PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1853.

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

☞ PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.—An 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 issue on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 6 o'clock, on Saturday.

THE WAR QUESTION.—The news by the *Arctic* confirms our view in relation to the prospects of War. We still adhere to the opinion that hostilities have actually taken place, an account of which will probably reach us by the next arrival.

The state of affairs, as we deduce them from the account brought by the Niagara and the Arctic, is about this—that on the 4th of October Prince Gortschakoff received a formal summons from Omar Pacha to evacuate the territories of the Sultan, but any intimation was at the same time conveyed to him that if he required instructions from St. Petersburg, a further delay of fifteen days would be accorded before the actual commencement of hostilities. This would delay operations until the 24th inst, provided no reply was received; but a despatch from Vienna, of the 17th, says that Gortschakoff has replied to the summons of the Pacha, that he will neither make war, conclude peace, nor evacuate the Principalities. The end of the specified time when the Turkish declaration of war went into effect was much less than fifteen days, and was not probably more than four or five days. It is asserted, however, on what foundation does not appear, that the Turkish commander has orders not to attempt to cross the Danube at present, and as Gortschakoff will not fight unless compelled to, the inference in peace circles is, that no fighting will take place at present, and that the diplomatists will yet contrive to hatch up a peace. This inference is very improbable. It will be extremely difficult to prevent hostilities between forces lining the opposite banks of a stream, both eager for the fray, in the face of an actual declaration of war by one of the parties. Omar Pacha may not cross the Danube with his forces, for this would risk the loss of the Turkish army, but there is no doubt he will find means to annoy the enemy in some way, and thus commence a skirmishing warfare, which will tend to increase the animosity on both sides, and provoke a general engagement.—Peace is out of the question for Turkey, while Russia holds on to the Principalities, and now that they have been formally *annexed* to the Russian Empire, Nicholas assuredly will not give them up. We cannot, therefore, see any chance for peace, unless men have wholly changed their characters, and nations can play a game of folly which would disgrace half-grown children. Turkey has been violently robbed of two of her Provinces, and she is threatened with the loss of her National existence. Nothing remains for her but abject submission to the Autocrat of the North, or an appeal to the arbitration of the sword. She must fight, or perish dishonored as a nation—she may perish if she fights, but it will be with her face to the foe, and with a manly declaration of her rights. The Sultan has declared that he desired to settle the difficulty peacably; but as his ancestors had gained their Empire by the sword, the Turks would perish in its support,—or if fate ordained that this country should fall to another master, they would quit Europe as they entered it—sword in hand. We believe he will keep good his word.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—We copy a communication to the North American in reference to this road, which we can endorse for its accuracy from our own knowledge. No similar enterprise in the country has better verified the calculations and predictions of its friends. Its business at the present moment is only limited by its means of transportation, which are too small for the immense work pressing upon the road. Active measures have been taken to remedy this defect, when the importance of the route will be more fully developed.

Some reference is made to the late collision, which called forth a great deal of unjust and unguarded animadversions upon the Chief Superintendent. Mr. ROBERTS is a high-minded and sensitive man, and preferred to suffer in silence, rather than make any defence to the attacks of persons who seized the opportunity to vist their spleen upon him for acts of his administration which they disapproved of, which were eminently impartial and just. An investigation of the collision resulted in a unanimous approval of his course by the Board, and every candid and unprejudiced person who has taken the trouble to investigate the matter, has come to the conclusion that no man can be more prudent and careful for the safety of the lives of passengers, and of those of the employees of the company, than is Mr. ROBERTS. We make these remarks as an act of justice and friendship for a gentleman whose unquestioned skill and experience as a Civil Engineer, and a Railroad Superintendent, is only equalled by his high moral character and gentlemanly qualities.

The North American introduces the letter above referred to, by the following remarks:

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO RAILROAD.—We publish, on our first page, an interesting letter, giving an account of the very flourishing condition of the above named road. Its management has been distinguished for great skill, energy and judgment, and has, very naturally, resulted in securing to the enterprise the highest possible measure of success. It would be wise in the Directors of other similar improvements to give their attention to the intelligent and vigorous administration which has been attended by so much gratifying and creditable prosperity in the affairs of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and to endeavor, as far as may be in their power, to emulate so worthy an example.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN ON THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—By reference to the advertisement of the company, the public will see that a change has been made in the hour of departure of the evening train of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, which will be at forty-five minutes after 4 o'clock, P. M., instead of half past five, as heretofore. No other change has been made. The new time goes into effect today.

