PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1853.

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

☞ 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.

☞ 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.

STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—It has been proposed to hold the next Pennsylvania State Agricultural Fair at Pittsburgh. To encourage and help on this important object, at a late meeting of the Directors of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, it was resolved, on motion of Mr. Lynch, one of the Ohio Directors, to appropriate $250 to assist in bearing a portion of the expenses. This movement is laudable and praiseworthy, and we hope it will be imitated by other corporations and societies, as well as private individuals. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will no doubt appropriate a handsome sum, as it would be a large gainer by having the State Fair held here, and our large hotel keepers will be ready to do their full share.

We hope the Managers of the County Agricultural Society will take this matter in hand, and go to work vigorously with arrangements to induce the next State Fair to come to Pittsburgh.

A SHARP-SIGHTED BALTIMOREAN.—The Wheeling Gazette contains a letter, dated Pittsburgh, and signed "A Baltimorean," which is intended to disparage the Central road, and, at its expense, advance the interests of the Baltimore and Ohio road. We had concluded, out of regard for our Baltimore friends, to make no allusions to the Baltimore and Ohio road which might be thought unfriendly, and although sorely tempted to publish some facts not very favorable to that road, we have suppressed them: but if Baltimoreans thus volunteer attacks upon our thoroughfares, they must not expect us to bear them without retaliating, when a fair opportunity offers.

This "Baltimorean" was one of the Excursion party which went from Baltimore to Wheeling over the Baltimore and Ohio road, to attend the formal opening of that road. Why didn't he go home over the same road? What caused him to change his route? Was he one of those whose heads grew prematurely grey in traversing the frightful chasms, precipices, &c., which characterize the road from Cumberland to Wheeling, and who returned home through Pittsburgh, rather than again risk the dangers of such a route? If he was, he ought to remember the old adage, and not curse the bridge which carried him over.

After speaking of the Baltimore & Ohio road, in his letter, this "Baltimorean" goes on to say:

"I came up here to get a sight of its avowed rival the great Central Penna. Railroad. Having such an object in view, it was natural I would be on the lookout as soon as smoky Pittsburgh could be discovered through the bituminous vapor in which it was enveloped, and to my astonishment, no car, locomotive, or railroad depot met my enquiring gaze. I must confess I am not one of those to profit by Addison's example, who, when questioned how he came to know so much, said, because he never was ashamed to ask for information; so I shrunk from the derisive remark I expected, my ignorance of the location of the Railroad terminus would occasion if enquiring for what was probably within the range of my vision at the time, and landed like a second Columbus determined to explore for myself.

"Well there I was, amid commercial bustle no doubt, steamboats loading and unloading, draymen rolling on and tossing off, clerks and captains, merchants and mechanics, laborers and loafers, all promiscuously crowded together pursuing their various avocations—But no Railroad was to be seen!

"Wishing still to be independent, I walked up town confident of stumbling on the track, and reached the empty canal basin, the odor of which gave unmistakable evidence that musk was not the principal ingredient in the heterogeneous mass of matter that rested on its muddy bottom, but now my pride broke down, and I ventured to ask information regarding the whereabouts of the Railroad depot, which to my surprise, was described to me as considerably eastward, and after a dirty, tiresome walk, I at length found the object of my search, at what distance from the wharf, think you, Mr. Editor? Just twenty sixteen squares—d'ye give it up?—why actually two miles!

"So, after all the boasting we have heard and read, the Pennsylvania Railroad has not yet reached the Ohio river—by a long shot—and merchandise and produce must be hauled *two miles*, before it can be shipped in a steamboat or loaded into a Railroad car!"

After conjuring up a fearful picture of the danger and delays resulting from this state of things, he adds:

"Truly the march of improvement is singularly marred in Pennsylvania—and with Wheeling, 100 miles further down the river, the terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, receiving and discharging freight immediately at the steamboat landing, what friend of our continuous route can dread for a moment the rivalry of that bungled, mismanaged piece of patch-work, the Pennsylvania Central?"

The writer of this must have had his eyes in the wrong place, or he would have seen a double track laid down Liberty street, from the outer depot,—which he represents as being two miles out of town,—*to the river*, and a warehouse in process of erection *on the wharf*, for the reception of freight at the river. He would also have seen, when he got to the canal, at no very alarming distance from the river, a Passenger Depot, which would have saved him the walk of "two miles," which he growls about, unless he wished to ship himself over the road as freight.

