PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 7, 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.

We copy at length, from the North American, the remarks of the editor on the proceedings of our City Councils, in relation to the Hempfield Railroad. We suppose our city Fathers will be pleased to see what reply Philadelphia makes to their interference. We hope the cavalier manner in which they are treated will arouse them to do for the Connellsville road as much as Philadelphia has for the Hempfield. Our Philadelphia cotemporary gives some pretty hard hits, which the Councils will find it difficult to turn aside. We considered the proceedings, at the time, inopportune and ill-advised, and we have no doubt they hastened the very event they were intended to prevent. Being published in the Philadelphia papers, with such remarks as those of the North American, on the morning of the day in which their Councils met, they were provocative of opposition, and did more harm than good. The wisest thing our city fathers can do is to swallow their wrath, take a hearty laugh at their own mistake, and then subscribe half a million to the Connellsville Railroad.

PITTSBURG AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—The Pittsburgh Gazette, in answer to a casual remark of ours referring to this defunct project resorts to some assertions which are so broad that the editors themselves must have been astonished on seeing them in print. It pictures the Baltimore and Ohio road a superior to the Central route in curvatures and gradients, when the very same paper of a following day described the Baltimore road as one of frightful chasms and precipices and the like, besides being badly managed. It is to connect with such a road that the Pittsburgh citizens are getting taxed. The Cumberland Miners' Journal lately described the whole affair in very correct terms, as being but a mere sham, to prevent Philadelphia subscribing to the Hempfield Railroad.

The above is all the reply which the Philadelphia North American vouchsafes to our temperate remarks in relation to an article of that paper sneering at the Connellsville Railroad. If the editors had permitted their readers to have seen our remarks they would have detected the misrepresentation, unintentional no doubt, which the above article contains. We *did not* "picture the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as superior to the Central route in curvatures and gradients," either directly or by implication. We stated that the "*Connellsville route*, was superior to the Central road in curvatures and gradients," and this is a fact which the editors will not pretend to deny. If they have any actual knowledge of the facts in the case.

That portion of the Baltimore and Ohio road which we spoke of, as containing frightful chasms and precipices, is the portion *west* of Cumberland. The Connellsville road will unite with the Baltimore road at Cumberland, and will thus form with that road, the shortest and best route from the Ohio river to tide-water, and the one superior to all others connecting the west with the east, in curvatures and gradients. If the editors are really ignorant of these matters they should permit those of their readers who are better informed to see our remarks, when they could easily detect the blunders and inaccuracies of the above short paragraph.

Our Philadelphia cotemporaries may now sneer at the efforts of Pittsburgh to build the Connellsville road as a measure of defence rendered indispensable by the action of Philadelphia; but if we succeed in the project, they will have occasion rather to admire the boldness, prudence and wisdom, which originated and prosecuted an undertaking every way the most feasible and promising of any project for the same purpose ever set on foot.

It is a great undertaking for Pittsburgh, already burdened with her efforts in building roads to the west, to promote her own welfare, and that of the Central Railroad and Philadelphia; but weak as she is in comparison to our wealthy eastern sister, we believe she has the energy and resolution to build, with the aid of Baltimore, the Connellsville Railroad—not out of opposition to Philadelphia, but as a measure of necessary defence.

We depend upon the honor and justice of the editors to give their readers these remarks, or at least to correct the misrepresentation couched in their article.

THE REPORT UPON ENGLAND.—The London Times in referring to the protests upon England, from Americans in answer to the Duchess of Sutherland's address, advising the philanthropists of Great Britain to attend to their own wrongs before meddling with ours, says:

