-up at that place, was given into their hands in obedience to this writ, and he was brought back to the city. He reached here about noon. The second writ is returnable to the Supreme Court. Commodore Mayo accompanied Neal back to the city.

On Thursday, the case was brought before the Supreme Court, an immense crowd being present, and the excitement intense. Owing to various mistakes in the proceedings, the case could not be heard, and went over until Friday, when it was expected to come up. It was rumored that Governor Bigler had recalled the requisition.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1853.

Hirzle's Speech—Cass again—The Homestead and Bennett's Land Distribution Bill—Pacific Railroad—Jim Capers—A Queer Caper—Weller in the Cabinet.

The oration of Mr. Soule on our foreign relations, which has been long in preparation, was delivered to-day. As a piece of oratory it was fine, and it will doubtless read well, but it did not develope any novel views of policy, nor point to any solution of the questions raised by the Progressives. The speech, however, embodied one suggestion which I am sorry to find less popular than it ought to be among public men and others upon whom the responsibility of action now rests. He said if Spain be no longer able to hold Cuba against the will of its inhabitants, why should she not voluntarily let go her hold upon it, and allow it to become independent and why should we hesitate to permit it to remain so? There is no reason but our cupidity and rapacity. Cuba independent would have more of the elements of national strength and respectability than half the South American States, or than many which in Europe have maintained a separate existence for some centuries.

Gen. Cass read a memoir, consisting of scraps of State papers, fried over and done brown, to prove the true extent, scope and bearing of the "Monroe Doctrine." My own opinion of this matter, as an independent American citizen, is that is of very little consequence what the particular doctrine of Jim Monroe is or was; we are a people able to govern ourselves by the doctrine most applicable to the condition of the times and the state of the world at the present. The sham democracy of these days is a great stickler for precedent, when it can find one to suit a purpose in hand, but generally professes a convenient contempt for them. Washington and Jefferson were abolitionists in sentiment, yet democracy, while reverencing the name of the first and swearing by the shade of the latter, would hang a descendant of either if found preaching below a certain line in conformity with that doctrine.

To-morrow the Senate will commence the discussion of the homestead bill, which has been made the special order on motion of Mr. Dodge. The Homstead bill, which originally had no strength in the Senate, has gained in favor by becoming connected with several important interests which are supposed to command large majorities in the body. Among these are the railroad grants to the west, and Mr. Bennett's scheme of dividing land and script among all the States. The friends of the two latter projects are resolved to took them to the Homestead bill, and it is expected that thus combined these three important measures will become laws. Mr. Bennett, whose bill passed the House last summer, is urging its progress through the Senate with untiring energy, and has at length resolved to urge its friends to adopt specific works at the west to which to appropriate the vast body of lands assigned to the States of that division. Among these roads are the Cincinnati, Delpre and St. Louis railroad, and others which may be regarded as a continuance westward to the extreme border line of settlement, of the Pennsylvania system of State works.

The Senate will probably continue the discussions which have engrossed its time for the last six weeks, until the time of adjournment; what business may be done will be at intervals between the talking. That is the great burthen and seems to be the object of American legislation; whatever is done, therefore besides the appropriation bills will be clear and unexpected gain. I am quite positive that the Pacific railroad projects are so many dead cocks in the pit. The only thing that is perfectly feasible is my proposition to make a suitable appropriation, for a telegraph line, a survey of routes and a weekly or monthly mail. That is practical and will lead us by easy grades to the railroad in ten, twelve, or fifteen years.

The house passed a bill yesterday for the relief of Jim Capers. Jim was one of the heroes of the revolution. The bill places him upon the pension roll. Nearly all Jim's comrades in that immortal struggle obtained this justice very long ago, at a time when the corpse of age had not arrived to dull all human enjoyment, and even to blunt the sense of neglect and injustice. But Jim has at last been put where he belongs, on the list of those who loved his country and fought for it, and he will soon pass to his higher reward where the companions of his youth will meet him without remembering that a broad mark of distinction separated them here. The curiosity in Jim's case is that he has a black skin. Yes, Jim is a negro, but he "has a white heart." But it was a queer caper for the House to cut up.