WESTERN RAILROAD SECURITIES.—The promptness with which Western Railroads meet the interest on the bonds issued for their construction by the companies themselves, or by counties and cities, has done much to impart confidence to their holders. This confidence is not misplaced. All well located, and judiciously managed, western Railroads will always pay ample dividends on the investment, and also enable the Managers to lay by a sinking fund, for improvements and repairs. We find the following notice in the *New York Tribune*, in regard to the payment of interest on some Western Roads, which shows the standing they possess in that market:

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co, give notice, in another column, of the payment at their office on and after the 1st November, proximo, of the semi-annual coupons, falling due on that day, of the Bonds of the cities of Cleveland, (Ohio) and Madison, (Indiana,) Madison and Indianapolis; Scioto and Hocking Valley, Indiana Central, Wilmington and Manchester, (S. C.,) and the Martinsville and Franklin, (Ind.) Railroad Company; also *the Bonds of the County of Allegheny and city of Pittsburgh, issued to the Allegheny Valley Railroad.*

These have all promptly provided their several amounts of interest, in anticipation of its maturity, which fact is worthy of notice at the present time, when we are apt to question the strength and ability of Railroad and other kindred securities. The truth is that the Bonds of completed and productive Western Railroads, and of the cities and counties of the West issued for the construction of these great trunk lines, are among the most reliable investments known to the market. They are based on the immense products of their several localities, are largely productive and are increasing in that product of 25 to 50 per cent annually.

At a time such as we have just passed through there is a morbid tendency in the mind to doubt the stability and safety of almost every security, but it requires only a knowledge of the immense resources and products of the country, to convince the mind that there can be nothing more reliable than well-located and well managed railroad property.

Money matters were much easier at the close of last week in New York. Most stocks had recovered materially from the depression they experienced the week preceding. The *Tribune* of Saturday, has the following encouraging remarks in relation to all good railroad bonds:

Notwithstanding the stringency in the money market, and the attempts of certain writers for the Press to create a panic in railroad securities, we discovered, upon inquiry, that there is still a market to some extent for good railroad bonds. The disinterested efforts of the bears have not succeeded in convincing capitalists that such securities have all at one become entirely valueless. We know of negotiations, within three weeks, of at least two millions of bonds, including $500,000 of one road, and $850,000 of another. The sales were, in nearly every case, of well established roads, completed, and nearly completed. New projects meet with no better favor than before, and it is labor lost to attempt such negotiations, unless parties are prepared to pay such shaves as no respectable road ought to pay.

PASTORAL ADDRESS

Of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church

A triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, concluded its sessions, extending through three weeks, at New York, on Thursday last. The transactions and proceedings of this Supreme judicatory have been very interesting, and highly important to the growing and influential Christian Church which it represented. All the proceedings were marked with great harmony and Christian fellowship, and with a seal for the cause of our common Christianity indicative of a lively state of piety and ardent devotion to the service of God. Protestantism, we feel assured, has no firmer and abler friends and defenders, than the Protestant Episcopal Church, although a portion of the public have been inadvertently led to a contrary conclusion, from certain painful defections of some ministers and members of the church, and from the influence of some imprudent and over-zealous adherents of high church principles. As a whole, we consider the church soundly and thoroughly Protestant, and as occupying a most important influential position in the ranks of American Protestant churches.

On the last day of the session an eloquent and instructive Pastoral Address was delivered by the Bishops to their "Brethren of the Clergy and Laity." The whole of it is too long for our columns, but we cannot deny our readers the pleasure of reading the interesting extracts found below, which we give with the more satisfaction as they defend the church from the charge of a tendency to Romanism which has been unjustly alleged against her.

The opening portions of the address are devoted to a notice of the Bishops who have died during the last three years, and of those who have within that time been inducted into the Episcopal office. It then proceeds as follows:

In melancholy contrast with these accessions to the Episcopate, we have to record a most extraordinary instance of defection and consequent deposition from that sacred office.