On all the topics alluded to by our fair cousins, if not by better, rougher hand merely guiding their pen, there exists and has long existed in this country an intense interest, a wide agitation, and a long series of legislative enactments. Ireland, education, pauperism, religion, morality, the dwellings of the poor, factory labor, the case of needlewomen, journeymen tailors, and such overworked trades,—the circulation of the Bible church-building, and all other matters referred to, are, and have long been, topics of the day. As such, they have roused the enthusiasm of thousands. Virtue, genius, rank and wealth have long been taxed and over-taxed in crusades for the promotion of these interests, the amelioration of these classes, and the removal of these ills. Women without number, of the higher and middle classes, have exerted themselves to their utmost, even to Quixotism, in these sacred causes, to the sacrifice of their health, and perhaps even to the neglect of their families. We may, perhaps, have made very great blunders. We may have thrown away our labor by giving in a wrong direction. We may have aggravated the evils we understood to qualify or remove. But, at all events, we have made searching inquiries. We have had commissions innumerable, mountains of bluebooks, crowds of witnesses, millions of interrogatories, one house acts, raises upon rates, confiscation upon confiscations. We have philanthropic societies for every conceivable purpose, and benevolence now asks what is there for another society to undertake? In the midst of this accumulated sacrifice, and in the thick of this strenuous exertion, it seems almost a fault, that a band of American ladies, by the light of our own inquiries, by the evidence of our own witnesses, by the warmth of our philanthropy, by the contagion of our own social sympathies, and by the operation of our own practical measures, should suddenly interpose and call on us to mitigate the evils our own honesty and our own zeal have disclosed.

This is as we thought. How contemptible then, is the reference made by Mrs. Tyler and others to the social evils of Great Britain, as if they existed unthought of and unheeded by those who have extended their sympathies across the ocean. It is to the philanthropic labors of the women of England that we are indebted for what knowledge we have of the social wrongs of that country, and their labors to remove those wrongs have stimulated the very sympathy which our southern aristocrats so haughtily sneer at. If after attending, to the best of their ability, to the wrongs at their own doors, they have room left in their hearts for the sufferers in other nations, they are open to no reproach. There is no beam in their eye to hinder them from properly seeing the mote in ours. When the slaveholders and their abettors in this country can say they have done as much for the removal of slavery as the women of England have done for the removal of social evils in their midst, they will be glad to have the co-operation of those whom they now so scornfully repel.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD.—We learn from Harrisburg that the bill to charter the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, is hung up in the House in consequence of the opposition of the Pittsburgh and Erie Company, and its friends. As the opposition is purely local and selfish, it is not to be presumed that the opposition will amount to anything serious. The bill will pass, but, for the present, its opponents seem to have the power of delaying action upon it.

FIFTY CENTS TO NEW YORK.—The Albany Atlas learns that the Harlem Road having reduced the fare from that city to New York to $1, the Hudson River Road will meet this by placing the fare at 50 cents.

"MORE ANON."—This valorous defender of the Commissioners, who has not the manliness to take the field openly, but takes refuge behind the signature of juveniles, makes his appearance in the Journal of Saturday, with his old figures revamped, and bristling with defiance. He states that he brought his communication to this office, and that we refused to admit it to our columns. Why not tell the truth? He brought his article to this office when we were absent. One of our reporters being present, expressed his *opinion* that we would not insert it; but advised him to leave it for our examination and decision. This he refused to do, and bled off to the Journal with it. No one in this office saw his communication, or knew any thing of its contents.

"More Anon" is very defiant. He challenges us to knock sundry chips off his shoulder, like a boy looking out for a fight. Hear him:

"I now reiterate my former statement that the allowance to prisoners has been 10 cents to vagrants, and 16 cents to court prisoners. Have you not admitted the fact, and *dare you deny it?*"

No; we don't deny *that*. Indeed, we think we have frequently made the same statement.

"I again state that a four and a half cent loaf, with water, has been all that the prisoner received, except soup twice a week, or when the prisoner was sick. *Dare you deny that fact?*"

We don't deny this, *as we understand it*. We have stated that that is all they get, *except when they are sick*; but, we have as distinctly asserted, and the proof is open to all who wish it, that the cost of furnishing extras to the "sick," is equal to ten dollars a week, and that the Commissioners have admitted that Mr. Magill, when he came into office, notified them that he would not charge the County any thing for furnishing such articles. "More Anon" has the impudence to deny this, virtually, by omitting this important item from his calculations; although his employers know, and he knows, that the facts are as we have stated them.

"And I now again assert that there are more than 75 turnkey fees of 37½ cents per week, and *I dare you to deny the fact.*"

Do you? Well we *do* deny it. The number of prisoners discharged from jail during the week ending January 29, was 25, and that was the number, and no more, on which turnkey fees are due. Yet, either through ignorance or recklessness, the number is unblushingly put down at 75! The records are our voucher. We do not dare "More Anon" to deny them, for he dare deny any thing that tells against his cause; but we are content to put up the facts of the record against all the "More Anons" that can be marshaled against us.