The Ohio delegation in the House have nominated Senator Weller, of Ohio, as the transmontane member of the Cabinet. I do not know with what effect. California and Oregon must be there, and Weller is a man of energy. Perhaps it would be a good appointment. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Jan 26, 1853.

The friends of Mr. Howe are pleased to see him returned from a visit to his residence, in improved health. There is a good deal of sickness among members, but the report that small pox prevails to an alarming extent in the city is entirely groundless. A leading physician told me to-day that he had not known for many years so few cases of that disease. Influenza, colds, and rheumatism are the chief causes of the thin votes now observable in both Houses. Senator Cooper, who has been ill at home for a month past, returned last week, and is in the active discharge of his duties.

Mr. Mallory, of Florida, followed in the wake of Mr. Soule to-day, and protested against the *purchase* of Cuba. Now, if there be no alternative nor contingency behind this declination of a *dicker* in that quarter, I cannot but regard it as a very sound doctrine. Why should we buy Cuba? We bought Florida, Louisiana, and California, and sold part of Maine, and gave away part of Oregon; but in those cases we bought, sold, and gave away property, not a people. Cuba has people enough to make a nation, and a territory all occupied, and that more densely than any large state of this Union, two or three excepted. The public lands in the territories acquired by us by purchase, were worth the money paid, and much more. I cannot see any good reason for adding a hundred millions to our national debt for a province that is actually worth more to us now than if it were a part of our republic.

But the truth is, when the Fillibusters say they do not want to buy Cuba, they mean to advise its appropriation by force or surreptitious means. Alas for the morals of the times, Power is construed to make Right, and were we strong enough to defy the allies of Spain, to-morrow Cuba would be *ours*.

In connection with this vexed question, some attention has been given to a peculiarly atrocious and abominable article which appeared in the last number of the Democratic Review. The writer in this depraved journal advises the seizure of the island immediately, and without any pretence of right whatever; for he says that it is enough for a progressive nation like this to desire a thing to justify its taking the same. This you see is exactly the language of the highwayman, who says to the unarmed stranger, "come, you have a good horse and a well filled purse; I have as much and more than I require, but I want your horse and your money, therefore deliver, or take a bullet in your head." We would not reason with a scoundrel of this stamp, though he would doubtless hold us a good argument, but we would hang him. Now there is no particle of difference between such scoundrelism in private life, and such practice in politics as the "*Democratic*" Review recommends. There is a very noteworthy tendency in this number. Throughout it urges the conferment of powers upon the new President, entirely subversive of the authority of Congress over peace and war, and the appropriation of public money. It expressly and imperatively demands that an immense sum of money shall be placed in his hands to be used at his discretion for purposes to which it is known that Congress would not give its consent, if they were disclosed and avowed. It wishes him to have the means of declaring and carrying on war without the co-operation of Congress. This is characteristic of what now calls itself Democracy. It shows that incredible tendency towards despotism and the absolute power of one man, which has been so often pointed out by the Whigs as a party, and by the conservatives of both parties. To destroy the Constitution is the first thing, anarchy is the next, civil war, and lastly the usurpation and mastership of the strongest chieftain which that war throws up from the stormy mass. This is the democracy which knaves eulogize and fools believe in.

The House was in an uproar to-day for a couple of hours, over a proposition by Mr. Stanley to bestow some further compliment upon Gen. Jackson. The Democrats resented it on the ground that Jackson's memory was peculiarly their property. Tom Florence, of Philadelphia, delivered himself of a panegyric on the old General for his services in rescuing him, Tom, from the tyranny and persecution of the United States Bank. His manner was so quaint and extravagant that every sentence was greeted with peals of derisive laughter. I suppose the bank persecuted the honorable gentleman by making him pay his debts to it. That certainly would have been an insufferable outrage when perpetrated by a bank upon a Democrat.

