PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 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.

"A SERMON FOR THE TIMES."

This is the title of a sermon preached in the Second Presbyterian Church of this city, on the 16th of September last, by Dr. ALEX. T. M'GILL, and published by request of a number of influential citizens. The text is from Psalm XI, 3: "If the foundation be destroyed, what can the righteous do?" The principal proposition deduced from the text is—"The efficiency and success of Christianity itself demands a condition of social life and public order, corresponding to its dictates." This proposition is elucidated and enforced by arguments drawn from Scripture, History, Observation and Reason. After guarding his proposition from misconception, the reverend orator describes its meaning in the following eloquent paragraph:

It means, that unless the public sentiment will cherish its honor and respect its institutions, after it has done everything to create and advance the public weal—unless the creature of its own benignity, the reflex result of its own heavenly power in redeeming men from the bonds of horrid cruelty and vile abjectness, will render the homage of a decent regard to the ordinations of this holy religion, its Sabbaths, its sanctuary, its visible, its ministry, its assemblies; its honesty, its justice, its charity, its temperance, and virtue of every kind—then its divinity is the forfeit; its candlestick is removed; it will never stay to work miracles for the State; the masses it had uplifted from debasement to the most perfect republic that was ever awakened to freedom and glory, crush like a baseless fabric, for the pillars of its land are taken away—at any period, the pillars of a carcase without a soul; for the salt of the earth has spent its savor in vain. If the world without, which it had evoked from darkness and confusion to light and beauty, and order, will rush back into chaos, it broods no longer on the face of that same abyss, to rescue or re-create the social fabric there, while there is any other spot on the face of the earth to be redeemed and adorned." It will not stay even to convert the souls of men, if public corruption, fraud, falsehood, profaneness, Sabbath-breaking, disobedience, drunkenness, debauchery, violence, and murder stalk unrestrained by "the powers that be." "If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do!"

Having maintained his proposition, at some length, in a most masterly manner, Dr. M'GILL enforced its practical application in the paragraph quoted below. We have given this portion of the sermon at length, because it is strictly adapted, and intended, for circumstances existing among us; and because we hail with pleasure this manly and christian effort to stem the tide of evil setting in amongst us, for the overthrow of that high-toned morality which existed among the original settlers of Western Pennsylvania, the maintenance of which is essential to the preservation of true religion and civil and religious liberty.

II. The practical importance of this doctrine is now easily apprehended, I trust, without particular enlargement.

It vindicates the honor of our holy religion.—When its enemies vauntingly ask, and its friends ignorantly why it is, that Christianity dies out like other religions, and lets even Pagan idolatry and Mohammedan delusion triumph, where it once prevailed with power—and advances so feebly, to fulfil its mission of redeeming and overspreading the earth, that after almost two thousand years of progress, half the globe is not yet won to its sway—we answer, by adducing this economy of *probation*, among peoples, which God has ordained, just as much as progress, to characterize its career.

It rebukes, also, the most pernicious maxim which could seize upon the American mind, and which, at last seems ariff ; ruinous—that politics and religion have nothing to do with each other—that they are to be entirely divorced, in this country—that, after all the Protestant religion has done to build and bestow the foundations of our unrivaled immunities, she is now to be dismissed, like Hagar, to the wilderness, with a loaf of bread and one bottle of water, to thirst or die, as she can—that the most, nevertheless, labor and pray for the family, just as before, and take all the blame of inefficiency, if the nation decline in manners, though she is hardly allowed to stay any longer even in the school house, to teach it manners—that her ministers must be poor at first, and kept poor to pinching all their lives—disfranchised, despised, and starved—deprived of straw, and yet made to furnish the full tale of brick—that she must be robbed even of her Sabbath, with the insulting plea, that it is for her own benefit; to fill her sanctuaries with hearers, forsooth, the *omnibus* must run—and that she is expected to live and remain, all the purer, for this treatment—all the more faithful, building while buffeted, supporting while trampled! Be not deceived; in the name of my supreme Master, who sits in the circle of the heavens to see, I tell this generation, that his religion will not endure these things—will not stay to be outraged, nor stand to guard the foundations for you, in the capacity of a slave! She asks no church establishment—no stalled stipendiary on the public bounty—but that you would save her from insult, and rude harm—that you would, through all the walks of life, and in all the avocations of society, in the counting-room, the work-shop, the forum, the legislative hall, on the judicial bench, and at the ballot-box, recognise her principles, and regard her honor as the apple of your eye.