Our anonymous writer then goes on to make *another* calculation, in which he demonstrates that the Sheriff's annual profit on the jail is $2,574, (not $4,000, mind you). This wise conclusion he arrives at by assuming, most ridiculously, that every prisoner in jail is discharged once a week—that is, that on an average of 75 prisoners, there must be 75 discharged, and 75 turnkey fees of 37½ cts. every week. The *records* show the number to be only 25. So here we have a mistake of 50 a week. Multiply 50 by 52, and 52 by 37½, and you have an error in the calculation of $975 a year. Then he allows for only *one* jailor a week—a difference of $520 more—making $1,495 of an error in his calculations, and leaving a profit to the Sheriff of only $1,079 a year.

He says "one jailor has always been sufficient." If he don't know any better than this, he ought not to meddle with what he knows nothing about. The jail has never been managed with one jailor. *Nominally*, perhaps, there has been but one officer bearing that title; but he has always had assistants, and could not get along without them.

The simple question at issue between the Commissioners and ourselves, is one of *fact*. The Commissioners asserted that the Sheriff made $4,000 a year off of the sum allowed for subsistence of prisoners. This we denied, and demonstrated its incorrectness. "More Anon" then thrust himself in, and endeavored to sustain the allegation of the Commissioners by interpolating into the calculation the item of "turnkey fees," swelled to three times its actual amount, and not embraced in the original allegation at all. As this is now persisted in, we presume we may take it for granted that the Commissioners abandon their first assertion as untenable, and admit that the Sheriff does not make $4,000 a year from the subsistence of prisoners, and now allege that his total profit from all sources, in the jail, is only $2,574. Well: they have a right to abandon unfounded charges; but they ought to do it manfully, and not under cover of an anonymous defender.

This sum of $2,574, which Mr. "More Anon" allows to the Sheriff as the annual profit of the jail, is made out, as we said before, by calculating a "turnkey fee" on 75 prisoners per week—just three times the actual number. Now let us take this gentleman's figures, as corrected by facts, and allowing nothing but what he allows, and see what the Sheriff's actual profit from the jail is, by the showing of his enemies:

Weekly allowance for 75 prisoners,		$61,25
75 prisoners, one loaf daily, for a week,	$22,62	
Soup twice a week,	5,00	
One Jailor,	10,00	$38,62
		$22,63
Add turnkey fee for 25 persons discharged each week,		9,37
Weekly profit of the Sheriff,		$32,00
Or, for a year, $1,664! This is according to the showing of his enemies. And is $1,664 a terrible amount to pay a man who is saddled with the responsibility of watching and providing for 75 prisoners? Many a man gets a bigger salary for doing far less.		

But then from this sum is to be deducted $520 paid to an Assistant Jailor, and $520 more paid for articles furnished at the Sheriff's expense, for the sick in jail; and this leaves the actual amount of profit extremely small. True, it may be said, the Assistant Jailor is not necessary; but Mr. Magill finds him necessary and pays him, and sensible men will conclude that he would not unnecessarily pay away so much of his own money. It may also be urged that Mr. Magill might charge the county for whatever articles he furnishes the sick. So he might; but the Commissioners have his pledge that he *will* not; and why harp about what *might* be? It is about things as they *are*, that we are contending.

"More anon" will see that we have actually "*dared*" to deny and question the most important of his allegations, and we feel curious to know what he is going to do about it.

SOME QUERIES FOR THE COMMISSIONERS.—As the Commissioners are so keen at reforming the Sheriff's office, we suppose that they have no objection to having inquiries made about their own. We therefore submit some queries, to which some attention is due:

1. Have we one or *two* County solicitors? In times not very remote, *one* was deemed enough; but we observe that *two* appeared for the Commissioners, at the expense of the County, in the suit before Judge McClure, to get possession of the Jail. Now, if one Jailor is enough for 75 prisoners, is not one Solicitor enough for three Commissioners?

2. Is it true that the person appointed by the Commissioners, as Engineer for the Jail, at a salary of $40 per month, but who does not perform the duties of that station, is employed as an Assistant Clerk in the Commissioners' Office? Is not one office enough for one man, especially when that one is a sinecure?