The New York Mint bill was defeated by three votes, of which I am very glad, and hope we have now heard the last of that scheme for saddling a squadron of new office holders upon the country. If the mint were to be established now for the first time, it would be longer enough to locate it at New York. As it is, it is proper to let it remain at Philadelphia. JUNIUS.

TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

As public officers, having the control of the moneys belonging to the people of this county, we deem it due to ourselves to make a statement to the public for the course we have pursued in issuing petitions for the signatures of citizens of this county, asking a general reform in the allowance to prisoners, as also to the general management of the County Prison.

The demand for reform, we believe, very justly, has been frequently made by the public who have to pay large taxes for the support of our prison. The County taxes are large and burthensome, and if we can be the means of making them less heavy, we deem it our duty irrespective of attachment or feeling in any way so to do;—one thing the public may rest assured of, that we shall know no man in the performance of what we consider to be our duty.

The reform that we aim at, we believe to be good, as it cannot help but prove a saving in the expenses of the management of our prison. Our present action was discussed some time ago, and would have been put into operation last spring if we had time to procure the necessary laws from the Legislature, but being late in the season, we agreed to move in the matter this winter. We had conferences with Senators Carothers and Darsie, as also with Messrs Hampton and Sewell months ago, they having our views, advised us accordingly.

We say reform is needed, and to let the public know our reasons for the assertion, we now state that for every $450 the Sheriff expends for the food of the prisoners, he draws at least from the County Treasury $1,000; the allowance for some years has been 15 cents per diem for court prisoners, and 10 cents per diem for vagrants. This, to many persons, would appear very low, and we believe it was low enough when the county was small in population and and prisoners few, but now it is different.—When you now take into consideration the number of prisoners, and what they are furnished, class of food, we feel satisfied that it is great. The daily allowance to each prisoner is a 4 cent loaf, together with water and vegetables, and meat soup twice a week. Thus you see the large *profit* in each case which in the aggregate amounts to about $4,000 per annum. Are you, the tax payers, willing to pay any public officer a profit so large, independent of what his office yields him? If not, would we not be derelict in our duty to countenance what you would condemn. In the petition, 8 cents as a minimum rate, has been asked; we hope to always keep it below this sum, and at the same time do justice to the unfortunate.

We ask for the control of the Jail and furnishing all material necessary to keep the prison and prisoners in a healthy and comfortable condition. For thus asking we present the following reasons. As the law now stands, although the Court has the right to appoint a keeper of the prisons, still the Sheriff being responsible for the prisoners, apparently has the right to the custody of the prisoners. This being the case, material demanded by the Sheriff for keeping the Jail in order, has heretofore been furnished him, but when we are presented with a bill of straw for beds, amounting last year to $100, and also three bills—one for 89½ barrels of soap, from the 15th day of last July till the last of Jan.; one for over 10 dozen brooms, and another for 191 lbs candles used within the same time, although there is gas throughout the jail, we are—we deem it high time to ask for the control instead of being referred by a *demand*, where it is so exorbitant. *Heretofore* we have been told that the material is *wasted* and *used* for the prison. We now ask that we shall in furnishing the material have the right to see to the application of the same.

When the present prison and the building thereto attached were erected, the latter were so arranged by the County Commissioners then acting, that certain rooms should be occupied by the jailers and others by insolvent debtors. Since the abolition of imprisonment for debt, the debtors' apartments were almost useless, and in order to have our engineers always on the spot, the Commissioners set apart a portion of the rooms for the use of said Engineer. The rooms used by him are not the jail but a part of the aforesaid building adjacent—his office requires him to be under the jail without access thereto, and as we have the corporate power to 'keep and maintain' the public buildings in order, as also the 'care' of same we ask for *specifically* what we have by *construction*.