For the *present*, the freight depot is necessarily a little out of town; but as soon as the warehouse on the wharf is finished, freight can be delivered on the wharf to the agents of the road; and during the present year another depot will be erected on the corner of Liberty and Eighth streets, in the very centre of business. The attempt to represent the regular place of business of the road, as two miles from the city, is the result either of gross ignorance or something worse. As soon as all the arrangements of the Company are completed, the Central Railroad will be as convenient to all the channels of trade as any railroad in the country. Most certainly it will be as easy of access as the Baltimore and Ohio road, which is by no means as near to the steamboat landing as this letter-writer asserts. At present, if we are rightly informed, the terminus of that road is much farther from the steamboat landing than the present passenger depot of the Pennsylvania road; and its *permanent* depot is farther from the river than the depot of our road will be.

Some one of that boat load of passengers who were landed at Wheeling to go over the Baltimore and Ohio road, and who, after remaining there 24 hours, were compelled to go east thro' Pittsburgh, might write a much more truthful letter than the one from which we have quoted, about the advantages of Wheeling.

NEW BOOKS.

"LIFE AND MEMORIALS OF DANIEL WEBSTER."—These memorials are from the pen of Gen. S. P. Lyman, whose intimate relations with Mr. Webster afford a guarantee of their authenticity. They afford the reader the most copious memoranda of the life and character of the great Statesman, of any which have been published. Some of these papers have been published at various times, in different papers, but were revised and greatly extended, and published in the *Daily Times*, after Mr. Webster's death. They now appear in two handsome duodecimo volumes, of Appleton's Popular Library.

"THE GUIDE TO KNOWLEDGE; By Eliza Robbins, author of Popular Lessons." This is a collection of useful and familiar questions on every day subjects, adapted for young persons, and arranged in the most simple and easy language. A very useful book for the family or the school. By means of this little book the parents or teacher of a child can impart a great mass of useful information with very little trouble.

The above works are published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, and are for sale by A. H. English & Co., No. 72 Wood street.

We are indebted to Adams & Co's Express for a New York Herald of Friday, which was delivered to us on Saturday Morning.

DEATH OF FRANCIS MADIAI.—The late foreign arrival brings intelligence of the death of Francis Madiai, in prison. This is the man who was imprisoned in Tuscany for reading the Bible.

The telegraphic report of his death states that he *poisoned* himself; but adds that he had before complained of poison in his food. The two stories are not reconcilable.

The fact probably is that he was poisoned by his priestly persecutors. The influence brought to bear by Protestant governments upon the government of Tuscany, to procure his pardon, was so strong that his release was regarded as inevitable; and to prevent that, the priests have sent him prematurely out of the world, alleging, the while, that he committed suicide. The fact that he complained of poison in his food shows "the deep damnation of his taking off." The story that he poisoned himself is a silly fabrication.

The last intelligence from Florence, previous to the late foreign arrival, was as follows:

"Letters from Florence state that M. Madiai and his wife were in daily expectation of their pardon. The Grand Duke had ordered them to be kindly treated in their prison until their liberation, for which they will be indebted to the active interference of the King of Prussia."

A letter dated Florence, January 3, says:

"Mr. Colofine, the Swiss Protestant clergyman, had just returned from visiting the Madiais. He found Francesco Madiai, who is confined at Volterra, in a very bad state of health, having grown very thin, but otherwise *cheerful and firm in his religious convictions*. The Swiss clergyman was to visit Madiai again on the 6th, to administer the sacrament. Rosa Madiai was in prison at Lucca, and as well treated and as comfortable as possible in the prison, which is very damp. It was hoped that they would be speedily pardoned."

Upon the very heels of such tidings as these, comes the intelligence that Francis is dead. That he should kill himself, with such a prospect before him, is too preposterous to believe. But even if he has not been poisoned, his death in prison is a startling comment upon Catholic "toleration." A man whose sole offence it was to have read the inspired Word of God, is thrust into prison and annoyed with a never-ceasing priestly persecution, until his free soul weary out his body with its fretting! And the coadjutors of these men, who thus persecute to death, an humble disciple of Christ, for *conscience* sake, are now in this country, pleading *their* conscience as an argument for breaking down our School System, and enlisting the government in the work of teaching, officially, a religion so intolerant! What is the difference between the religion which now arrays itself against our Free Schools, and that which has persecuted to death, this poor Madiai, in Tuscany? Does it not claim to be the same? It sets up the title of universality. It is essentially the same in Pittsburgh as in Florence; with this exception, however, that here it has not the power which it has there. The *power* only is wanting; not the *will* to use it. There would be ten thousand Madiais in prison, to-morrow, in Pittsburgh, if the religion of Tuscany were predominant here.