3. Will the Commissioners explain why they have paid $40 a month, *the year round*, for an Engineer, when the Engineer is employed *only seven months* in the year? There are five months in summer, when no Engineer is needed, and he can then find other employment. At $480 a year, the pay is at the rate of $68,57 a month, of actual service. Is this "economy?"

4. Was there any authority for calling the late Assessor's Convention, "to equalize the taxes?" We hear it alleged that the law authorizes no such Convention. The Assessors were called together at the expense of the County, and adjourned without doing anything,—but on returning home, each was furnished with a copy of the petition got up by the Commissioners, to turn the Sheriff out of the Jail, and an adjourned Convention was called, when the Assessors are to bring in the petitions, filled with signatures. Some have been so bold as to say that the *real* object of that Convention was to afford the Commissioners an opportunity of circulating their petitions at the expense of the county.

5. Is it the practice of the Commissioners to collect forfeited recognizances? We have heard doubts expressed, on that point, and it is currently reported that they are not collected. We want to know.

6. When fines are imposed by the Court, for tippling houses, &c., do the Commissioners release the guilty parties, without exacting payment of the fines and costs? It is so reported; and instances have been specified to us in which the persons fined had the money in their pockets to liquidate the penalties imposed on them, but were discharged on giving their worthless due-bills for the amount. We are not to be understood as charging that this *is* done; but we would like to have the matter explained.

7. When are the county accounts to be published? In every other county of the Commonwealth, the annual statements are now being made public. Why are they withheld, here? The public want to know.

8. The *Post*, the organ of the Commisioners, has repeated, lately, the stale slander that Mr. Magill was a peculator in the County Scrip. Have the Commissioners the courage to publish all they know about that matter? Let them inculpate Mr. Magill, if they can. We want that matter cleared up. Mr. Magill and the Whig party have suffered long enough from the suspicions set afloat in reference to it. We have a right to demand that a full explanation be given. Will it be forthcoming?

The Emma Dean is in from Wheeling with a light cargo.—*Cin. Gaz.*

The Emma Dean left here in a hurry, although she could have got plenty of freight, and hastened to Wheeling to reap the rich harvest promised there. By the above from the Cincinnati Gazette, it will be seen that she made a "water haul."

The Baltimore American copies an extract from Mr Miller's report in favor of the Hempfield Railroad, to which it adds our remarks on the same, and in favor of the Connellsville road, and then says:

In reference to the Connellsville railroad, of which mention is made above by our Pittsburgh contemporary—by which a short and direct communication will be established between Pittsburgh and Cumberland, Md.,—we may report with well grounded confidence that, although at the present juncture, Baltimore is fully engrossed in providing for railroad enterprises which are in hand and necessarily have precedence, she will be prepared at a future period, by no means remote, to co-operate with decision and energy in the accomplishment of this very desirable object.

This is a gratifying assurance, and we hope that measures in behalf of the road will at once be set on foot.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The report of the Commissioners appointed by Gov. Bigler to revise the code of our State, proposes a change in our "Tax-Laws," which seems to demand the notice of *tax payers*.

The scheme is based on the ostensible basis of equalizing taxation, and proposes to tax all kinds and species of property, personal and real, in such a manner as to effect what is desired, a general reform. The fact that our taxes will be greatly increased is plainly stated; but with a faint promise of subsequent reduction. If our public funds are to be raffled away, as they were last summer on the railroad lottery, no doubtful an increase of revenue is needed. But the tax-burthen be increased *once*, and then, who can reasonably expect that it will ever be lightened? The inquisitorial process that is proposed may work well, but we cannot see the difference between the fairness of the present system, and that of the one contemplated, if the *administration pets* are to feed upon the people's money, when accumulated in the Treasury. Let those who are interested *meet*, look to this matter. TAX.

For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE HEMPFIELD AND PENNA. RAILROADS.

MR. WHITE—From the recent action of the Councils of Philadelphia, and the report of E. Miller, chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it is manifest that they intend to break faith with Pittsburgh, and violate the letter and spirit of the act chartering the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by constructing a divergent line, described by Mr. Miller as "commencing at Greensburgh, thirty-one miles east of Pittsburgh, and extending through Washington to Wheeling."