As respects the allowance of 37½ cents, the turnkey receives for each prisoner, we do not hesitate to say that it does amount to double as much as would pay the salary of the keeper of the jail.

By the law asked for, the Sheriff will be protected from liability, except while he has the custody of the prisoner.

The Bond of the jailer will be a protection to the public for the faithful discharge of his duties as keeper or jailer.

All we have asked for has a precedent in several counties in this State. We are in no way actuated by the change further than anticipating the approbation of our fellow-citizens, should we prove the means of reducing our county expenditures; and as citizens, relieving ourselves of a portion of the heavy tax that presses so well on us as the rest of the public.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv'ts,

EBENEZER BOYLES,
ROBERT KING,
WM. ALGEO,
Commissioners.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND SHERIFF.

If the ministrations of the pulpit have failed to impress the public mind with the wholesome doctrine, that virtue and intelligence are the great interests by which society can alone be progressive in the pursuit of happiness, the same is to be deeply regretted. It seems, therefore, to us as partaking of the romantic, for the mere politician to project a perfect form of government, in this imperfect state, which should cure all the incidental distempers in the body politic. Without any disposition to question the integrity of purpose manifested by the County Commissioners to relieve society of some of its public burdens of taxation, in relation to the enormous expenditures of the county, it may be deemed improper to direct public attention to a movement contemplated, by petition to the Legislature, which, no doubt, is the work of the Commissioners' office, and which proposes to invest the County Commissioners "the appointment of County Jailor, with a fixed salary."

The Commissioners of Allegheny county for years past have given no assurance, by their action, that the public expenditures have had that care and attention which a prudent policy seems to have required. The people have not been honestly informed of the true state of the public finances. The last auditor's report is no better than a misstatement of the receipts and expenditures, intended to deceive the people in regard to the true condition of public moneys confided to those very Commissioners. And here, we propound the question, who among the taxpayers can say, from an examination of the accounts of the county, what is the amount of the indebtedness and what the claims of the county, from the exhibit of the statement furnished for last year?

But the Commissioners are anxious to have additional burdens imposed upon them by Legislation, under the false pretext of an anxiety "to decrease a portion of the State and county taxes." The Commissioners entertain the opinion, as would appear from the language of the petition in circulation, that they can accomplish the reduction of public expenditures, by vesting in them the appointment of Jailor, and giving to them the entire control of the county prison.—It would strike, even the cursory observer, that some proof should be furnished to sustain so desirable a result. The mere change of the supervision and control of the Jail affords no ground to warrant the conclusion, imagined by the gentlemen who are so anxious to have additional authority over the bread and butter of the office-holder. The Commissioners are not better guished as members of the same political party, than the men who preceded them. Wholesale and Retail, the largest, most select and complete Stock of

CHOICE TEAS, FAMILY GROCERIES,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE TO BE FOUND IN THE WEST. de6

☞ Six Advertisement of Morse's Cordial, on outside page.

Scrofula.

☞ IT is due to Kier's Petroleum to say that it has been known to completely eradicate every trace of this dreadful disease in less time than any other remedy, and at less cost or inconvenience to the patient.

☞ Thousands of certificates in the hands of the proprietor, many of which are from well known citizens of the city of Pittsburgh and its immediate vicinity, are to show clearly and beyond all doubt, that KIER'S PETROLEUM is a medicine of no common value, not only as a local remedy in Paralysis, Rheumatism, Deafness, loss of Sight, but as a valuable internal remedy, inviting the investigating physician, as well as the suffering patient, to become acquainted with its merits.

To persons having a dread of mixtures we assert that this medicine is purely natural, and is bottled as it flows from the bosom of the earth.

The following certificate is copied from a paper published at Syracuse, New York, and bears date August 2, 1852.

Gentlemen, or Rock Oil, for more than a year, and have repeatedly witnessed its beneficial effects in the cure of incident ulcers, and other diseases for which it is recommended, and can with confidence recommend it to the medical world as worthy of attention, and has safely say that success has attended its use, where other medicine had failed.