P. S.—Since the above was written we have come across the following, in the New York Herald. It confirms our position that Madiai was poisoned by the priests.

OFFICE OF L'ECO D'ITALIA.
New York, Jan. 27, 1853.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

It has been asserted in some city papers that the unfortunate Madiais had been condemned by the Tuscan government for having preached Protestantism in a church of Florence. This assertion is ridiculous and false; and from the proceedings of the trial it appears that their crime was of having become Protestants, of having read the Bible, and prayed in communion with other brethren of their new faith.

As to the death of Francisco Madiai, I believe that a coroner in a free land, like yours, would state that he died of poison administered to him by some pious or mysterious hands; and to corroborate my opinion and that of the correspondent of the London Times, allow me to reproduce in your valuable paper, the following important letter, dated Florence December 30, 1852, and printed in the edition of last week's *Eco d'Italia*:

"Rosa Madiai is dangerously sick, and lives in great anxiety as to the fate of her dear husband. Madiai himself is confined to his bed, and tortured by the fear of being poisoned. He declines taking physic or even his coffee; he feels at intervals, pains and symptoms, as if he had drank some deadly beverage. Within a few days the persecutions of the Tuscan government have been renewed against Francisco Medial, who is not allowed to receive any visit from without."

Can any friend of political or clerical tyranny explain this atrocious mystery? Are we to return to the golden age, when men were burned alive for their religion's sake?

Francisco Madiai, a few days before his glorious death—as he died a martyr—wrote the following letter to an old friend. Mr. C****:—

"I would write more, but cannot, being very sick. But I do not believe to be so near the point of death—yet God, let thy will be done! What I can say to you, at present, as a brother in Jesus Christ our Saviour, is that the more they increase their persecutions the more grow up within me the spirit of God. I cannot write longer. * * * Do not tell my wife that I am so sick."

In publishing this note you will do an act of justice to these two martyrs, whose whole lives, as it will be seen by the publication of the trial, have been those of true children of Christ, in whom crime nor vice never stained their noble hearts.

Truly yours, G. F. SECCHI DE CASALI.

FREE SCHOOLS IN MICHIGAN.—The same attempt which is making in Pennsylvania to break down our Free School system, and teach Catholicism with the public money, is also making in Michigan. A correspondent of the Detroit Tribune, writing from the Michigan seat of government, says:

Bishop Lefever and Father Shaw arrived in town yesterday, and are, for the time being, the observed of all observers. It is a new era in the Legislative career of Michigan to see the prelates and highest spiritual and civil "administrator," of a large religious denomination interceding with the Legislature for recognizing their "peculiar institution" as the State Religion, and to make their creed a part of the system of "State Education." Both Houses and the State Officers were honored with the august presence of these holy representatives yesterday, and to-day the petitions of their people are presented to both Houses. They have spread out, liberally, and in every house and lodging room, their "Treatise" on the present schoolsystem, in which they take bold ground in denouncing it, the Legislature, and all who have had any influence in bringing it to its present equal, liberal, free, and high position.

On the day following the writing of the above the same correspondent writes:

The Catholic Prelate and laymen, are in daily attendance upon both Houses of the Legislature, the Executive offices and members of the Third House urging their "claim" with all the blandness of the most practised courtesan. By appointment Bishop Lefever and Father Shaw, met the Committee on Education of the House, in the Representative Hall, after the adjournment this afternoon.

"This Catholic Jesuitical Hierarchy take the bold and menacing position, openly, that *they will carry their religion and principles to the Polls* and to make that bold menace tell, as they evidently think, upon the majority of the Legislature, they claim that nearly one-half the population and voters of Michigan are Catholics, and that every Catholic vote is at their beck, and that *they will have their rights and their religion acknowledged!* Such is their position, as put forth in their printed circular, to which they referred in their speeches before the House Committee.

This is a little bolder than the position taken here, and results, no doubt, from the fact that the assailants feel stronger in Michigan than ther do here. But it will come to that, here eventually, and we care not how soon. We are prepared for the issue so boldly tendered in Michigan, whenever Bishop O'Connor and his friends can work themselves up to the point of tendering it to us here. We will acknowledge ourselves much mistaken in the temper of the people of Pennsylvania if they do not, in that case, administer to those attempting to accomplished virtually the union of Church and State, a rebuke never to be forgotten.