By the charter of the Pennsylvania Railroad its western terminus is fixed "in, at or near the city of Pittsburgh, or other place in the county of Allegheny, with authority to extend said road, or a branch thereof, to the town of Erie."

On the faith of this provision of the charter, Allegheny county subscribed one million of dollars to the stock of the company, and the road is finished to Pittsburgh. Now, does the principal stockholder in the company, the corporation of Philadelphia having control of its management, by becoming the chief owner of the Hempfield Road, possess an unbroken line of railway from Philadelphia to Wheeling, eventually making Wheeling instead of Pittsburgh the western terminus of the road.

On examination I find that the act chartering the Hempfield road prescribes its location "from Greensburgh to some point or place on the Western boundary line of Donegal township, in Washington County;" *there is no authority whatever to connect with a road to Wheeling from that point*, and without an express grant of power there will be a serious break at the State line; if you have any doubt on the subject, I refer you to the late opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of the application for an injunction against the Franklin Canal Company wherein the law relative to such unauthorized connections is clearly laid down. The Hempfield charter must be moulded anew, it is palpably inefficient. "The commercial interests of Philadelphia" and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will doubtless importune the Legislature for the requisite legislation.

I trust it will be successfully resisted; but if there should be unfortunately a disposition in the Legislature to grant the power, let it be done, *to take effect after the right of way to Steubenville has been granted by the Virginia Legislature*; this is prevented by Wheeling. Pittsburgh is deeply interested in the Steubenville road. Her Councils should at once request our Representatives at Harrisburgh to resist all or any legislation tending to make Wheeling the western terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad by authorizing the connections referred to, or by authorizing the city of Philadelphia, our honest co-partner in the Central Road, to subscribe to the Virginia branch of the Hempfield, even though, as Mr. Miller says, "the commercial interests of Philadelphia require it." PITT.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. have negotiated the entire $1,000,000 loan of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company at satisfactory rates. Most of them were purchased on foreign account. These Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, bearing 7 ⅌ cent. interest, payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1 in New York, the principal redeemable in New York on the 1st August, 1867. The Bonds are convertable into stock at any time before their maturity, at the option of the holders. The payment of them is secured by a first and only mortgage on the road. John Ferguson, Esq., of New York, is the Trustee. The money accruing from the sale of these Bonds is to be used to pay for the iron rails. The road extends from Crestline, on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, to Fort Wayne, in Indiana, 131 miles. The grading and bridging is nearly completed. The Company expect to commence laying down the iron rails (all of which are purchased) early in June next, and to have the entire line in operation by the 1st Jan., 1854. This road is in fact a continuation of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad through North western Ohio and Northern Indiana toward Chicago. The estimated cost, equipped for one years' operations, is $1,840,000.

This Road traverses an exceedingly fertile portion of Ohio and Indiana, which will be greatly benefited by its completion, having at present no facility of transportation to market. Its local business will alone give it a good support.

The residue of the line, under another organization, lying between Fort Wayne and Chicago, will be placed under contract for graduation and masonry early in the coming Spring, and will be completed speedily thereafter. The completion of this part of the line will make the Ohio and Indiana one of the best paying Roads in the West. Quite equal to the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, it will be much the shortest line from New York to Chicago. This line occupies a most favorable position, and will not probably have any material competition. The face of the country it traverses is such as to make the construction of the Road cheap, not over $14,045 per mile duly equipped. The Company have an available stock subscription of $1,325,000, most of which has been paid in and expended on the line. The loan is made to pay for the iron rails and to equip. The management of this Road is in good hands. Willis Merriman, Esq., of Ohio, is the President. The Directors are among the most respectable and efficient business men in that part of the country. Those interested may rest assured that the Road will be speedily and economically made.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

GERMAN EMIGRATION.—During 1852, there left the port of Bremen 839 vessels, with 49,561 passengers for the United States; of which number 10,077 came to Baltimore; 29,636 to New York; 18,116 to New Orleans; 1,028 to Philadelphia, and the balance to various other ports.