Lean no more on *moral suasion* alone, of the pulpit and the press, to put down Sabbath-breaking, intemperance, and crime. It is time for you to *act*. There is a point of reflux, where inaction, on the part of the enlightened and convinced, will always break the wave of moral influence, and throw it back, in eddies and mockery, to wreck the dearest hope of wisdom and humanity. We have reached that point, in this community: and for the sake of moral power itself, we now conjure you to bestir the arm of strong authority. Never is our degraded nature, in its masses, managed for good, without the authority of law. Never can moral suasion do more than make good men enough to govern bad men, and impel them to restrain the lawless and disobedient by the hand of powerful enactment. Beyond the reach of moral suasion, there is always a conspiracy against the foundations of social order, sufficient to destroy them. At the verge of our utmost endeavor, to impress the multitude with argument and exhortation, we encounter a tumult of passion beyond, which we just quell by the enforcement of law, or it resists with violence enough to destroy, in a day, what persuasion has accomplished by the toil of many years.

Unless the friends of order now arise, to hold, by legal sanction, what has been attained in public sentiment, through years of arduous instruction and providential demonstration—unless the admitted worth of worship on "the Lord's day" be vindicated by the faithful execution of time honored laws—unless the universally conceded evils of intemperance be crushed by the force of statutory prohibition, rigorously administered—moral suasion, be assured, is broken on the wheel—her agony is over—her energies are spent upon you in vain—the rule of recoil curses your indulgence, and mocks your unavailing regrets—" wicked men and seducers wax worse and worse," until the very foundations of peace, safety and right, are torn away by the tyranny, which might have been bridled, in season, at your door.

On the other hand, let those who claim to be the righteous, do what their hands find to do, with all their might. For the sake of their country, as well as many another sake, let them labor to increase the power of religion; and for the sake of religion, let them labor to increase the virtue and order of the country. The secret of this dread reciprocity is in their hands, as they are both Christians and citizens. While they feel, and feel rightly, that the salvation of this country depends on the power and prevalence of true religion, let them also feel, that the power and prevalence of true religion depend on the kind of social life and public order, with which it has to deal: and that they are sinning against God and the cross of Jesus Christ, when they neglect their duty as members of society, and suffer ungodly men to monopolize and manage public concerns, all in their own way. Let them show to men, that the citizen and the Christian are no longer two, but one capacity, essentially connected, always inseparable, what God has joined together, and what man may not put asunder.

How much the present declension of public morals around us may be charged to the want of wakeful conscientiousness and faithful obedience on the part of Christian citizens, I tremble to estimate.

Where is the professor of Jesus at this day, who bears himself through the avenues of trade, the pleasures of social intercourse, and the purlieus of courts, legislatures, and conventions, as a living epistle "known and read of all men," to the honor of that adorable name, into which his own has been "buried by baptism," and bound by many a sacramental attestation, for this life, as well as that which is to come?—Search for those who honor God, with the badge of separation on his worship, on his own hallowed day, when the exchange is shut up, and the pursuit of business and journey of pleasure may still be considered indecent among us, and how few impress the world, with a bright and consistent example. How many of them travel on the Lord's day, in the urgency of business, which their own greed or indiscretion has made a present necessity upon them! How many of them are known to be God's people, until actually seen, at his visible board, when the weather permits, and the superior attractions of worldly interest allow them to be at home! How many a zealous advocate for temperance annuls the power of his influence on the maxim around him, by intemperance in things which they cannot reach, by the parade of his luxury, in eating and drinking, and dressing, and almost every indulgence to the flesh, but the intoxicating beverage, which he exapts, without the slightest denial of self! And when we look away from the places and the occasions, where the badge of Christianity is conventionally worn—when we pass from the Sabbath, the sanctuary, the temperate meeting, and the neighborhood, where the professor is restrained by circumstances and antecedents, and watch him at the political meeting, the court house, the capitol, the soiree, the watering places, for recreation in summer, the bartering places for speculation in winter—who is distinguished, uniformly, as "the righteous," indeed, striving always and in all places, and capacities, to convince the world, that the foundations of social order and public safety are especially conserved, by the distinctive followers of the Lord Jesus Christ?