We understand on yesterday, that the Cleveland, Wellsville and Bridgeport Railroad Company, had decided upon building their projected railroad upon the Ohio side of the river—a railroad will be constructed from Wellsburgh to intersect the Steubenville and Pittsburgh road opposite this city,—at least we should judge so from present indications.—*Steubenville Herald.*

A Hundred Years Ago.—In his History of Massachusetts, Bradford states that on the anniversary of the Society for Promoting Industry, three hundred females of Boston assembled on the Common with their spinning-wheels. They were neatly attired in cloth of their own manufacture, and a great crowd of spectators collected to witness the scene. This was in 1758, just one hundred years ago.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has issued the following notice, which it is of importance that all shippers be made acquainted with, and we therefore publish it gratis:

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, Jan. 4, 1853.

Agents of the Company and others are *cautioned* against assuming that the *new Freight Tariff* is to take effect at once.

It has been issued so soon, only to show what will be the rates, when the condition of the road, and the resources of the Company in Engines and Cars, shall justify the commencement of the through business, and will not take effect until it is announced by special public notice.

WM. PARKER,
General Superintendent.

All those steamboat loads of freight, shipped to Wheeling will have to await, it seems from the above, to some future indefinite time. The fact is, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is not completed, and is not in a condition to carry freight to and from Wheeling. All the Express Goods from Baltimore destined for Wheeling, and its neighborhood, come by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Pittsburgh. Even money, transmitted from Cincinnati to Baltimore, but which has to be exchanged at Wheeling, comes to Pittsburgh by way of Cleveland, and has to be transmitted by a special messenger to Wheeling, exchanged there, and sent back to Pittsburgh to be sent to the East. It is uncertain when the Baltimore road will be prepared to carry freight—probably not for a month or six weeks. Shippers should understand this, or they may be subjected to vexatious delays.

PROGRESS IN OHIO.—The Ohio State Journal brings us the following intelligence:

The House did not reach the Temperance bill yesterday, but spent the day in discussing the merits of the famous "Crow-bar bill," which requires the Treasurers to call in the *posse comitatus*, and to break open the doors, urnawers, boxes, desks, vaults, &c., to get at the money for the satisfaction of the taxes that may be imposed upon them. The speech of Mr. Shellabarger, which is reported in the proceedings, will explain the true position of this question. He made one of the clearest, ablest, and most conclusive speeches that has yet been heard in that hall. Speches of ability were also made against the bill by Messrs. Gest, Ward, of Warren, and Beckel, while it was defended by Messrs. O'Neil, and Houk. The House took a recess till morning, when, if no further debate is desired the bill will be put upon its passage. We think from the appearance of matters yesterday, it will pass the House, but we do not *yet* believe it will pass the Senate. Such suicidal folly will certainly be checked by that branch. Indeed, we incline to the opinion that many will vote for it in the House with the most entire confidence that it will be killed in the Senate.

Violence legalized is still violence, and as disreputable to those engaging in it as if no law sanctioned it. The passage of such a law would merely transfer the shame from the present official mobocrats of that State to the people. We are not ready to believe that the people of Ohio are prepared to set themselves up as a Commonpowealth of bullies, in defiance of the good opinion of the world. A resort to the highwayman's rule for the collection of their taxes must imply one of two things: either that the people are dishonest, or that their officers are. If the people of Ohio desire to stand well in the estimation of their neighbors, they will put an end to this "stand and deliver" policy.

DEFENCE OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

We insert, to-day, an anonymous defence of the Commissioners, which, by a wholesale assumption of figures, endeavors to sustain the allegations of those officers.

It would be as easy for this correspondent to figure out the annual profit of the Jail to $10,000, upon the same principle which appears to have guided him in his statements. It is an easy thing to *assume* figures: and when so assumed, any desirable result can be cyphered out. But as, in such a case as this, it is necessary to be a little particular, those who draw upon their imagination for their facts are not very well qualified for conducting such a controversy as this.

In the first place, he puts down in his calculation a fee of 37½ cents for 75 prisoners *discharged* each week. Now, nothing like that number is discharged; but we do not stop to dwell upon *that*. The Commissioners distinctly asserted that the profit of the Sheriff from the sums allowed him for the *subsistence* of prisoners, was $4,000 a year. Here is what they say:

"The allowance for some years has been 15 cents per diem for court prisoners, and 10 cents per diem for vagrants. Taking as many persons, would appear very low, and we believe it was low enough when the county was small in population and prisoners few, but now it is different. When you now take into consideration the number of prisoners, and what they are furnished, we believe the public will 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."

That is to say, the aggregate profit from the per diem allowance for the subsistence of prisoners amounts to $4,000. Nothing is said by them in that connection, about the "turnkey fee;" and we hold them to their first assumptions. No friend of theirs can be permitted to come in, now, and *amend* their allegations, by adding an imaginary sum of $26,87 per week. Let the Commissioners stand or fall by their own figures. Those figures we, on Saturday, demonstrated to be incorrect, and no pettifogging, now, can change them.