D. T. POOT, M. D.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.

and Office.

SAMUEL GRAY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 47, St. Clair Hotel Buildings,

St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING MADE EXCLUSIVELY to order, and, warranted to suit. Has constantly on hand a choice assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS and OVERCOATING,

OF THE LATEST STYLES.

Selected expressly for the custom trade. Gentlemen leaving their orders will have their wishes consulted and complied with, as all work is done under his own supervision. de1 d&3m

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 SIMPSON'S

No. 81, Liberty street.

NEW CARPET STORE.

ROBINSON & CO.,

NO. 47, FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

Now opening a large and entirely new Stock of Imported and American Carpets, together with everything usually kept in a Carpet Store, at the lowest cash prices. oct9

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.

Successor to H. P. Nelson & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLID BOX VICES,

PLATED SHOVELS, HATTOCKS, SPADES, HOES, FORKS, RAKES, &c.

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Office No. 124, Water street, third door above Smithfield. ☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured. ap29

Nelson's First Premium

DAGUERREOTYPES.

Post Office Building, Third Street.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like likeness, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no sale taken. Having one of the finest galleries in the country, arranged Side and Skylights over constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping recently introduced by the celebrated Rocis, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. feels in himself to be able to refer to the patrons of the Art, of his Daguerreotypes, either singly or in groups, which cannot be surpassed.

Rooms open and operating, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock a. m. to 5 p. m. wmdo&w1f

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NATIONAL GALLERY

JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, corner of the Diamond and Market streets, (opposite Fifth Street Drug Store,) Pittsburgh.

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Daguerreotypes, Paintings, or Miniatures, copied, and duplicates taken of original likenesses.

Persons not prepared to take a picture, unless a perfect resemblance.

The likenesses taken of sick and deceased persons in this style, are universally admired.

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JAMES P. TANNER,

WHOLESALE DEALER

IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c.,

NO. 56 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Between Third and Fourth.

☞ My shoes are always every variety and Style of Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c., purchased direct from the Manufacturers, adapted expressly for Fall and Winter sales, and will be sold at Eastern prices.—Please call and examine before buying. sep2

Steam Communication Between New York and Glasgow.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY propose to run their new steamship GLASGOW (1,142 tons burthen, and 400 horse power, Robert Craig, Commander,) to sail from New York, direct for Glasgow, on SATURDAY, the 26th March next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

PASSAGE MONEY:

First Cabin, (Saloon State rooms)	$30
Second Cabin,	20
Steerage, (Steerage Passengers)	15

☞ A limited number of Third-Class Passengers will be taken, but only those who in addition to their ship provisions, of good quality, provide themselves with a sufficient quantity of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, &c., for their voyage.

For freight or passage apply to J. McMUNN, 22 Broadway, New York.

W. W. WALLACE,

STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, AND MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Nos. 219 and 221 Liberty street, opposite Smithfield street, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

STEAM ENGINES, for Saw and Grist Mills, generally, on hand and made to order; Boilers made to order, on short notice; Iron Castings, made to order; Saw Mill Castings, Mill Spindles, Mill Screws, Screws, Bolts, Brass Screws, Cows and Cob Grinders, common and patent Bushes, Pipe fittings for the super mill; and Locomotive Fire proof Stoves, (a declaration in every Mill,) and Leather Belting, always on hand.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, old and new stock, of superior quality, warranted best in Pittsburgh, at reduced prices. Laurel Hill Mill Stones, all sizes, polished and ready for use. Further Stones, warranted best quality, at lower prices than are offered elsewhere in this market.

Also, for sale, Patent French Burr Smut Machines, used in Wilmarth & Noble's Celebrated Grist Mills, and over five hundred other mills in the West; warranted to perform as well. These Machines are a perfect fan mill in machine—run light, clean fast, and well, and will last a lifetime. Also, Burr Dressers, which enable any miller to smooth the edge can be renewed by cracking the Burr.