No wonder the influence of religion on the multitude declines, when it refuses to go forth among them, beyond its own particular occasions and convenient times, with a garb for every day, and work for every place. No wonder its righteous can do nothing, as the foundations are breaking up, when they resign, in advance, the witnessing character, with which they are called to imbue every act and every word, in the engagements of human life. The only wonder is, that they are spared to work and witness at all: and let us be warned. "The night advances, wherein no man can work"—the night of death; the night of sickness and imbecile age: but this is not all—the night of desparate declension in the public morals, when even your faith, by the ordination of heaven, shall be nerveless in its slumber, the effete in its modesty. True indeed, we have our refuge, for the worst extremities; as the sequel of our text declares. "The lord is in his holy temple, the lord's throne is in heaven, his eyes behold, his eyelids try, the children of men," &c. But while we adoringly confide, let us remember, that to confide is mockery, unless we strive, with instant and intense devotion, to prevent the sad extremity, which make our best exertion powerless for good.

We rejoice to see the pusillanimous spirit existing in so great a measure among professing Christians, so ably rebuked, as is done by Dr. M'Gill, in the sermon above noticed. Professing Christians have weakly and shamefully given up the government of our cities, States and Nations, in a large degree, to those who do not acknowledge professionally the obligations of Christianity, and who are willing to make any compromise between its requirements and their own interests and appetites, or those of the beliefrayers or contemners of Christianity. Hence, some laws recognising Christian obligations have been repealed; others have become dead letters on the statute books, and others are openly or covertly assailed. If professing Christians, smarting under a sense of neglected duty, and the wrongs of an outraged morality, do attempt any reform, they act as if they felt an apology was necessary for their temerity in introducing the subject of Christian obligation as one of public concern! Away with such half-hearted, time-serving and truckling Christianity as this. If ours is a Christian nation, as we boast, let us see to it that Christianity is respected in its integrity and moral grandeur, and not made a mere puppet for outward show—a mere convenience for a troubled conscience, while we timely consent to see its precepts and its obligations, publicly and officially trampled in the dust.

It is a great truth, stated by Dr. M'Gill, that vital Christianity only lives among a people who honor, respect, and defend its obligations. The shadow may remain long after the substance has passed away. A nation may satisfy itself with dead forms and ostentatious professions, and call itself Christian, while not a semblance of the religion of Christ may remain to save it from utter rottenness. The world presents many such fearful spectacles of a degraded and perverted Christianity, attended by moral depravity, loss of liberty, physical and educational destitutions, and a social state little better than heathenism. Can we not profit by such examples, or shall we be ever coasting, and never come to the knowledge of the truth.

In a country governed by the people, as ours is, Christians are especially responsible for public morals, and for the amount of respect paid by public authorities to the obligations of Christianity. If Christians with one united voice, boldly, resolutely, and perseveringly *will it*, the Sabbath will be respected, drunkenness will be banished from the public gaze, vice will be surely and promptly punished, and be compelled to hide its deformities in the dark haunts of infamy. It will no longer with brazen, shameless face, jostle decency on the street.

One thing mentioned in the extract quoted above, of peculiar interest just now, is the resolute attempt of certain Omnibus proprietors to violate the sanctities of the Sabbath in such an open, defiant manner, as to render the example one of fearful danger. If this attempt is to succeed, the flood gate of Sabbath desecration will be opened, beyond the power of Christian influence among us to shut it. If a strong company, which has nearly a monopoly of all the Omnibus routes among us, and which is making large dividends for its stockholders, shall succeed in adding to their gains the profits of a violation of the Lord's day, who else shall be prevented from following his avocation, or seeking his pleasures or amusement? If the laws not sufficiently powerful to restrain or prove a violation of its manifest intentions, will public opinion sanction it, when it lays its hands upon less obtrusive and less dangerous violations?—The Supreme Court now has the matter under consideration, and we most devoutly pray that this high tribunal, which is set by the people for their defence against oppression and injuries, and the licentiousness of wicked men, may decide under a deep sense of the immense responsibilities which attach to their act. The influence of their decision will remain long after they have gone to a still more august tribunal, and as the works and influence of a man live after him, so may the influence which they set in motion by their decision follow them to the eternal world; in generations to come—whether for weal or woe, depends upon themselves.

☞ Our acknowledgements are due to Hon. Thos. M. Howe, for valuable public documents.