REAL ESTATE IN NEW YORK.—The New York Express publishes the following item, in illustration of the value of real estate in certain parts of that city:

The property at the corner of Broadway and Fulton street, noticed a short time since as having been leased for 21 years at the rate of $14,500 per annum, with a forfeiture of the improvements at the end of the lease, costing at least $30,000, was esteemed an enormous rate. The improvements have been planned, and leases granted on various apartments, yielding a rental of $32,000, and several rooms are yet unlet. The property, it is expected, will yield a net income of $20,000 per annum to the lessors.

THE WINTER IN EUROPE.—The past and present winters in Europe and America show that the remarkable features of the season on the one continent have a great similitude with those on the other. The severe winter of last year manifested itself simultaneously in Europe and America, and now in both hemispheres there is a correspondingly mild one—

Accounts from Riga, in Russia of 3d of January, mention that, in consequence of the mild weather, the port still remained open, and that a ship had just been chartered for London, a circumstance wholly unprecedented at this period of the year.

The weather in Paris is so mild, that the chesnut tree named after "the 20th of March," in the garden of the Tuileries, is nearly in leaf; in the garden of the Luxembourg, there are several rose trees in full bearing as in Spring, and at the Jardin des Plantes, some of the almond trees are in flower.

The weather in England has been of extraordinary high temperature for the season. The mean of December, as registered at Greenwich, was 46 deg. 7 min. Fahrenheit, and the thermometer only once descended below the freezing point. The average of the last forty years is only about 39 deg. 4 min. During the past year 1852, more rain fell then in any year of the past forty.

The following extract of a letter from Surinam appears in the *Demerara Colonist:*

"A few days since, the American brig Mermaid, from Cayenne for Boston, two days out, discovered three of the expatriated Frenchmen concealed on board. The Mermaid being a regular trader between Boston and Cayenne, the captain was apprehensive of difficulty in his return, should he take them to the United States, and therefore put into Surinam, where the French war steamer Voyageur was lying, and communicated with the United States Consul, who recommended the unfortunate individuals to remain on board the Mermaid. The captain of the Voyageur then demanded of the captain of the Mermaid that they should be delivered up to him, which was refused; and he immediately sailed for Cayenne, for instructions from the Governor. The steamer returned on the 29th inst., when the Mermaid had sailed, and the refugees had left, either in her or some other vessel for the United States."

THE ERICSSON ENGINE.—The editors of the New York Post state, as an evidence of their confidence in the new caloric motor, that they have contracted with Capt. Ericsson to furnish them with one of his engines for the use of their office. They add:

It is already in a state of considerable forwardness.—Patterns are prepared by Capt. Ericsson, and the machinery is making by Messrs. Hogg & Delamater. It is to have sufficient power to drive one of Hoe's rotary presses at the rate of 10,000 impressions an hour, and four job office presses, with a reserve force of two or three horse power, and yet it is to occupy only the space enclosed in cast iron box six feet square and between five and six feet high: It is to be finished and in operation by the middle of April. If it succeeds, of which, of course, we have no doubt, we shall feel proud of the distinction which will properly belong to the journal that first avails itself of such an important improvement. If it fails, we mean the world shall know it, and the reasons why, if we can ascertain them.

THE MADIAI.—Is little creditable to a portion of the foreign population of our country that they are disposed to defend the persecution of the Madiai who have been imprisoned at Florence for the crime of reading the Bible. It is more than discreditable in any free born American citizen to join in such defence. We notice that the leading Hunker Democratic paper in New York calls those who have interested themselves in defence of those unfortunate persons, "a band of fanatics," and says that the President has been "fooled," if he has made any appeal on their behalf. The same paper says:

"The Grand Duke will only laugh at the folly and impertinence of such an interference."

When such sentiments are avowed in this land of religious freedom, it is time for us to reflect upon the enormous influence which the foreign element has acquired in our government.—*Providence Journal.*

WHAT ARE YOUR INTENTIONS?—*Speak or Die!*—A thriving trader in Wisconsin, claiming the paternity of eleven daughters, greatly to the astonishment of his neighbors, succeeded in marrying them all off in six months. A neighbor of his, who had likewise several single daughters, called upon him to obtain the secret of his husband-obtaining success, when the latter informed him he had made it a rule, after a young man had paid his attention to one of his girls a fortnight, to call upon him with a revolver, and request him to choose between death and matrimony. "You can imagine," continued he, "which of the two they preferred."