Again: it is assumed that but *one* Jailor is necessary, and the figures are framed accordingly. Experience is the best reliance, in such cases. Mr. Magill has found two necessary; and as he pays them himself, it is not to be supposed that he would expend $1000 a year for two Jailors, if he could get along with *one*. The sum stated by us, in our last article—$20 per week—is the sum *actually paid* by Mr. Magill to his Jailors: and as this is a question of actual profits, the figures must be taken as they *are*, not as Tom, Dick and Harry may suppose they ought to be. No sane man supposes that our Jail can be managed by *one* Jailor.

But further, our item of $10 a week for tea, coffee, &c., allowed to prisoners whose condition demands them, is totally ignored. "It is not in the the Bond," it is said. We did not say it was. But that does not alter the *fact* that they *are* furnished. The question at issue is one of *facts*. The Commissioners assert that the Sheriff makes $4000 a year from the per diem allowance of prisoners; *we* assert that this is incorrect, and give the figures to back our assertion; now, the question is not, is the Sheriff *bound* to furnish ten dollars worth of certain commodities to such prisoners, but simply *does* he furnish them. Our correspondent asserts his unbelief; but, the facts are as we stated them, nevertheless. We have the testimony of a friend who has been familiar with the management of the Jail for the last six years, that our estimate is entirely too low. He assures us that calls from the Jail upon the humanity of the Sheriff are continual and irresistible. No man, with a heart in his bosom, could possibly resist these calls, and we know that whatever incredulous sneerers may say, the cost to the Sheriff, weekly, on this score, is *more* than ten dollars a week. In many instances, the physician *prescribes* such things for the prisoners; and Sheriff Magill, when he came into office, notified the Commissioners (as one of them admitted to us on Saturday) that he would charge the County nothing for furnishing them.

Not one of our facts or figures has been disproved by this volunteer defender of the Commissioners. He exhibits his ignorance of the whole matter in dispute, by assuming that but *one* Jailor is necessary, when *two* are actually employed; by denying an expenditure which is as open and palpable as day; and by interpolating into the calculation a sum of $26,87 per week, which did not enter at all into the calculations of the Commissioners. Let our correspondent show that our facts and statements are incorrect, instead of assuming unwarranted figures to make his case out.

The allegation that the Sheriff realizes $26 87 per week from the "turnkey fee," is as ridiculous as it is monstrous. Does our astute correspondent mean to assert that the number of discharges from jail equals the average number of prisoners in jail?—that on the present average, 75 prisoners are received and discharged every week? Then he is too ignorant of the matters in dispute to take part in this controversy. Upon an average of 75 prisoners, the number discharged per week does not usually exceed 25—making a difference in the calculation before us of about $1,500 a year. When to this is added the other mistakes we have pointed out, the figures of "More Anon" dwindle down vastly.

In order to swell the figures paraded against the Sheriff, the average of prisoners is assumed at 125. This, we are assured, is entirely too large. Under the management adopted by Sheriff Magill, the number has been kept considerably below that, and by excluding a class of self-committed prisoners, which had previously found admittance, it is not probable that the average number will be much above the present figures.

"More Anon" avoids all allusion to "straw," "soft soap," &c. We presume that we are to hear no more of those things. The jeremiad of the Commissioners over the extravagance in soap and candles has excited too much ridicule to allow of any thing further being said on that score.

The issue of *fact* between us and the Commissioners, is, as to how much the Sheriff makes annually out of the sum allowed for the *subsistence* of prisoners. They assert it to be $4000; this we deny, and show that it cannot possibly exceed a few hundreds. Let the friends of the Commissioners, who are itching to write in their favor, confine themselves to the simple fact at issue, and not lug in unauthorized figures, or deny those which are as palpable as the light of day.