The *New York Herald* is declining, *so says the Tribune*. We should rejoice to see such a sure criterion of improving morals and public taste, for it is impossible to estimate the amount of mischief that paper has done since it first began to sow its poison broadcast upon the community. The Tribune says:

It is authoritatively stated by one of our contemporaries, that the founder and proprietor of The Satanic Press, is anxious to sell out that establishment and seek "fresh fields and pastures new" either in Philadelphia or Boston, where he is not so well known, nor so much the object of universal discontent as here. In either of these places, there is supposed to be a chance for him to build up a journal, while here he can do nothing but assist at the gradual decay of that with which his name and nature have so long been identified. For it is affirmed by well informed parties that *The Herald* is declining in circulation and profits, and there is no reason to doubt that its influence, which it has steadily exerted to corrupt and demoralize the public mind, is sinking towards its proper nullity. Under such circumstances it is only natural that the head manager of The Satanic should think of going away. We congratulate New-York on the prospect, and would hope that the individual in question might not only remove but reform, and begin new habits in his new locality.

INSPECTORS OF THE WESTERN PENITENTIARY.—On Saturday last the Supreme Court made quite a change in the Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary. They reappointed Col. McCandless and Gen. Moorhead, and in place of the rest of the old members, they appointed Samuel Jones, Body Patterson, and David Campbell, Esquires. Heretofore there has always been members of both parties in the board, but the proscriptive principle which now pervades the whole nation has reached the Supreme bench. Every member of the new board belongs to the Democratic party. Not one single Whig was spared! It is a singular spectacle to contemplate, to see one half of the voters of this nation and that composed of the most intelligent and business men, totally proscribed from any part or lot in the government.

THE GAP CLOSED.—We learn from the St Louis Republican that the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad is completed to Bloomington; the stages are dispensed with; and it is all Railroad between Alton and Chicago. This gives us a continuous railroad from this city to Alton, Illinois, by way of Chicago, and from Alton to St. Louis, a distance of only 20 miles, there is an uninterrupted communication by steamboat, the year round.

EARLY SNOW.—Yesterday was a cold and disagreeable day. Snow fell during the whole forenoon, and melted very slowly. Winter has given sure indications of its approach, and while our wealthy citizens draw around their bright fires, and enjoy the rich blessings of Providence, let them not forget, that the Poor we have always with us, and that the greatest luxury to a benevolent heart, is the luxury of giving.

For the Daily Pittsburg Gazette.

BALTIMORE AND THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELSVILLE RAILROAD.—The time has now arrived when Baltimore and her citizens should awake from the influence of the delusive ideas under which they have been laboring, in regard to the effect which the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Cumberland to Wheeling is to have upon the prosperity of their city.

The several years past, all disinterested persons who have taken pains to investigate the subject and who have not deceived themselves with fallacious theories in regard to the cost of working railroad lines of steep grades, and curves of short radius, have seen clearly and predicted that the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad west of Cumberland, (including as it does 38½ miles of grades varying from 100 feet to 116 feet to the mile), would be a failure, at least as a source of profit to the Company, and a competitor of other lines between the east and west.

What has been the result of extension? The Baltimore and Ohio road has now been in operation to Wheeling since the first of January last. According to the informal report recently made by the President Mr. Harrison, to the stockholders at their annual meeting, the working expenses of the road, since that time, have been 80 per cent. of the gross receipts, leaving only 20 per cent as net earnings. With so small a margin of profit what reasonable hope or belief deads can the stockholders have, of a dividend of one per cent to come, if ever! A comparison of the above mentioned report with the previous annual one, will also show, that the net earnings of the *whole* road of 380 miles have been much less than the net earnings of the road from Baltimore to Cumberland for an equal length of time previous to the opening of the entire line.

The inference from this is plainly deducible that the whole of the 20 per cent. net earnings above mentioned must have been made by that part of the road east of Cumberland; and not only so, but that the amount equal to the excess of net earnings before the road was opened west of Cumberland, over the net earnings after it was opened through to Wheeling, must have been absorbed to meet the *losses* on the business between Cumberland and Wheeling.

As it is clear then that no profit can be made on this road west of Cumberland, the only hope for dividends that the stockholders can have depends upon the increase of business upon the *paying* part of the road east of Cumberland.

The citizens of Baltimore and the stockholders of the B. & O. R. R. should now take hold of the Connellsville Railroad and give it a hearty and efficient support. In addition to the million of dollars already agreed to be guaranteed by the City of Baltimore, the citizens in their individual capacities, should subscribe at least one-half a million of dollars to the stock.

Such a subscription would secure the *more speedy* completion of the Pittsburg and Connellsville road and place both Baltimore and her great railroad in a position to command their proper share of the trade of the Ohio Valley and the great North West.