PORK, FLOUR, AND WOOL.—The amount of Pork packed in this place for the last season is 450,000 lbs. The amount of flour made at the Monongahela Mills for the last year is 13,000 bbls. About 12,000 bbls, additional have been purchased by our merchants for home consumption and shipment—making altogether 25,000 bbls. as the amount of this market. The only dealer in wool last season was Alexander Wilson Esq. His purchases amounted to 125,000 lbs. Besides this amount, a considerable quantity was manufactured into goods at Walker's Woolen Factory.—*Mon. Repub.*

TESTIMONY OF AN INFIDEL RULED OUT.—The trial of Loving Prince, of Douglass, charged with the manslaughter of John L. Howard, was suddenly terminated at Worcester, Mass., a few days ago, by the ruling out of the dying declaration of the deceased, on the ground that he was an infidel.

A YANKEE has invented a new and cheap plan for boarding. One of the boarders mesmerizes the rest, and then eats a hearty meal, the mesmerized being satisfied from sympathy. One of the boarders having recovered, mesmerized the landlady on pay-day, and endeavored to settle for the whole company by paying for one, but it didn't work.

A SHIP LOAD OF WIVES.—An immense emigrant ship, called the "Caroline Chisholm," is about to sail from Southampton for Australia, with nine hundred young women of good character as emigrants.' Mrs. Chisholm, who has taken great interest in the emigration movements, will accompany them. The expectation is, that all these "gentle creatures" will be eagerly sought for in marriage by industrious and hardy miners, farmers, and shop-keepers.

The Montreal True Witness (Catholic) in a selected article on the threatened invasion of Great Britain by Louis Napoleon, makes use of the following loyal language: "Great Britain is the main stay of the enemies of God and Christ; she is drunk with the blood of martyrs; and in the approaching contest the powers of two hundred millions of Catholics throughout the world, will daily and hourly succeed for her defeat."

☞ Statement of the Affairs of the UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1852, being the second Annual Report:

Whole number of Policies outstanding December 31, 1852,		1072
Whole amount of Insurance thereon, with Bonus for 1851 and 1852	$1,067,517	
Amount of Fund reserved for Re-insurance, December 31, 1851,		$36,565 71
Less then Deferred Quarterly, &c.		
Payments since received,	6,524 38	
Less present value of Bonus of 1851, since paid in cash on demand,	1,283 83	
Less amount of Premiums since returned,	69 12	7,877 71
Amount received from Premiums,		$28,688 40
Interest and on Policies,		62,152 78
Amount Reserved and Received,		$90,841 18
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount paid for Losses,	$18,900 00	
Amount paid for re-insurance,	841 90	
Amount paid for Office Rents, Salaries, Stationery, Commissions, Postage, Advertising, State Taxes, Account Books, Examiners' Fees, &c.		15,070 24
		$34,812 14
Amount Reserved for Re-insurance, December 31, 1852,	356,029 04	
Amount of Capital	250,000 00	
Amount of Assets liable for Losses, January 1, 1853,		$306,029 04

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Bonds, Mortgages, and Loans on Real Estate,	$107,850 00
Stock Subscriptions, due on call,	
Loans on Stock and Policy collateral,	144,620 00
Amount Loaned at New Orleans Branch Office, on Collateral, well secured, paying eight per cent. legal interest,	14,581 81
Amount of Bank Stock,	3,000 00
Amount of Pennsylvania 6 per cent Loans,	1,975 00
Amount due from Agents for premiums,	1,745 50
Amount of Home Office Furniture and Branches,	3,000 00
Amount of Deferred Quarterly and Semi-Annual Payments,	6,220 81
Amount of Cash on hand, and in Bank temporarily,	9,444 34
	$306,029 04

GEORGE E. ARNOLD, Agent,
No. 74 Fourth st., Pittsburgh.
feb4:1w

☞ LECTURE.—Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, and Mechanics' Institute, Library, will deliver a Lecture before this Association, at LAFAYETTE HALL, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"The connexion of Commerce with Science and Religion." The principal portion of the Lecture will be devoted to the relations of Commerce and Religion.—Tickets of admission, 25 cents; to be had of the Directors, Lecture Committee, at the Book and Drug Stores, Hotels, Wm. M. Harsh's, Market and Third streets, and at the door.