For further particulars, see handbills. Orders promptly attended to. W. W. WALLACE,

ap29 at No. 219 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

W. W. WALLACE,

PITTSBURGH STEAM MARBLE WORKS,

219, 221, and 223 Liberty street, opposite Smithfield street, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

MARBLE MANTELS.—A large stock of the most beautiful kind, (manufactured by machinery) always on hand, at—$18 to over $100 each. Also, monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, Furniture, Tops, &c., as hand and made to order, by machinery. Block and Slabs, a beautiful selected stock always on hand, and sold to the Trade at the lowest rates.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine stock and prices before buying elsewhere. ap29

Plaster Paris,

FOR LAND and STUCCO WORK; Water Lime: Louisville Lime; Grindstones, fall sizes, and warranted; Calcinated Plaster, for sale by

R. H. SELLERS, 67 Wood street.

GREEN APPLES—80 bbls., Pa'd and for sale by (Ja28) HENRY H. COLLINS.

PEARLS—20 casks, rec'd and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

WINDOW GLASS—200 boxes, 8, by 10 and 10 by 12, favorite brands, for sale by MCGILLS & ROE.

DRIED APPLES—300 bus. prime Ohio, in shipping order, for sale by MCGILLS & ROE.

ROLL BUTTER—2 bbls. Roll Butter, received and for sale by MCGILLS & ROE.

FISH—40 bbls. large No. 3 Massachusetts; 10 do. No. 1 Lake Trout; 10 half bbls. do. do. MCGILLS & ROE.

NEW CROP SUGAR—243 hhds. New Orleans Sugar landing and for sale by WM. BAGALEY & CO. 15 and 20 Wood street.

RICE—50 casks fresh Rice, for sale by WM. BAGALEY & CO. 15 and 20 Wood street.

MOLASSES—1,100 bbls. New Orleans, Sugar House and Empire State, for sale by WM. BAGALEY & CO. 15 and 20 Wood street.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—240 bbls. Sugar House Molasses, prime quality, for sale by WM. BAGALEY & CO. 15 and 20 Wood street.

GUNNY BAGS—2000 just rec'd and for sale by BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM, 116 Water street and 150 Front street.

CLARIFIED SUGAR—15 hhds. just rec'd and for sale by BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM, 116 Water street and 150 Front street.

Education.

FEMALE SEMINARY, Allegheny City.

THE Spring Term of this institution will commence on MONDAY, 14th February, under the management of Miss H. A. Fay, Principal, and Miss MARY WOTHSE, of Washington, Seminary Assistant.

Application can be made to the subscriber, or to the Teachers. Jan22:tw RW. FOINDEXTER.

SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS WANTED

$150,000; will pay 7 per cent. Interest, payable half yearly. Apply at the Agents, Messrs. ALLEN & CO., Richmond Dispatch, in this city, will be promptly attended to.

EUGENE GRASSELLI.

Cincinnati, Jan. 17, 1853. j 22:dim

TIMOTHY SEED—50 bus. Timothy Seed, for sale by (Ja22) R. DALZELL & CO.

BUTTY—2,500 lbs., in store and for sale by (Ja22) J. KIDD & CO., 67 Wood street.

Cough of Three Years Standing Cured!

Cured by Mrs. Booth.

SUFFERERS, TRY THIS GREAT REMEDY.

RICHMOND, Ohio, July 24, 1852.

MESSRS. A. L. SCOVILL & CO.—Gents: Inclosed is statement of several cures, etc. * * * You may spread on three or four dozen SYRUP OF LITERWORT, or COUGH ANALAGALA. In regard to the article, we would say, that we have cause to be all praising their gratitude for the benefit derived from your valuable Medicine. One case in particular, Mrs. Booth had been so reduced by a Cough which she had had for Three Years, that she was scarcely able to walk across her room, and could take no food—and, to use her own words,