V.

Mr. Dornbush, of London, concludes his monthly Commercial Circular as follows:

"Political events during last week have greatly added to the agitation in the Corn trade, caused by the increasing reports of a deficient wheat crop, the spreading of the potato disease and the scarcity of ship-room. Town flour has advanced to 70 shillings per 280 pounds, now wheat to 80 shillings, with a rising discount approaching 5 per cent. A great excitement now pervades the corn trade—the probability of a war in the East, the prohibition of exporting grain from Egypt, the confirmed deficiency in the wheat crop in England, the spreading of the potato disease, the failing off in the foreign arrivals, (especially from the South of Europe,) the continued demand for France, Belgium and Holland—these were the principal exciting causes that again drove up prices of wheat variously from one shilling to six shillings per quarter in the leading provincial markets held last week.

Generally immediately after harvest, the tendency of prices is and remains downward till Christmas. This year the movement has been the reverse. Prices have been rising for some months past. At this moment there is no actual want of corn in any part of this quarter of the globe; many granaries, barns and rick yards are full to repletion, and in some sea-ports store room is wanting. The late rise in price, therefore, has not been caused by a present, but by a prospective scarcity of corn, founded on the presumption of a deficiency in the crops, the effects of which are expected to be felt as the season advances. The coming winter is likely to prove one of great hardship and privation. The prevailing opinion is still in favor of a further advance in prices, while the bulk of speculators continue buying and storing,' the tendency is likely to remain upward, probably till next spring. The presumable high range of prices during the next winter is likely to become, in the following spring, a great attraction in the importation of corn from distant supplies, in ordinary seasons, cannot be reached on account of the distance and high cost of carriage; next spring an accumulation of arrivals from all accessible parts of the world is not improbable; and the very cause which now contributes to raise the price by the withdrawal of stocks from sale, will, with the setting in of the downward tide of prices, tend to depress the value of corn with a force commensurate to the then eagerness of holders to dispose of their stocks. Now the rule is to buy; then the watchword will be to sell. *Next year may prove as dangerous and disastrous as 1847.*"

FIRES.—The fires are still on the run, and scaring the city. Some apprehension of danger is felt by our citizens, and we understand that many of them are turning out to help to arrest the progress of the flame. It raised nearly a quarter of a mile yesterday and last night.

The Democrat of last evening says: "A farmer who came in yesterday on the Grand River road, says the woods are on fire much of the way, as far as Northville, and that in the towns of Greenfield, Southfield, &c., the woods, swamps and marshes are burning in all directions. Passengers by the Pontiac Railroad represent the woods to be on fire most of the way to the Oaks. On the St. Clemens and Utica roads, (particularly on the latter,) the destruction is still more wide spread. A citizen who was out yesterday to witness the scene of the conflagration, says the people—men, women and children—are busy in removing wood, hay, and other combustibles from threatened neighborhoods, and fighting the flames in the fences."

We also learn that the fires on the Canada side of the river are still raging to a fearful extent, and a great amount of timber property is already destroyed. We have not ascertained the extent of damage to farms and crops, but the rumors afloat we presume it to be considerable.—*Detroit Tribune.*

ASSIDUITY OF A CHEVALIER D'INDUSTRIE.—The Albany Transcript records the doings of a Chevalier d'Industrie who answers to the name of F. Gustavus Perkins. He arrived in that city on the afternoon of Thursday of last week, and within three days thereafter picked a gentleman's pocket—took lodgings at a genteel boarding house—advertised for a wife, and gave audience to fifteen ladies, old and young, who believed themselves qualified to make him happy—accepted six of them, and received a gold ring from each as a pledge of her return to complete the nuptial arrangements—broke open his landlady's cupboard, and stole all her silver spoons—was detected in the act of rummaging a fellow boarder's trunk—got kicked out of doors—was pursued through the streets by a brother of one of the anxious applicants for matrimony, who swore to inflict summary vengence upon him—took refuge from his pursuer in a millinery shop—stole four pieces of satin ribon from his kind protectress, the bonnet maker—was met and recognized by another of the ladies with whom he had contracted a matrimonial alliance—was charged by the young lady with obtaining her heart and ring under false pretences, and was soundly thrashed by a big drayman, who volunteered as champion of the injured virgin. Next he obtained a lot of assorted hardware from a merchant, by representing himself as the partner of a mercantile firm in Chicago—took passage for Buffalo—was arrested in the cars at Utica, and taken back to Albany, where he underwent an examination and was consigned to the look-up. All, be it remembered, in three days.