HENRY WOODS, JNO. K. HOLMES,
W. H. KINCAID, JNO. M. KIRKPATRICK,
Lecture Committee.

☞ Doors open at 6½ o'clock.

☞ CLEAVER'S HONEY SOAPS, which attracted so much attention at the World's Fair, are now offered to the citizens of Pittsburgh and Alleghany Cities, at the Proprietors prices, wholesale and retail. This Soap is particularly adapted to those troubled with chapped hands in Winter.
J KIDD & CO., Agents.
No. 60 Wood street.
de21

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

☞ WINES, &c—Persons wishing to purchase FOREIGN WINES AND LIQUORS of all descriptions, pure as imported, can obtain them, at the lowest prices, at the Wine Store of
JACOB WEAVER, Jr.,
oct5 Market and Front streets.

Scrofula.

☞ IT is due to Kier's Petroleum to say that it has been known to completely eradicate every vestige 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, go 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, limiting the investigating physicians, as well as the suffering patient, to become acquainted with its merits.

☞ In having a dread of mixtures are assured that this medicine is purely natural, and its immediate vicinity, go to the bosom of the earth.

The following certificate is copied from a paper published at Syracuse, New York, and bears date August 8, 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 consulted the best medical advice without any 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 indolent 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.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.
aug25:lw

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 punctually attended and complied with, as all work is done under his own supervision.

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.
Successor to H. P. Nelson & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID BOX VICES,
PLATED SHOVELS, MATTOCKS, SPADES, HOES, PICKS, HARDES, &c.
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
Office No. 134, Water street, third door above Smithfield
☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured.
ov 22

JAMES P. TANNER.
WHOLESALE DEALER
IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c.,
NO. 55 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Between Third and Fourth.

☞ My stock embraces every variety and style of Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c., purchased direct from the Eastern Manufacturers, expressly for Spring and Summer sales, and will be sold at Eastern prices.—Please call and examine before buying. sep3

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

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, where for the holidays.
JOHN SHROBARD'S,
No. 319, Liberty street.
de22

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

H. D. KING, PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, SEC'Y.

OFFICE, 74 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES.

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

DIRECTORS:

King,	Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
m. Sprague,	S. M. Kier,
Samuel Jones,	Wm. Rinnham,
Robert Dunlap, Jr.,	John S. Dilworth,
R. Harbaugh,	Francis Sellers,
Edward Heseltine,	J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant,	Wm S. Hays,
	Isaac M. Pennock.

de22

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 charge made. Having one of the largest and best assorted Rooms in the country, constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as now practiced by the celebrated Rooms of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotypes, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed.

Rooms open and operating, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock at M. to 5 P. M. sep24

DAGUERREOTYPES
AT THE
NATIONAL GALLERY.

JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, corner of the Diamond and Market street, (opposite Wilson's drug store,) Pittsburgh.

Ladies and Gentlemen visiting Pittsburgh will find the Rooms at moderate prices, will please call at the above establishment, fitted up with very superior Rooms and Sky lights, arranged with such skill that the operator can take the most accurate for similes of the human form with all the expression of animated life, in all WEATHERS.

Engravings, Paintings, &c., accurately copied, and duplicates taken of original likenesses.

☞ Persons not required to take a picture, unless a perfect resemblance.

☞ Persons taken of sick and deceased persons in any part of the city, and operating from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M.

☞ Entrance to the Gallery.
feb2:dawlm:1y

☞ A meeting of the "MAINE LIQUOR LAW LEAGUE, OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY," will be held in the SECOND ASSOCIATE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of Virgin alley and Smithfield street, on TUESDAY EVENING, February 8th, at 7 o'clock. The friends of the cause are invited to attend.
JAMES S. RIDDLE, Esq., will address the meeting.
feb

☞ MERCHANDISE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION INSURED upon the most favorable terms against Loss or Damage by the Perils of Navigation, by Marine or Inland Transport, between Eastern Cities and all parts of the Mississippi Valley, and upon the Western Waters. FIRE RISKS also taken as usual, upon all kinds of Insurable Property, at moderate rates of Premium, by
GEORGE E. ARNOLD,
feb21m Agent for Pittsburgh and