For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—In your editorial of Saturday, headed "the Commissioners vs the Sheriff," you express a wish, or, in other words, you would be obliged to them, "the Commissioners, if they would furnish you proof of the profit" &c. Your own statement, together with my own knowledge, caused me to make the following:

The allowance to police and court prisoners by your statement, amounted to	61,25
I now would suggest the adding of 37½ cents for the Turnkey allowance of 75 prisoners, and add it to the above sum	26,87½
Making	$88,12½
Now sir, I assert without fear of contradiction, that the above prisoners and jail can be kept as has always been the custom for the following: 75 prisoners, at 5 cents per day, including soup *daily*, instead of "twice a week," "*including all ingredients*," which is	$3,75, or
weekly	26,25
1 Jailor,	10,00
	$36,25

If then, you deduct the above from the first statement, you will find a saving of $51,87½ per week—or $2697 45 per. year, taking your own statement of the number of persons now in prison, and just after a general jail delivery. But, if you take a general average the year round, you will find at least 125 the fair estimate, which is two thirds more than the above figures, which amounts to the additional sum of $1792,62, and when added to the sum of $2697,45,—makes $4495,87, leaving a margin of $495,87 over the $4000 which will enable the Sheriff to exercise his benevolence in furnishing "all ingredients" for soup "and other things furnished to prisoners who need them." But let us examine the your own statement about the "half cent," which I admit is small; "but in the year amounts to something." And as you say it is paid, I will of course make the price paid, the basis of my calculation. Then we have the following:

75 prisoners, 4½ cts per day, or $3 37½ per week,	$22 62
Soup, per week,	6 00
Two Jailor's fees,	20 00
	$48 62

Deduct this from the allowance, $61 25, and the turnkey fee of 37½ each, $26 87½, amounting in the total to $88 12½, and you still have a snug sum of $39 60 per week, or $2,054 per annum, on your own statement. Then make a fair addition of 3 increase for prisoners and allowance, amounting to $1,369 32, and you will find $3,423 33, which is a nice little profit, but it will not amount exactly to $4,000; still it should satisfy any fair expectant for profit who has besides the office of Sheriff, independent of the above sum.

I have not allowed for "tea, coffee and other things," for "it is not in the bond," and I do not believe that any Sheriff in humanity has ever yet expended to give away $10 per week, or $520 per year, when he was not compelled so to do.

My friend, on any calculation founded upon truth, you will find your mustatement of $2 63, or yearly $136 76, a "small potato" affair.

My dear sir, the public want truths, and not the visionary calculations of an Editor's sanctum. Let us have such, and my word upon it the public will *en masse* demand a reform so much needed. And why should they not? Are they better satisfied that the Sheriff should have in his pocket $4,000 of their money as a profit to him, when it is in their power to keep it if they will?

MORE ANON.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

MR. EDITOR—I was pleased to see a reference in a late number of the Gazette, to the proposed new Presbyterian Church, to be erected the approaching season where the "First Church" now stands. I think, myself, it is high time the old pile had given place to a building better suited to the wants of the large congregation by which it is owned, and to the taste of the age.

You say the building, according to the draught of the Architect, will be an ornament to the city. In this also I rejoice. Pittsburgh greatly needs ornaments, and hitherto she has seemed to eschew almost everything of the kind. But it is hoped a new era has dawned upon us. The new Market house is a vast improvement, and, when its mate rises up to look it full in the face, it will be a source of pleasure to more ways than one than a visit the "old centre." The St. Peter's Church, too, is a late step greatly in advance of the past. Pity it fronts on an alley, and lies couchant before the temple of law and justice; as though its projectors, who evidently spared not their purses, regarded evangelism as an influence which should creep, while legalism frowns down upon it from a haughty high spirit upon a persecuted apostle. Its neighbor, St. Paul's, now in progress of erection, in its grand proportions and other remarkable features, doubless will surpass the clumsy house of which it is in "the regular succession"—the old building that ominously dissolved in smoke. May the new never vanish like it. Albeit, I hope the day will come, when that queen of benevolent societies, the "American Bible Society" shall hold its anniversary there!

But whither am I wandering? I simply meant to say, when I commenced, that I was glad to see Pittsburgh improving; and to report one prospective Church edifice, to which either your attention had not been called, or to which you had failed to call that of your readers—the new Methodist Episcopal Church, to be built the ensuing season on Penn, about half way between Hand and Irwin streets. It is understood that the church edifice which this house is to be built, is very beautiful yet plain, and that in dimensions and architectural finish, the denomination has nothing to compare to it in Western Pennsylvania. So large and constantly increasing Church much needed such an edifice in this city. Its system of seating during public worship—the males and females apart—is promiscuously, affording *families* no opportunity to be together—has been long regarded by many as an error. Hence a number have sought elsewhere the privilege denied them in the Methodist Church, though preferring, in all other respects, her doctrines, ministry and usages. Without dispensing with the system of free seats, as a system, this adjunct is introduced to meet an exigence that has arisen in the ever onward progress of the Church.