AMAZON EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—From a letter to the New York Herald, dated Para, Sept. 14, it appears that one of the vessels (which one is not stated) of the Amazon Expedition, was nearly lost when approaching Para. When within twelve miles of her destination, the vessel was run upon a sharp ironstone reef, through the ignorance of the South American pilot, and would have gone to pieces had it not been for the exertions of the commander and crew. The pilot ran away when he got on shore.

A MAN GAIN.—Some few months since a suit was brought in the Keuton Circuit Court, by Sam Norris, (a man of color) against J. N. Patton, of Virginia, to establish his freedom. The circumstances, we learn, are about as follows:—Sam Norris has been living in Covington for several years, where he has married a free woman, and has several children. He was permitted by his master to hire his own time, paying him, through his agents, Withers & Co., of this city, his annual hire, which he always did promptly. About two years since, his master, Patton, came to Cincinnati and sent for Sam to visit him, which he did at the house of his agents, Withers & Co.; at which time the following agreement was made. Patton agreed to liberate Sam, or allow him to buy himself, by paying the sum of $400 within four years. In accordance with which agreement, Sam paid at that time $184, and has paid him since, $50 or $60 more. It was expressly understood that Patton was not to sell him during the four years. This part of the agreement Patton attempted to violate, to prevent which this suit was brought. The cause was decided on yesterday in favor of the defendent, and the suit dismissed by the Hon. Judge Dyer, in an able opinion, upon the following grounds:

1. That the statutes of Kentucky recognize only two ways of liberating slaves:—1st, by will; and 2d, by deed of emancipation.

2. That a slave, by law, is not able to enter into any contract.

3. That the fact of the agreement being entered into in Ohio, a free State, does not alter the law so long as the negro is still a slave.

4. That the contract, or agreement, was only executory between Sam and Patton, and the time fixed for his freedom was at a future day and contingent.

5. That so long as Sam was a slave, the master was entitled to his services, and the money received by him was, by law, considered his own.

The opinion was a very elaborate one, and, this being a suit of much interest, references were made by the Judge to all the authorities upon which his opinion was founded. In the conclusion of his opinion he remarks:—

"I am, therefore, compelled to give my effect to the agreement, because it was made in Ohio, and I feel compelled, understanding the law of this case as I do, to decide against the plainiff, at the same time looking upon it as a *great hardship and cruelty.*"

The case was ably urged by Messrs. Benton and Kinsey for Plaintiff, and Messrs. Menzies and Spillman for Defendent.

An appeal was prayed and granted. *Cin. Columbian.*

SHIP ASHORE.—The Packet Ship *Western World* Captain Mosher, from Liverpool for New York with about 600 passengers, is ashore on Squam Beach. No further particulars.

The *Western World* is a fine clip ship of 1854 tons register, built at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1849; owned by Messrs. D. & A. Kingsland & Co., of this city, and valued at $80,000, which is covered by insurances in Wall street.

P. S.—The *Western World* went ashore on Friday night near Squam Inlet. The latest accounts state that the passengers were all safe—vessel making no water, and that she would be got off. —*N. Y. Courier.*

THE SUGAR CROP.—*Le Messager*, of the parish of St. James, in its issue of Friday, says that a large number of sugar-houses are in full operation in that parish. Among those named is those of M. M. Chopin, Forstall and Theriot. The yield of cane of those estates is said to be very satisfactory, considering that the grinding season has not been considered somewhat early. The return thus far obtained gives good grounds for the hope that the sugar planter will again this year reap a handsome reward for his arduous and incessant labors. The *Messager* says we may now soon expect to see on the way to market the products of that parish, which neither in quantity nor in quality will be anything inferior to what it was in each of the last two years.—*N. O. Pic.*

Intelligence from Mississippi, indicates the probability that M'Rae, Democrat, will be elected Governor and that the Legislative majority will favor Jefferson Davis' re-election to the United States Senate.

In the case of Gilmore vs. the Hudson River Railroad Company, for damages for injury sustained by a collision of trains, the Jury have given the plaintiff $5,000 damages.