Full evidence having been adduced that Levi Silliman Ives, D. D., LL. D., late Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, had, in violation of his oath of consecration, abandoned his Diocese and the duties of his office, and had submitted himself to the authority of the Bishop of Rome, he was on the 14th day of October, inst., by the unanimous voice of the Bishops assembled in General Convention, canonically deposed from the office of Bishop in the Church of God, and the sentence of deposition was duly pronounced on the same day by the presiding Bishop in St. John's Church, New York, in presence of both houses of the Convention.

We earnestly hope that the record of this deposition may conclude the list of apostates to the Romish communion. For several years past our branch of the Church of Christ, as well as the parent Church of England, has been harassed by the advocacy of doctrines, and of ceremonial observances, leading in the same direction. The movement was commenced under the imposing counsels of learned and pious men, but possessed of more fancy and feeling than of sound judgment and discretion. It has been continued mainly by men of similar characteristics; men whose prurient imaginations required the gratifications of an imposing ceremonial in religion, and whose morbid yearnings after the greater holiness, led them to seek for it in the asceticism of the Church of Rome.

There can be but little doubt that they are now, in most cases, painfully sensible of their delusion. We may, therefore, justly pity their condition, though we must sternly condemn the disingenuousness which has generally marked the course of their defection, at the same time deploring the scandal which they have brought upon our Communion, and the unhappy controversies within its bosom of which they have been the occasion.

The agitations which have thus disturbed the peace of the Church within the last ten years have been most deplorable in their consequences Brethren in the bonds of the Church, who should have lived together in harmony and love, and whose only strife should have been who should do most for the elucidation and extension of their common faith, have learned to look upon each other with distrust; to doubt each other's sincerity; to aggravate each other's supposed errors; to ascribe to each other's opinions consequences which the holders of those opinions would utterly disavow; and thus, instead of regarding them merely as illogical reasoners, they have learned to brand them as corrupt in doctrine.

The Church Press, too, and especially its periodical press, has had its share in this uncharitable work. We have no desire, indeed, to curb the legitimate freedom of the Press; but we would rejoice to see a self-restraint exercised in regard to its bitterness and its licentiousness.—We are aware that important truths are sometimes elicited, and more frequently sustained by free discussion. But we deplore the exhibition of all uncharitable feeling, and the use of all censoriousness of language. If in the good Providence of God the time shall have arrived for quieting the distractions in the Church, and for the restoration of peace and harmony among her members, we would earnestly invoke the cooperation of the Press, in promoting so auspicious a consummation.

The principles of sound churchmanship have no inherent tendency to Romanism, or to the opposite extreme. As they are deduced from the Holy Scriptures, and exhibited in the Articles, Liturgy and Prayer-Book, they stand in happy equilibrium. It is only when one doctrine or office is magnified at the expense of the rest, that the equilibrium is destroyed. The tendencies to error and to extremes lie in part in the different constitutions of men; in the diversities of their tempers, education and prejudice, and not in the system of Christianity itself. Some men rest upon the doctrinal soundness of their religion; others on its practical developments. Some are disposed greatly to magnify the efficacy of the Sacraments; others have been equally inclined to depreciate their efficacy. The only remedy for all these extremes is to receive and hold the doctrines of Scripture, and their summary in the Prayer-Book, in due proportion, and not to magnify one doctrine or precept at the expense of another.

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Instead, then, of spending our strength in unprofitable disputes about words, which only gender strife, it were better to devote our energies to the explanation of the great and fundamental doctrines of the Gospel, and to the enforcing of their saving efficacy on the hearts and consciences of men. The lamentable fall of our first parents, and the natural corruptness of all their descendants; the way of salvation, devised by infinite wisdom, through the mediation and sacrifice of Jesus Christ; the necessity of a sincere acceptance for all our sins; of a lively faith in the atoning sacrifice of Christ; of an active obedience to all the divine commands; the necessity and efficacy of the Holy Sacraments as means of grace; the indwelling influence of the Holy Spirit, for the sanctifying of our hearts, and the renewing our natures; these are themes which may well call forth the warmest affections of our hearts, and the best energies of our minds, and which, instead of gendering bitterness and strife, are calculated to fill the heart with the purest Christian charity. This is a work in which all may co-operate with hearty zeal—in which all may assist in building up the Church in the most holy faith. But the world around us is pervaded by forms of error, against which nothing but active controversy can be successful. It should be a controversy, however, dictated and modified by love. On the one hand we behold an all-grasping Romanism, which gives no quarter, allows no truce, but demands an unconditional submission. On the other hand are various forms of error, still pervaded, more or less, by the true spirit of Christianity, but constantly breaking into fragments, and steadily tending to latitudinarianism and infidelity. Amid these erratic tendencies, the best hopes of Christianity are centered in the Church of England, and in the Protestant Church of the United States.

The spread of Romanism in this country is inevitable—not much, indeed, by proselytism, but by immigration. A few romantic and sentimental minds may be captivated by its imposing ceremonial and specious claims to holy living but the hollowness of its pretensions, and the imposing parade of its impostures, cannot stand the scrutiny of an enlightened public opinion In the most Roman Catholic countries, there is probably, a wide spread infidelity among the more intelligent classes of the community. They regard with contempt the impostures which the ignorant eagerly receive. The Roman Catholic religion, too, wears a very different aspect in Italy, Spain, and Portugal from that which it exhibits in this country. Superstitions and mummeries there pass unquestioned, which in this country would not impose upon the credulity of its most ignorant devotees. The remission of several hundred years of the pains of purgatory by the dropping of a few shillings, and repeating a few *ones* and *paters* at the shrine of some supposed saint, which is so frequently advertised in the countries referred to, would hardly impose upon the most ignorant Romanist in this land of free opinions

The wonderful immigration of Roman Catholics to this country is often looked upon with alarm by the friends of other religious institutions. Who knows but it is the way designed by Infinite Wisdom for their reformation? We would hope that Romanism cannot withstand even the popular influences of our country. Besotted ignorance cannot long prevail in a land of free schools. Servile superstition must gradually decline in a land of free inquiry. Priestcraft and imposture cannot long flourish in a land of newspapers. It should seem to be our wisdom, therefore, as well as our duty, to treat our less favored brethren with kind consideration—to improve their temporal condition—to enlighten their minds, and to afford them the full benefit of all our free institutions. Under their own organization they can hardly fail gradually to emasculate themselves from the thraldom which has been imposed upon them in times of ignorance and imposture. There can be little doubt that, from the very circumstances of their position, they will be making rapid advances towards a more intelligent and purer faith; and it is hardly probable that more than a century or two can elapse before, by a gradual progress, they will relieve themselves from those superstitions and corruptions of the dark ages, which, in a parent Church, were thrown off by a more sudden revolution. We may be too sanguine in these anticipations, but it is certainly a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

There is, however, one saddening reflection connected with this anticipated change. It is greatly to be feared that the first reflection will be attended with a widespread infidelity. When men first find that they have been deceived in their religious faith, they are prone to come to the hasty conclusion that there is no truth in religion itself; and if they find that their clergy have been privy to their deception, they will be in danger of regarding the sacred ministry as an imposture.

Brethren of the Clergy and of the Laity: In concluding this address, we beg leave to call your particular attention to the condition of the Church as it is exhibited in the reports from the several Dioceses. In these reports we find much to encourage us, and much to stimulate our future exertions. A commendable degree of harmony, and an earnest spirit seem generally to prevail in all our Dioceses. The great want of the Church seems to be a more adequate supply of clergy and of candidates for holy orders. Coming as you do, brethren, from every portion of the Church, and acquainted with her necessities, it is to be expected that this matter should occupy your serious deliberations. The resolutions you have sent us, recommending a more adequate support of the clergy, and the devising of measures for the increase of their members, may well challenge our most earnest attention. We commend the subject to the paramount consideration of all our Dioceses; and we are prepared devoutly to unite with you in prayers to the great Head of the Church, that He would raise up and send forth a more abundant supply of laborers into the vineyard. In separating, brethren, (many of us never to meet again in this world,) let us earnestly pray for each other's welfare, and for the peace and prosperity of the Church of Christ. The Bishops in parting, give you their fervent Benediction.

The peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God, and of his Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord; and may the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, be among you, and remain with you always.—Amen.

CAPTAIN HENNINGSEN'S OPINION OF THE ABILITY OF TURKEY TO SUSTAIN A WAR.—A meeting of the "Ingraham Committee" took place in New York last week, at which a constitution was adopted and a permanent organisation formed, called the "Society of Universal Democracy," the object of which is, "to propagate every where, and in every possible way, the principles of Universal Democracy."

Several gentlemen of mark attended the meeting, and took part in its deliberations, most of them of foreign extraction. Among the Americans were Hon. John P. Hale, and our clever young townsman, Wm. J. Rose, Esq. A letter from Captain C. F. HENNINGSEN, who visited this city with Gov. Kossuth, as his Secretary, was read. The letter is long, able and instructive. We take the following synopsis of it from the *New York Tribune:*

For the most favorable view of Turkey and her power to resist and repel invasion, our readers are referred to the letter of Mr. HENNINGSEN to the Secretary of the Society of Universal Democratic Republicanism, which we publish in another part of this paper Mr. Henningsen is a high authority on this subject, and his statement must have weight in forming the conclusions of the public mind. With rare capacity to judge, especially with regard to military affairs and resources, he speaks of Turkey and her people as much travel and long study have presented them to his view. He shows that the Moslems are more numerous in European Turkey than either of the Christian races, taken separately, and better liked by each of them than either of the others; that they are yet a vigorous and manly people, capable of holding their own against any equal odds; that their condition is now in every respect far superior to what it was at the time of the last war with Russia; that their army is not only large, well disciplined, well provided and effective, but is backed up by resources and volunteers, such as no other government can command; that they have no debt and are not exhausted by taxation; and that there is no Power in Europe which can enter upon a defensive war with such chances of success. In short, Mr. Henningsen brings forward substantially the views with which the readers of Mr. Urquhart's writings on Turkey are acquainted, adding them to the results of his own observations and the weight of his own name. It is to be hoped, that in the struggle which now seems imminent, the Turks may justify these opinions. Every generous heart in Christendom would exult to see them alone driving the Russians back across the Pruth. But we say frankly that we cannot bring ourselves to such sanguine convictions, nor to such faith in the vitality and youthful vigor of the Moslem Empire. The truth most probably lies midway between these who proclaim it to be in the last stage of decay, and those who, like Mr. Henningsen, hold it up as very rich in the elements of defensive power.

KENNEDY'S BANK NOTE REVIEW for November is upon our table. Besides its usual full information upon money affairs it contains a fac-simile of the "Uncadilla" counterfeit, large numbers of which are in circulation.

According to a statement in the New York Times, compiled from the records at Washington, the total home valuation of the Cotton exported from the various ports of the United States up to June 30th, 1853, was $109,646,357, against $87,965,782 up to the same period in 1852, showing an increase of $21,680,625.—This will go a great way towards liquidating the increased importations of foreign goods.

PROSCRIPTION.—Gen. Pierce, when in the U. S. Senate, made a speech on political proscription for opinion's sake, of which the following is an abstract:

"There is but one sensible, practicable rule on this subject If the discretion of the office holders will not observe it, let them feel the effect of it.

"It is this: when a public officer neglects the duties of his office for political purposes, prostitutes it for political ends, or in any way abuses the trust confided to him, to promote the objects of a party, *he should be removed*; and so far as I know, my party yield to that principle their cordial assent. But when you transcend this, you assail the public officer in the free and unembarrassed exercise of his inalienable rights, secured to him by the Constitution *as a man and a citizen.*"

In the case of Collector Bronson, the President has plainly violated this "sensible, practicable rule."

By private advices from the Sandwich Islands, we learn that the question of commencing negotiations for the cession of the sovereignty of the Islands to the United States, upon such conditions as will secure to the Islanders all their property, is being generally discussed by the foreign residents in the Islands. It is the opinion of our correspondent that the general desire for such a cession will operate upon the mind of the King and Chiefs. The representatives of Great Britain and France are very much disturbed at this state of facts. Accordingly, on August 30, they asked an audience of the King and Privy Council "for the purpose of expressing their sentiments respecting some occurrences which they conceive deeply involved in the sovereignty of the King and the independence of the Islands" This land been granted, to take place after the date of our dispatches. If these representatives speak lightly of American sympathy, and so forth, it is supposed there will result a state of feeling which will drive the King to an immediate application to President Pierce Very possibly the question of annexing the Islands may be brought before the next Congress.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Images of Saints are seen in every Russian house; but in houses of ill-repute the law requires them to be *veiled.*

Correspondence of the N. American & U. S. Gazette.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 25th, 1853.

The increase of business upon the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad has been beyond the capacity of the equipment in use upon the line.—Although twelve new locomotives were ordered by the Board some months ago, it has not been practicable to obtain them soon enough for the demands of the business. The equipment in use was adequate to earn about sixty thousand dollars per month in regular work, but, by extraordinary exertions, the earnings in September were made to exceed eighty thousand dollars, and in the first three weeks of October the passenger receipts were nearly six thousand dollars more than ever before in the same space of time. During the last three months the number of passengers carried has averaged thirteen hundred and eighty *per day*; and more than seventeen thousand have been carried in the last two weeks.

For some time past the only limit of the freight business has been the ability of the engines and cars to transport it; and the preference necessarily given to through freight has been the cause of some complaints on the part of local transporters. The efforts made by the Superintendent to bring the wheat of the country though which the road runs to Pittsburg and Philadelphia, instead of having it go by Massillon to Cleveland, have been eminently successful.

One concern engaged in the trade has offered to give the road the carrying of two thousand bushels of wheat per day, or an average of that amount, every day for the next six months — The new Pearl Mill now in operation at the railroad depot in Allegheny City, is able to grind five hundred barrels of flour per day, and its flour is of the very best quality. A large part of the wheat of the Massillon region now passes through that town in the cars, and comes directly on to Pittsburgh, and is shipped in the shape of either wheat or flour to Philadelphia. The natural consequence of this state of things, is, that those whose interests are promoted by it, praise the policy of the Company and the management of the road; while those whose local interests are injuriously affected by the diversion of trade into new channels, are unceasing in their attacks on the Company and its officers.

The large receipts of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for some months past, have been in a great measure due to the fact that the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad has given it a good route to the West during the continuance of low water on the Ohio river. The passenger receipts on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 187 miles long, have been larger than those of the whole Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Baltimore to Wheeling, 380 miles long; while one is a cheap, and the other a very costly line.

Extensive arrangements have been made for travelling passengers through from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to the principal towns in the West. Passengers are carried from Cresline to Pittsburgh in seven hours, and from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh in about fourteen hours. A large part of the Northwestern travel, which formerly went from Pittsburg through Cleveland, now goes by Mansfield to Detroit, Toledo, and Chicago. A passenger can go from Pittsburgh, by Mansfield, to Toledo, in five hours and a half hours, and to Chicago in less than twenty-three hours.

The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad has been managed with a remarkable degree of regularity and safety, for a long single track road, which has necessarily been run with numerous trains and at high speeds. Until within the last three months the road has been overloaded with too much work for its equipment, the trains rarely varied more than five minutes in the time of their arrival, and great efforts have always been made to make the connections regularly. The necessity of doubling the track on parts of the line having become evident, the Board have ordered its commencement, and the work on the miles of it are now nearly completed; besides which a large addition to the equipment of the line has been ordered.

Of the hundreds of thousands of passengers who have been carried upon the road since it was first opened, no regular passenger in a passenger car has ever been killed by any accident — There are numerous parties in Ohio who are interested in the northern, or New York and Erie, route, and who are eager to exaggerate such accidents or delays as may occur on the central route through Pennsylvania. If their statements are to be credited, the route through Pittsburgh to Philadelphia is open to nearly every objection that can be made to railroads or their management. Those persons, however, who hold stock in the Pennsylvania, or the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads, would be very glad to exchange it for stock in the New York and Erie, or Baltimore and Ohio roads. A collision which occurred upon the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad about three weeks ago, has been a subject of much misrepresentation. It was the only similar occurrence that ever happened upon the line, and no person was killed. The Superintendent, Mr. S. W. Roberts, requested the Board to make a special investigation into the circumstances, which was done, and resulted in his being exonerated by a unanimous vote of the Directors. The primary cause of the accident was incorrect telegraphic information communicated to the Superintendent by the conductor, and such a result cannot again occur.

The two persons hurt were both in places where they were positively prohibited from being by the rules of the road; one being in the baggage car, and the other standing upon the platform of it. The preliminary steps have already been taken for the construction of a double track upon that part of the line where the accident happened. PITTSBURGH

REJECTION OF FORREST BY THE SARDINIAN GOVERNMENT.—According to all accounts, the Sardinian Government has rejected Forrest—appointed Consul to Genoa by the present Cabinet—on the ground that he was a revolutionist, and co-associate of Mazzini in the recent revolutionary movement in the peninsula. We have reason to believe that the Spanish government will reject, for precisely similar reasons, the appointment of Mr. Soule, as American Minister to Madrid; and no should not at all be surprised if the Neapolitan government were to reject Robert Dale Owen, on account of his socialistic and extreme opinions, as developed during his career in this country. A curious question and discussion may spring up from these rejections, which will lead to some strange and remarkable developements hereafter.

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ WE DIRECT the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "MORSE'S INVIGORATING COMPOUND," to be found upon the fourth page.

☞ SEE HELVETIA AND LAFAYETTE GOLD Mining Company, New York column. sp13:2m

☞ First Premium for best Silk Hat — WILSON & SON, Fashionable Hatters, 91, Wood street, are now prepared to exhibit their assortment 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 $2, $3.50 and $4.00 Hats. oc22-4mdawS

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. oct24-4md

Third Annual Statement OF THE STATE MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Harrisburg. HARRISBURG, May 1, 1853.

Assets of the Company, May 1, '52, $206,015 51
Premiums rec'd to May 1, 1853 ..... 135,250 56
Interest rec'd on Loans 916 19
Stationery and Office Furniture 1,000 00
$346,183 26
Premiums cancelled ..... $ 2,399 94
Do. terminated 7,162 81
Losses, Expenses, Commissions, on Insurance, Returned Premiums, Stationery, Printing, &c. 77,901 81
$ 87,864 56
Capital Stock, paid in and secured $258,318 70
Amount of resources liable for losses 100,000 00
$358,318 70

ASSETS:
Premium Notes $206,615 60
Bonds and Mortgages, Stocks, and other securities 132,885 29
Cash on hand, or in hands of agents 17,820 81
Office Furniture and Stationery 1,000 00
$358,318 70

Amount of adjusted claims against the Company not yet due ..... $ 8,000 00

DIRECTORS:
JOHN F. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
P. C. SEDWICK, Harrisburg;
SAMUEL JONES, Philadelphia;
A. WILKINS, Banker, Pittsburgh;
A. A. GARRISH;
JOHN S. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
A. J. GILLET, Harrisburg;
S. T. JOHNS;
ROBERT KLOTZ, Carbon county;
JOHN J. RUTHERFORD, President.
A. A. GILLET, Secretary.

Insures against perils of sea and inland navigation; also, against casualties in city or country, at lowest rates either perpetually or for a term of years.

Offices in the Exchange, corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets. oct17

☞ F. Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger—This Essence is a preparation of unusual excellence, in ordinary diarrhœa, incipient fluxes, 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 specifically efficacious; no family or individual should be without it. Very possibly the question of annexing the Islands may be brought before the next Congress. Prepared only by F. BROWN, at his Drug and Chemical Store, northeast corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the respectable apothecaries in the States; and, in Pittsburgh, by Saml. Page, Jr., B. A. Fahnestock & Co., Dr. S. Smith, Lemual Wilcox & Co., J. Schoonmaker & Co.

In Allegheny City by H. P. Schwartz and Lee & Beckham & Co. sa28tdec

Assignee's Notice.—The undersigned Assignees of EDWARD HEAZELTON, hereby notify all persons indebted to said Heazelton, 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. 4w

A. H. HOLMES & BRO., MANUFACTURERS OF SOLID BOX VICES, SLEDGES, PICKS, MATTOCKS, CROWBARS, &c., TIMBER SCREW, BRIDGE BOLTS, CAR BOLTS, WASHERS, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND HEMP SCREWS, PITTSBURGH.

Office 25 Wood st., between 1st and 2nd. All kinds of blacksmith work for Bridges, &c., done at the shortest notice and at the lowest prices.

☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured. sp20

☞ MRS. S. E. CARGO, fashionable DRESS Maker and Milliner, No. 76 Fourth street, second story. All work entrusted will be executed with neatness and dispatch. sp15

☞ BURKE & BARNES' SAFES—Here is the kind of testimony as to the value of our SAFES, upon which we can confidently rest the reputation of our work. We have already published several certificates, proving that Safes made for our regular and ordinary sales, and sold abroad, have been subjected to the SEVEREST TESTS IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, and preserved their contents totally free from damage. The following is another proof of the same inconvertable character:—

$10,000 WORTH OF BOOKS AND PAPERS SAVED WITH A $40 SAFE:

ALBION, ERIE COUNTY, PA.,
November 12, 1852.

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs: Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time. I could say, in regard to your Safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I tested the one I bought of you last fall, on the morning of the 10th of June last—my store building being burned to ashes. It was built of wood and brick—a large three story building. My Safe was in it at the time of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large amount of oil. It was a very hot fire. My notes and book accounts that were in the Safe, amounted to about Two Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was not a single paper injured; and further, I would advise any person who is doing business, to lose no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c., and get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one. Yours, truly,

JOHN CLARKE.

☞ Oakland Property for Sale—This Property is situated about one half mile from the city line, fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue. It is ornamented with Fruit Trees of the choicest kinds, many of them in full bearing. Also an abundance of Grape, Strawberry, Currant, Gooseberry, &c., &c. There is a two story frame House, together with convenient out houses on it. For ease of access and pleasantness of location, the property cannot be surpassed. It contains a little over 6 acres. I will sell the whole together, or divide it to suit purchasers.

THOS. J. CAMPBELL,
No. 119 Water street.

HENRY H. COLLINS, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH, AND PRODUCE GENERALLY, No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

O'CONNOR, BROTHER & CO., BANKERS AND INSURANCE DEALERS, No. 16 WOOD STREET, One door from First street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Buy and sell Par and Current Funds Sight and time Exchange, Coin, Stocks, Eastern and Western Time Bills, and Promissory Notes. Interest 6 per cent. on Time Deposites of Par and Current Money; and, Insure Fire and Marine Policies for the *Etna Insurance Company* (cash Capital $170,000) and *Royal Insurance Co* (capital $10,000,000). aug16

CHARLES E. LOOMIS, STOCK AND BILL BROKER. Notes, Bonds, Mortgages &c., Negotiated. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS. Offices over R. Jones & Co., corner Wood and Fourth streets. jal8

R. C. LOOMIS, (Of the late firm of M'Curdy & Loomis,) WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES, 59 Wood street, Pittsburgh. jeodly53

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

R. D. KING, President.
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, Sec'y.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

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

☞ Policies issued here or thereafter by FIRE Ass. against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.

DIRECTORS:

R. D. King,	Wm. Lathrop, Jr.
Wm. Bagaley,	R. M. Riggs,
Samuel Ross,	Wm. Shaubert,
Robert Donald, Jr.	John S. Dilworth,
C. Herbaugh,	Oliver Ross,
Edward Heazelton,	J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Brown,	Wm. S. Hays.

JOHN T. LOGAN, President. ROBT. J. KENNEDY, Secretary.
PHILIP WILSON, Treasurer. EDWARD GREGG, Actuary.

REMOVAL. LOGAN, WILSON & CO. IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. &c. Have removed to their new and extensive store, No. 62 Wood street, four doors above the Mansion House, where their customers, and merchants generally, are invited to an examination of the most complete assortment offered in this city. febl7

JOHN FLEMING, COCHRAN FLEMING. FLEMING BROTHERS, (SUCCESSORS TO REID & CO.) WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh. ☞ Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills. febl7

JAMES P. TANNER, WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, AND LEATHER, No. 56 Wood street, Pittsburgh, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

☞ My stock consists of upwards of 2500 CASES, embracing every variety and style of BOOTS, SHOES and BONNETS, purchased direct from New England manufacturers, adapted expressly for *PALL and WINTER SALES*, and will be sold at satisfactory prices—superior to any heretofore exhibited in Philadelphia and New York. Purchasers will please call and examine before buying. Also, NEW YORK SOLE LEATHER. 1jy29

DAGUERREOTYPES AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen who desire to obtain lifelike likenesses at moderate prices, will please call at the above established Gallery, fitted up with every superior Sky and Skylight, arranged with such skill, that the operator can take the most accurate for shadow of the humblest form with all the expression of animated life, in all weather.

Engravings, Paintings, &c., accurately copied, and duplicates of any size, at the same low rates.

☞ Persons not required to take a picture, unless a perfect resemblance is in use. Sometimes! less than a dollar! Remember the place, Diamond. Daguerreotypes taken and exported to any part of the country, and operating from S. A. Jackson's Gallery, Pittsburgh. Entrance in the Diamond. sa6-1mdaw

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 arranged Side and Skylights ever constructed for the purp