I understand the 2d Associate Reformed church is also about to build a new house of worship. Unfortunately, as I think, it, too, is to front on an alley, and to look toward the seat of justice; perhaps neither to bow to nor menace, but to claim protection. Professor Jacobus rightly says, *"protection for all, pray tion for none,* is a first principle of our religious liberty." May the principle ever prevail, and Pittsburgh Churches contribute their full share in giving it perpetuity.

A CITIZEN.

CONNELLSVILLE AND CASSELMAN'S RIVER RAIL ROAD.

Pittsburgh as last appears to be waking up to the importance of this route. She has slept over her true interests for years, and expended her best energies in forcing the Central road over and through vast mountain ridges, for the purpose of obtaining a connection with Philadelphia; and now, before the route is finished, she finds Philadelphia attempting to divert a portion of its legitimate trade and travel, by making a connection with Wheeling thirty miles east of her, by the Hempfield road. Finding that the pockets of Pittsburgh men are likely to suffer by this Hempfield project, the Gazette of last week attempts to turn the tables on Philadelphia, by calling attention to the Connellsville route, and advising the Pittsburghers to seek their own interests by striving for a portion of the eastern trade at Baltimore, as Philadelphia is bidding for that of the West at Wheeling.

The petty jealousy existing between these two cities is most absurd, if not contemptible, and its indulgence has not only been of vast injury to this portion of the State, but has cost them both dearly by the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Wheeling. If the right-of-way to Pittsburgh had been granted to that road when asked for, the Central Road would not now have a formidable competitor contending with her at Wheeling and Parkersburgh for the trade of the west; and Pittsburgh would have been the recipient of a portion of the profits of the vast transportation now destined to pass almost within the sound of her forges and the clack of her mills, to Baltimore, by the Wheeling route. For years the southern tier of counties in this Commonwealth have suffered, by cause of the jealousies existing between Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh. With a route formed by nature, through the almost impassible Alleghenies, a route in its whole length, requiring but one short tunnel to connect the waters of the Potomac and the Ohio—*a route which, by reason of its easy grades, can be run from Pittsburgh through Baltimore to Philadelphia, in much less time than by the Central road;* we have been forced to gulph down our mortification at the mad waste of money, in forcing roads north and south of us, when a tithe of it would have completed this route. Lacking the means to build this road, we have always felt, however, that we had but to "bide our time," and that necessity, much more potent than individual cupidity, would one day compel the building of it. We think the day has now arrived, and trusting that Pittsburgh may have profited by the teachings of experience, we confidently look to her to lend her energies to the task. Her necessities require more than one outlet at the East, and while the Allegheny Valley road will secure her a connection with New York, the Connellsville road will open a speedy and direct communication with Baltimore, and give her the benefit of the trade of that city, which otherwise must seek for a Western outlet at Wheeling. To Baltimore the advantages of this route are almost incalculable. Philadelphia is urging the Hempfield road, calculating by it to divert a portion of the trade at Wheeling to the Central Road, and in this she must succeed, unless the Connellsville road be built. This latter road will cross the Hempfield at the Yough' leghany river near West Newton, and the travel which may have left the Baltimore & Ohio road at Wheeling by the Hempfield, will find its easiest and quickest transit to Baltimore by the Connellsville route. Beside, this road will open up to Pittsburgh the rich traffic of the counties of Somerset, Fayette,—and all the Southern portion of the State. We deem further argument at this time useless. The utility of the measure is comprehended at once. A glance at the map will satisfy the most incredulous of its practicability; and its necessity to both Baltimore and Pittsburgh is self-evident. A charter for the entire route is secured. It has been fully surveyed, and the company is in full life.—All that is needed is, for the two cities most interested, to start the ball by a liberal subscription of stock, and soon the easiest, shortest, cheapest, and best road between the Atlantic and the Ohio river will be made. The active business man can then make a rapid transit from the east to the west, by a route which nature's self has made through the Alleghenies, while the old time fogies, with plenty of leisure on their hands, are traveling over the mountains by the Baltimore and Wheeling or the Central roads.—*Somerset Her.*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.—The House of Delegates of Virginia, Monday, passed, by a decided vote, the bill incorporating the Board of Public Works for the construction of a railroad from Covington to the Ohio river at a point not lower than the mouth of the Big Sandy, nor higher than Point Pleasant. The bill appropriates a million dollars for the purpose. The work, however, will cost several millions. The bill increasing the capital stock of the Manassas Gap railroad $500,000, and making a three-fifths subscription of that sum, was also passed. The bill increasing the capital stock of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, $1,500,000, for the purpose of extending that road from some suitable point, by way of Charlottsville, to Lynchburg, was ordered to be engrossed.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last, about noon, our citizens were horrified by a report that a boy had been drawn through between a pair of rolls at the Iron Works. Upon inquiry, we ascertained that John Steel, a son of Mr. Robert Steel of Kittanning township, aged 14 years, whilst employed at what is technically termed "heaving up," at the "bar-mill," the skirt of his coat was accidently caught by a wire, and before assistance could be rendered, he was drawn over the coupling around and partially through them, as far as the abdomen, when, one of his feet catching on the "pinion housing," his progress was suddenly stopped, and the poor sufferer instantaneously disemboweled. He died in a few moments. The sight is said to have been most horrible. The feelings of the spectators can more easily imagined than described, and they have the sympathy of our whole community.—*Kittanning Free Pess.*