The man Smith, charged with murder of James Davis, escaped from the Tombs yesterday. He was brought from his cell for examination, and on returning was in the sole care of a man of very little physical strength; so, seeing the coast clear, he run.—*N. Y. Trib.*

The *Burlington Free Press* says that there was no coalition in the Vermont House in the election of Speaker, but that the Democrats in a body went over to the Free Soil candidate without any previous arrangement, for fear the Free Soilers would go over to the Whigs.

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Charles Norton.....Firm of Norton, Butler & Hoyt.
Charles Ely.....
Samuel Hoyt.....Firm of Boyd & Paul.
Richard W. Bell.....Firm of Bell, Smith & Pell.
Alfred S. Barnes.....Firm of A. S. Barnes & Co.
John D. Hopkins.....Firm of Hopkins & Co.
Lucius Hopkins.....Firm of Lockwood & Son.
Charles Hopkins.....Firm of Hopkins, Collins & Co.
Thomas Dunlap.....
James A. Dwight.....Firm of Brown, Ratmor & Dwight.
Isaac P. Frothingham, Firm of Frothingham, Newell & Co.
Daniel Ayres.....Firm of Swift, Ayres & Co.
Curtis Noble.....Firm of Noble & Co.
Edward J. Morse.....Firm of Orcutt & Noble.
Nathan H. Stockwell.....Firm of Worz & Drake.
Thomas Humphrey.....Firm of Gilbert, Humphrey & Co.
Wm. T. Hoopes.....Firm of Barney, Humphrey & Butler.
Rowland N. Barney.....Firm of Barney & Co. Dental Rooms.
Joseph Hoxie.....Firm of Wells, Fargo & Co.
George Peavey.....
.....Firm of George Peavey & Co.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Secretary. SIMEON L. LOOMIS, President.

☞ As a Spring and Summer Medicine, CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE stands pre-eminent above all others. Its singular and delicious action on the blood; its strengthening and vivifying influence; its action on the Liver; its tendency to drive all humors to the surface, thereby cleansing the system according to Nature's own method, and at the same time extraordinary good effects, and the number of cures testified to by many of the most respectable citizens of Richmond, Va., and elsewhere, must be conclusive evidence that there is nothing about it.

The trial of a single bottle will satisfy the most cool and deliberate.

☞ See advertisement in another column. oct18:im 8

☞ First Premium for best Silk Hat.—WILSON & SON, Fashionable Hatters, 91, Wood street, are now prepared to furnish their customers and the public, an assortment of Hats and Caps, which for beauty of finish, and prices, cannot be surpassed by any house in the city.

Particular attention is invited to our own manufacture of $3, $3.50 and $4.00 Hats. oct22-lmd&wR

AMOS LELAND & CO., 171 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STRAW GOODS,

consisting in part of

PANAMA, LEGHORN, SEWED, BRAID, CANTON AND PALM LEAF HATS;

English, Italian, Swiss and Silk Bonnets; ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

STRAW TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

By the Case.

Comprising one of the largest Stocks in the City, to which the attention of Cash and Time Buyers is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—HATTERS are particularly invited to call and examine our Stock, which is suited expressly to their trade, embracing all the new and fashionable styles of Goods. oct9-lmd

Third Annual Statement OF THE STATE MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Harrisburg, Pa. HARRISBURG, May 4, 1853.

Assets of the Company, May 1, '52.$320,016 51
Premiums rec'd to May 1, '53.....185,350 85
Interest rec'd on Loans.....916 19
Stationery and Office Furniture.....1,000 00
$508,283 55

Premiums cancelled.....$ 3,709 94
Loss, Expense, Commissions, Re-insurance, Returned Premiums, Stationery, Printing, &c.....17,901 81
$ 87,361 55

Capital Stock paid in and secured.....$258,318 70
Amount of resources liable for losses.....100,000 00
$358,318 70

Premium Notes.....$206,615 00
Bonds and Mortgages, Stocks, and other securities.....152,886 29
Cash on hand, or in hands of agents.....
Accrued bonds.....17,820 81
Office Furniture and Stationery.....1,000 00
$358,318 70

Amount of adjusted claims against the Company not yet due.....$ 5,000 00

DIRECTORS:

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
P. C. SHOWDWICK, Harrisburgh.
SAMUEL JONES, Philadelphia.
WM. WILKINS, Banker, Pittsburgh.
A. A. CARRICK, "
JOHN M. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
A. J. GILLET, Harrisburg.
S. T. JONES, "
ROBERT KLOTZ, Carbon county.

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, President.
A. J. GILLET, Secretary.

Will insure against perils of sea and inland navigation. Also, on merchandize in city or country, at terms, rates consistent with safety. Policies issued on dwelling houses either perpetually or for a term of years.

Branch Office, corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets
A. A. CARRICK, Attorney.

☞ We believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease which flesh is heir to. KIER'S PETROLEUM or ROCK OIL, put up as it flows, from the great laboratory, concealed deep in the bowels of Mother Earth, is, without doubt, one of the greatest of these remedies. Read the following testimony, given by a grateful parent:

PLEASANT VALLEY, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1853.

Mr. S. M. KIER—Sir: I have sold all your Petroleum or Rock Oil, some two months past, and have been looking for your agent to get a further supply. I could have sold some dozen more. We have found the Oil very excellent in FEVER and DYSENTERY, by administering at the time your agent was here. We have tried it with the ague; I gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours gave the second, and the fits stopped, and she recovered immediately. It is also an extraordinary remedy for piles and inflamed eyes, Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, and Rheumatism, and for the Piles, some have been cured of long standing.

Yours, with respect, ISAAC BIDELOW.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.

(Papers advertising Petroleum please copy.)

☞ Assignee's Notice.—The undersigned Assignees of EDWARD HAZELTON, hereby notify all persons indebted to said Hazelton, to call and make payment, and all persons having claims against him, will please present them for settlement.

The store will be kept open to sell out the stock of goods on hand about 60 days from this date, where W. H. Kincaid, one of the Assignees will be found.

REUBEN MILLER, Jr.,
GEORGE A. BERRY,
WM. H. KINCAID,
Assignees.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 18, 1853. 4wd

A Card.—Since the Proprietors' recent laboratory enlargements have allowed him to supply his numerous orders for Lyon's Katharion, he has also introduced some new Chemical affinities which adds still to the high character of this immensely popular article for Curling, Beautifying, preserving and Restoring the Hair. Let those now use,

Who never used before,
And those who always used,
Now use the more.

The price is still 25 cts., in large bottles, and may be had at my Store in the United States. D. S. Barnes, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, New York. oct8-1m

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers, G. Fraser; Benj. Page, Jr., Fleming & Bro., and Braun & Reiter. [oct19

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 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 most spacious and best arranged Side and Skylights ever constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as now practiced by the celebrated Rooks, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to offer for the future, pictures of the most perfect resistance, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed.

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

☞ We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL," to be found upon the fourth page.

☞ F. Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger.—This Essence is a preparation of unusual excellence. An ordinary diarrhœa, incipient cholera, in short, in all cases of prostration of the digestive functions, it is of inestimable value. During the prevalence of the epidemic cholera and summer complaints of children, it is peculiarly efficacious; no family or individual should be without it.

CAUTION—Be sure to get the genuine Essence, which is prepared only by F. BROWN, at his Drug and Chemical Store, north-east corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the respectable apothecaries in the States; and, in Pittsburgh, by Benj. Page, Jr., B. A. Fahnestock & Co., Dr. E. Smith, Lemuel Wilcox & Co., J. Schoemaker & Co.

In Allegheny City by H. P. Schwartz and Lee A. Beckhaus & Co. oct18

Why will you Suffer,

HEADACHE, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Debility, Loss of Appetite, or any disease arising from a disordered state of the Stomach or Liver, [illegible] consistent with safety? Publish [illegible] on dwelling houses, either perpetually or for a term of years.

Branch Office, corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets
A. A. CARRICK, Attorney.

☞ A Good Comparison.—The Rev. Wm. Nast, all well known Methodist Clergyman, residing at Naples, draws the following amusing but apt comparison between Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and a forest:

"A ferret when placed at the entrance of a rat hole, entering its aperture, travels along the passage, seizes upon the rat, exterminates his existence, and draws the animal's defunct carcass to the light. And in like manner have I found Dr. M'Lane's American Vermifuge to operate upon worms, those dreadful and dangerous tormentors of children. This remedy, like the ferret, enters the aperture of the mouth, travels down the gullet, hunts round the stomach, lays hold of the worms, shakes the life out of the reptiles, sweeps clean their den, and carries their carcasses without the system. This, at least, has been the effect of the Vermifuge upon my children."

A neighbor of Mr. Roulatt, Mr. John Briggs, adopts the calls of the reverend certifier, thus both giving their most unequivocal approval of this great people, after having witnessed the operation upon their own children. Let others try it, and be satisfied.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'