The Hon. Edward Everett will be nominated on Wednesday by the Whig members of the Massachusetts Legislature to succeed the Hon. John Davis in the Senate of the United States. We do not remember that any day has been appointed for the election to take place. Mr. Davis declined a re-election some time since.—*National Intel.*

The Florida War.—It is said that about 1,000 volunteers are prepared in Florida to take field against the Seminole Indians, if the state authorities say the word. We have late advices from Florida, but see no mention of the report that Billy Bowlegs had "declared war against the United States," nor any reference to a massacre of troops as stated in the Savannah papers.

"A Country Lawyer" in a communication to the National Intelligencer, infers the right of the owner of slaves to transport his property through free territory without endangering his title, from the fact that slaves constitute part of the representative population of the country, and that the States contribute to the public burdens in proportion to their representation. If this doctrine be true, as only three fifths of the negro is represented, this is all that the master is entitled to retain—the other two fifths being free, of course. Well, that is better than nothing.—*Cin. Gaz.*

☞ MR. T. SLEE, Teacher of Phonetic SHORT-HAND WRITING, begs leave to acquaint the public generally, that he is prepared to teach thoroughly, in a COURSE OF SEVEN LESSONS, for the moderate sum of FIVE DOLLARS, a system of shorthand, by far the most simple, perspicuous, and brief, yet invented. It is in practical daily use in the Senate of the United States and the British Parliament, as well as in a very large number of Professional Gentlemen, Students and Schools, both in the Eastern Cities of this Republic and abroad. It has been introduced into the Public Schools of Boston and Philadelphia, as an early useful study for all purposes of life, and a valuable auxiliary in the attainment of languages and as the most rapid embodiment of thought, for composition—an essential part of a thorough education.

Mr. S. has Books supplied by him, the author from these alone, persons may learn themselves without the aid of a teacher. Instructions, Adults and Gentlemen desiring to have a further explanation of the system, or to learn it practically, will please address a line to Mr. T. SLEE, Post Office, Pittsburgh. ja31

☞ SEE Advertisement of Morse's Cordial, on outside pages.

Scrotula.

☞ IT is due to Kier's Petroleum to say that it has been known to completely eradicate every twelfth 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, so 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.

Those having a dread of mixtures are assured 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, to which is also appended the certificate of the celebrated D. Y. Foot, M. D., of Syracuse:

This may in truth certify, that I have been so badly afflicted with Scrofula for the last seven years, that most of the time I have been unable to attend to any kind of business, and much of the time unable to walk, and confined to my bed, and have been treated nearly all the time by the best physicians our country affords; I occasionally received some relief, but no cure, and continued to grow worse, until Dr. Foot recommended me to try the Petroleum, or Rock Oil, as every thing else had failed. I did so without faith at first, but the effect was astonishing; it threw the poison to the surface at once, and I at once began to grow better, and by using seven bottles, I have got a cure worth thousands of dollars.

MRS. NANCY M. BARKER.

This may certify that I have been acquainted with Kier's Petroleum, 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 be a medicine worthy of attention, and can safely say that success has attended its use, where other medicine had failed.

D. Y. FOOT, M. D.

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☞ A VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.—So celebrated has Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge become, that it is regarded as the only specific cure for worms. Families should never be without a supply of it. At this season particularly, when worms are so troublesome and frequently fatal among children, parents should be watchful; and on the first appearance of those distressing symptoms which warn us of their presence at once apply this powerful and efficacious remedy. We are confident that it only requires a trial, to convince all that it richly merits the praises that have been lavished upon it. It is safe and infallible. Volumes of certificates can be produced, showing its great medical virtues.

For sale by all Druggists and Merchants in town and country, and by

J. KIDD & CO.,
Sole Proprietors No. 60 Wood street. ja29

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☞ R. WATSON is now engaged in slaughtering 3,000 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. de23

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☞ *Insures against loss or damage by FIRE. Also, against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRAN