# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 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 an 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 3 o'clock, on Saturday

NEW PAPER.—"THE CRUSADER" is the title of a new "Anti-Jesuitical weekly paper," just issued in New York, by C. F. LUCCHI DE CASALI, as sole editor and publisher; and having as contributors, Father Alexander Gavazzi, and V. Gajani, L. D. The latter was member of the Popular Assembly during the Republic of Rome, in 1849. The price is $2 per annum. The platform of the paper is announced as follows:

"Incessant war against the system of the papacy.

"Religious and civil freedom at home and abroad.

"No persecutions nor inquisitions for diversity of opinions.

"The maintenance of PUBLIC SCHOOLS at any sacrifice.

"Protection to American citizens abroad, and their rights respected in whatever country they may be.

"Equal rights to naturalized and native citizens.

"The prohibition to Catholic bishops of holding in their hands the monopoly of church-property."

The Prospectus says:—

"We shall battle incessantly against the religion and system of the individual who, calling himself at once God and King, priest and ruler, in order to maintain his temporal dominion, has caused, in this civilized age, the slaughter of fifteen thousand Italians, besides the many other thousands groaning in dungeons and in exile.—The religion which is a trade—the church which is a nest of corruption and vices—is not ours.—Ours is the true religion of Christ, with its eternal virtues; love, charity, and human freedom; our temple is that of the living God, where there is no tribunal of Italian, besides the many other thousands groaning in dungeons and in exile.—The religion which is a trade—the church which is a nest of corruption and vices—is not ours.—Ours is the true religion of Christ, with its eternal virtues; love, charity, and human freedom; our temple is that of the living God, where there is no tribunal of Inquisition, no stake for the burning of Father Gavazzi, and the articles of "*Ex Eco d'Italia*," having been echoed by the free press of Sardinia, contributed no doubt to the quite unexpected decision of Pius IX. This is a good lesson for the Pope and his minions; and it would be well, for the sake of truth and liberty, that the Papal Government went among us, one by one, the whole seventy-two cardinals, to promise to write their life faithfully, without any extra charge.

☞ The following description of the late "consecration" of the new Bishops, in New York, by the "Crusader," will be read with interest:

A CONSECRATION AND A DIS-CONSECRATION, OR TWO SIDES TO A PICTURE.—Last Sunday witnessed in our city a magnificent spectacle—a great display—three Roman Catholic Bishops received —what! the Holy Ghost! from whom? from Monsignore Gaetano Bedini!! Saint Patrick's Cathedral, a magnificently ornamented structure, was the theatre; sub-deacons, priests, deacons, bishops elect, bishops assistant, and His Grace, Gaetano Bedini, Nuncio of His Holiness Pius IX., to Brazil, and Envoy Extraordinary (most extraordinary) of the same infallible Holiness to the United States—were the performers. There was not wanting a fine orchestra, nor its theatrical star, Signorina Stefanone—prima donna of the Italian opera; and the admission was very low, only one dollar! There were flowers, lights, candles lighted, the tinkling of bells, the flashing and rustling of vestments spangled with gold and silver, the chanting of the choir, the transubstantiation (though no one KNEW how it became what it must be faith) of bread into God. For all this the charge was certainly low—only One Dollar! There was a long sermon from His Grace of New York, eloquent and beautiful, and powerfully argumentive; *save in one little link.*—We know the logical axiom "any chain is just as strong as its weakest link" Let the rest be admissible, but this one weak, and the chain snaps. Yes, my Lord Hughes! there must be one faith, one shepherd, and one fold; there must be unity in the essentials of religion; without it the world is a wilderness, and man a soulless, hopeless wanderer through it. But why, my Lord of the Church, send us to Rome for our faith, and give us the blood-stained Pius for a shepherd? All men are liars; God alone is true; and our faith rests on Him alone; and our shepherd is He only, in whom, of all that ever bore flesh, faith and hope can be reposed.

But "*back to our theme!*" The elect approached the priest of the Holy Spirit, Monsignor Bedini; and he questioned them on their faith, and received quite satisfactory answers, no doubt, and administered to them an oath, in all likelihood much more satisfactory to the Prince of the Roman States, than to any who have the welfare of this Republic at heart. He blessed their mitres, their crosiers, their rings, anointed their heads with holy oil, and sent them forth as successors of the Apostles to preach the truth to all the world. Such was the consecration.

And now let us look at the other side. Four years ago, on the 8th of August, 1849, an Italian patriot was shot by a file of Austrian soldiers at Bologna, in Italy. He was a Barnabite monk—to him was an Italian. Young, learned, skilled in the arts, a poet, an orator, a man of blameless life, devout, simple-hearted, beloved by all; he fell under the bullets of those whose office shed tears over the duty he was obliged to perform. His grave was condemned to dishonor, but unseen hands strewed it with flowers, at the risk of offending those whose anger was death. He had been taken a prisoner of war, but was, against all rule, condemned to die, and under the eyes of his mother. But, before he died, the consecration should be removed from his hands, and the skin *was scraped off them!*—Who enforced his death? The same Monsignor Bedini; the representative amongst us, of the Vicar of Christ on earth! Such was the the discrepancy.

It is rather reasonable after all; he that gives can also take away.

As appertaining to the consecration business, we take one further extract from this spicy paper, relating to the *oath* taken by the Bishops on the occasion. Nearly all the papers of the country, and ours among the rest, have published the oath given out to have been one used. The "Crusader" makes the following statement:

THE FORM OF OATH TAKEN BY ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.—It appears that the oath taken in St. Patrick's church, New York, on Sunday last, by the three newly-consecrated bishops, was totally altered from the true oath as given in the *Pontificale Romanum*, published in 1845, under the authority of Pope Gregory XVI.

The forged translation, as published on Monday by the daily press of this city, was handed to the reporters by order of Archbishop Hughes, with the apparent intention of deceiving and misleading the American people. Why did his lordship not give to the press and the world the oath in English, *in extenso?* Why did he not? He knows, and everybody else will see, who reads the preceding oath with care, why he did not.—It is ugly business, this binding bishops by oath, in this country of religious liberty, to persecute heretics, that is, Protestants, and all others who are not Roman Catholics.

We give the translation of the true oath, and leave our readers to judge whether this country can expect any good from these mitred emissaries of Rome.

FORM OF THE OATH.

I, N., elect of the church of N., from henceforth will be *faithful* and obedient to St. Peter the Apostle, and to the holy Roman church, and to our Lord, the Lord N., Pope N., and to his successors, canonically coming in. *I will neither advise, consent, nor do anything that they may lose life or member, or that their persons may be seized, or hands anywise laid upon them, or any injuries offered to them, under any pretence whatsoever. The counsel which they shall intrust me withal, by themselves, their messengers, or letters, I will not knowingly reveal to any, to their prejudice.* I will help them defend and keep the Roman Papacy, *and the royalties of St Peter*, saving my order against all men. *The Legate of the Apostolic See, going and coming, I will honorably treat and help in his necessities.* The rights, honors, privileges, and authority of the holy Roman church, of our Lord the Pope, and his aforesaid successors, I will endeavor to preserve, defend, increase, and advance. *I will not be in any counsel, action, or treaty, in which shall be plotted against our said Lord, and the said Romish church, anything to the hurt or prejudice of their persons, right, honor, state or power; and if I shall know any such thing to be treated or agitated by any whatsoever, I will hinder it to my power; and as soon as I can will signify it to our said Lord, or to some other, by whom it may come to his knowledge.* The rules of the Holy Fathers, the apostolic decrees, ordinances or *disposals, reservations, provisions*, and mandates, I will observe with all my might, and cause to be observed by others. *Heretics*, schismatics, and rebels to our said Lord, or his aforesaid successors, I will to my power persecute and oppose. I will come to a council when I am called, unless I be hindered by a canonical impediment. I will, by myself in person, visit the threshold of the Apostles every three years, and give an account to our Lord, and his aforesaid successors, of all my pastoral office, and of all things anywise belonging to the state of my church, to the discipline of my clergy and people, and lastly, to the salvation of souls committed to my trust; and will, in like manner, humbly receive and diligently execute the apostolic commands. And if I be detained by a lawful impediment, I will perform all the things aforesaid by a certain messenger hereto specially empowered, a member of my chapter, or some other in ecclesiastical dignity, or else having a personage; or, in default of these, *or in default of one of the clergy* (of the diocese,) by some other secular or regular priest of approved integrity and religion, and fully instructed in all things above mentioned. *And such impediment I will make out by law ful proofs to be transmitted by the aforesaid messenger to the cardinal proponent of the holy Roman church in the Congregation of the Sacred Council.* The possessions belonging to my table I will never sell, nor give away, nor mortgage, nor grant anew in fee, nor anywise alienate; no, not even with the consent of the chapter of my church, without consulting the Roman Pontiff. And if I shall make any alienation, I will thereby incur the penalties contained in a certain constitution put forth about this matter. So help me God, and these holy Gospels of God.

MONEY MATTERS.—We learn from the Buffalo papers that Lucius H. Pratt is the name of the forwarding house that failed there on Saturday. His liabilities are stated at over $200,000. An assignment has been made. His connection with the Pratt Bank of Buffalo carries that concern along with him.

The Cleveland Forest City says that the "Hasilton Bank after exhausting the $200,000 due from the. C. & P. Railroad, which is good, there will be $150,000 outstanding. Dwight drew $350,000 out of the bank and invested it in Illinois railroad speculation. This "stopped" his bank, and bursted its boiler."

We give in another column from the Buffalo Commercial, the particulars of the failure of the Patchin Bank. It was one of the State Stock and Real Estate Banks of New York, and will probably be able, eventually, to redeem its circulation in full.

The Cleveland papers report the failure of the Merchants' Bank of Buffalo. This was not included in the list we gave yesterday.

With regard to the Owego (N. Y.) Bank the New York Times of Monday says:

Various rumors of Country Bank failures have grown out of the suspension of Mr. Henry Dwight, Jr., of this City. The Bank of Owego was prematurely reported broke in one of the Bank-Note Lists on Friday afternoon, and the statement copied in a morning paper, and, although contradicted, it led to the refusal of the notes by part of the City Bankers. The Bank of Owego is a safety Fund concern, with a capital of $200,000, and a reported surplus of $70,000. The involvements with Mr. Dwight, we have heard, are about $130,000. The Bank, on his failure, immediately changed its redemption agency to the Metropolitan Bank.

The notes of the Farmers' Joint Stock Company, Canada, are worthless. It was a Shinplaster concern from the beginning.

The Cleveland Forest City says:

Erie and Kalamazoo, Michigan, reported "open by the board." A dispatch from the Cashier, received here last night, denies the report of this failure, and claims they are stronger than ever. That may be true, and yet they may be unworthy of public confidence any longer. The Lewis County Bank is marked doubtful by the Cleveland Bankers. We would caution the public to stand from under. The Masonic County Bank, which is said to be a Wild Cat, with a charter that permits it to discount at pleasure.

The Chatauqua Bank is also reported failed, and so believed here by the knowing ones.

A Merchant informed us last evening that a rumor prevailed on the River, of the failure of the Clinton Bank at Columbus, that its notes were refused, and that it had probably followed the Massillon Bank.

All these Banks hold wild cat charters—are without scrutiny, and unlimited in their privileges to issue paper. They, belong to the free-booter class, ready to blow up on the first favorable opportunity. The regularly chartered banks which have gone into business since 1845, are believed to be perfectly sound and abundantly secured by stocks and reserved funds.

CUBA.—The Fillibuster Press of the East continues to harp upon what it calls an attempt of Great Britain to "Africanize Cuba" by promoting the ultimate abolition of slavery there. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, thinks that the scheme on foot is "not so much for the Africanization of Cuba as for its Americanization."

This is the true state of the case. All the disturbance which is now making over a pretended European scheme to abolish slavery in Cuba is designed to divert attention from the purposes or those whose whole aim is to secure the annexation of Cuba to the United States.

REBELLIOUS.—The *Steubenville's Union*, a democratic paper, edited by Hon. Andrew Stuart, a member elect of the next Congress, speaks thus contumaciously of Caleb Cushing and his effort to "crush out" the opinions of his fellow citizens:

Caleb Cushing is supposed to have acted with the democratic party for something over five years, and is of course sufficiently qualified to sit as a judge of democratic orthodoxy. Then the folks about Washington shall have got through with the opinions of those democrats in New York, Vermont, Massachusetts and Mississippi, who have undertaken to judge what policy is best for them to pursue, we have a question which we desire to have considered in Cabinet council. How long must a man be out of the Whig ranks before it becomes right and proper in him to read out of the democratic church those who belonged to it before he was born? We have seen that five years is sufficient. But a less time will do. We suggest a year or six months. It is important that the time should be definitely fixed, in order that new converts may not be restrained by modesty from exercising their rights. When the opinions of the democrats in the States we have named have been put through the crushing mill we hope time will be taken to lay down "the law of the Administration" upon the important point we have specified.

We clip the following article from the Philadelphia North American. On inquiry we learn the wool alluded to was purchased by Von Bonnhorst & Murphy, wool dealers of this city, from Wm. Hall, Esq., of Robinson township, in this county, who is entitled to the credit of producing the finest wool in the world, as our friends are of being the purchasers of the same:

AMERICAN WOOL.—Peter A. Browne, of Philadelphia, in a communication to the Richmond, (Va.) Whig, asserts that he can show that "as fine fleece can be produced in the United States as in any part of the world." He says that he has in his possession wool grown in Allegheny county, Penna. by Wm. Hall, which measures from 1-2186 to 1 2500 part of an inch, while the finest wool in the collection sent to him by the King of Prussia, and the finest among the specimens sent to him by the King of Saxony measure 1-2186. Mr. Browne denies the correctness of the decision on this subject at the London Crystal Palace Exhibition, and produces facts to shew that the jury on wool did injustice to the specimens of American wool exhibited.—*North American.*

THE CASE OF MARTIN KOSZTA.—A letter from Smyrna, dated October 5th, published in the Frankfort Journal, and copied into the N. York papers, gives the following account of the present aspect of this affair:

"KOSZTA is still in the French hospital, and his affair has assumed a new appearance. The Consul of the United States has declared to the Consul General of Austria that Koszta was either Austrian or American; that if an Austrian, he ought to be given up to Austria, but if an American he could as a free man go or stay where he pleased. The Consul added that he had no orders to receive from the American Embassy at Constantinople, but solely from his Government. In consequence he refused to receive and send off M. Koszta.

"Mr. BROWN, Secretary of the American Legation at Constantinople, then demanded from M. PICHON, Consul of France, that Kosrta should be given up; but M. Pichon refused, saying that he only undertook to give up Kosrta to one of the parties with the consent of the Cabinets of Austria and the United States. Mr. Brown thereupon obtained from the Ambassador at Constantinople an order addressed to M. Pichon to give up Kosrta, even without the consent of the Consul of the United States. But M. Pichon would not execute the order, saying that he was under an engagement to the Consuls of Austria and the United States. Kosrta, on his side declared that under the circumstances he would not quit his prison. Mr. Brown accordingly returned to Constantinople without having obtained any thing, and the affair, far from being arranged, tends to become more complicated."

FAILURE OF THE BANK OF MASSILON.—This Bank has for years sustained the reputation of being judiciously and honestly managed. It has passed through trying times, when many other institutions of like nature have failed, and bill holders had been taught to look upon a note issued by the Bank of Massilon as worth its face in gold. Notwithstanding its good name, and its enviable credit, it has been seen that the announcement by lightning of the failure of one broker in New York, hermetically seals up the vaults of this Bank and closes its doors

There is a great wrong somewhere, and the question is asked why this is so? It is not a satisfactory answer to say that this broken Wall street broker owned a great portion of the stock of the Bank, and when he failed, of course the Bank must wind up, for there need not necessarily be such intimate connection between the two as to involve both in the same crash.

There is, therefore, but one solution to this mysterious sympathy between the rural districts of Stark county and the stock jobbing, gambling atmosphere of New York. The entire funds of the Bank have been monopolised by one man.

The Bank of Massilon of course had its array of officers, its President, Cashier, and full Board of Directors; its accounts have been kept with exactness; the directors have had their weekly meetings and declared its semi-annual dividends, and the poor blinded public has little dreamed that all this formality has been observed inside a mere shell, that all this goodly outside was but a cover for the heartless scheme of fraud. But so it must be. The officers of this one man Bank have known where its funds were, they must have been aware of the least jar to the credit of the man who owned it, which involves in a serious loss the innocent, credulous bill holders, who, looking upon the miserable farce of Bank government as a genuine reality, had salted down the promises to pay issued by these *dummies*. What excuse have the nominal managers of this skeleton institution to render to the honest, hard-working farmers of Ohio for the fraud perpetrated upon them? Do they say that the Bank belonged to Mr. Dwight, and like any other man he has a right to do what he may like with his own? This answer is not satisfactory. The public have extended confidence to the Board of Directors and the corps of Officers, in the full belief that the affairs of that Bank would be managed faithfully and honestly for the joint benefit of its stock-holders and the public, and the absorption of the funds of that Bank by one man, so completely that its credit rested on the uneasy wave of Wall street, was an outrage and a fraud.

It is a stretch of credulity to suppose that a dozen men of character could be found, to lend themselves to such uses, to be stuffed with straw and moved as puppets, to do the bidding of a stock broker. No matter what the reputation or credit of the debtor may have been, these Bank officials have been recreant to their trust in permitting any one man thus to plunge his hands into its vault We hope the names of the managers of the Bank of Massilon may be published, that Ohio may know who these men are, to whom Mr. Dwight can say "go, and he goeth, and come and he cometh."

We wish the *mystery* of banking could be exploded; that perfect security to the bill holder by a deposit of Federal or State stocks would be the only requirement, and then an explosion would be comparatively harmless, and free from panic or apprehension.—*Cleveland Herald.*

THE POOR OF NEW YORK.—The sanitary condition of the poor in the city of New York is attracting the attention of the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor," a committee of which have made a report, based upon the results of their investigations. The report describes the grievances of high rents and crowded tenements to which the poor are subjected, and the deteriorating effects of that condition on their social and moral character. Their tenements are found to yield at least fifteen per cent. income, after deducting last rents and charges; while the better class of buildings, occupied by the middle and wealthy classes scarcely average more than six or seven per cent. Underground dwellings are particularly noticed in the report. As the results of an official investigation made three years ago, it appeared that 18,646 persons were crowded together in 3,742 cellars, of which about one-half had only one room, and the number of occupants averaged over five to each basement. Since that time the number of basements thus occupied has increased so that it is now believed that the cellar population of New York exceeds that of Liverpool, where the duration of life is fifteen years less than the average of Great Britain. Recent extensive examinations show that neither these tenements nor their inmates have improved of late years, and that moral degradation and a frightful curtailment of human life are inevitable under such circumstances. The report takes strong ground against this practice. Several important foreign cities are mentioned which are erecting stringent rules respecting it. Berlin, for example, has forbidden all cellars to be let as dwellings by an ordinance adopted the present year. The construction of any dwelling room less than eight feet in height is also forbidden. The system of rebuilding, prevailing in many parts of New York, is particularly condemned as subjecting the laboring classes to merciless exactions from capricious and unprincipled landlords, and capitalists are urged to take a philanthropic view of the subject, and erect such tenements as the present condition of the poor demands.

PATCHIN BANK SUSPENDED.—We have great regret in announcing the suspension of the Patchin Bank. This unfortunate and unlooked for event is understood to have been brought about by large advances to the Buffalo and New York City Railroad Company, whose affairs, under the extreme pressure of the money market, have, for the time, become somewhat embarrassed. The President and principal owner of the Bank, Mr. Patchin, is also President of the Road, and having felt the deepest interest for the success of this important and valuable public improvement, has been induced to assume liabilities, which pending the present difficulty of disposing of its bonds and securities, has resulted in the discredit of the bank. But the bills of the bank are abundantly secured with the Banking Department, and there is little doubt that the private fortune of Mr. Patchin, which it is understood will be devoted to the object, will protect depositors and creditors from ultimate loss.

It may be proper to add, that the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, which is one of the most important part of the New York and Erie Railroad line, is entirely completed and thoroughly equipped, and is now doing a business which affords ample evidence of an ability to meet all its engagements.—*Buffalo Com Adv.*

THE CABINET IN A TRANSLUCID STATE.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald furnishes these speculations:

—"I have good reason to believe that a scheme is fermenting in his mind, the explosion of which will astonish people, and scatter the Van Burenites to the four winds of heaven. What would Marcy say if he were told that General Pierce has written a private letter to Charles O'Conor, explaining to him that he was surrounded by difficulties, and for the present could not know how to act nor could regard himself as his own master; begging him not to identify him with certain measures of Marcy's, which have brought such unpopularity on the government; and requesting O'Conor not to resign, but to have patience for a short time, when all should be placed on a footing satisfactory both to the writer and himself?

What, if it were added that not only O'Conor, but many others, are now holding off, in the confident expectation of a general break up, which would terminate in the reorganization of the cabinet on the basis of the compromise measures and the union sentiment which elected Pierce? I have reason to know that a gentleman who recently called on the President to solicit an appointment, was told that he had better not press his suit at present—that the administration was in a state of transition, and that great changes would shortly take place, and that so soon as these occurred, there would be vacancies in many departments, and he might possibly be satisfied. That President Pierce does take this view of matters, and does look forward to a release from the anxieties of the last month or two, by a vigorous measure, I am quite confident."

APPLES BY RAILROAD.—The crop of apples in this vicinity proved a failure last season, but since railroads have been extended for hundreds of miles into the country, a local failure in any one crop causes but little inconvenience. The state of Ohio has a fine crop of fruit, and we now get by the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad a supply of superior apples A large quantity of this fruit has been recently brought to this city.—*Phil. Ledger.*

BUFFALO, Nov. 7.—A large fire took place at Green Bay, on Monday last, which destroyed about one half of the town. There were thirty buildings consumed, including three large warehouses, the United States Hotel, and the Advocate office. There was a large quantity of goods in the warehouses, belonging to different up-country merchants. The loss is estimated at $100,000, but a small portion of which is insured.

Mr. Powers has received an order from Boston for a bronze statute of the great statesman, to be placed in front of the Massachusetts State House. His bust of Mr. Webster, made some years ago, is confessedly the best existing portrait of the original.

The New Jersey clergymen whose *nom de plume* is "Kirwan," says in his European book, that he saw no female dress abroad that he desired to see introduced into our country, save that of the ladies of Genoa, and this he thus describes:—"Their dress consists of a piece of muslin folded across the top of the head, elegantly pinned to the hair, and gracefully falling around the neck and over the shoulders in the form of a shawl. Their ear rings are unusually large and elegant." Isn't this a "scant pattern?"

OPENING OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—On Tuesday last the first train of cars with passengers ran over that portion of the Canadian Great Western Railroad, which is completed between Hamilton and the Suspension Bridge, being about forty two miles. The Buffalo Express says:

"There was much rejoicing in that part of Canada through which it passes over the event. The cars were to have left Hamilton at 10 A. M., and reach the bridge at 2½ P. M. There was some considerable delay in leaving, which brought them within five miles of their destination about four o'clock; when they met with an accident to the locomotive, which put the guests, some three hundred in number, into the evening before they reached the Falls by carriages and on foot.

During the afternoon a large concourse of persons collected at the bridge to meet the arrival of the train. The towers of the Suspension Bridge were decorated with the British and American flags, and the Union Jack floated from many of the adjacent buildings. The post pie waited until nightfall to see the train, but they separated in disappointment. As soon as it was ascertained that an accident had occurred, carriages went in search of passengers, and they were landed at the Clinton House before eight o'clock. The train arrived before midnight.

In the evening Samuel Zimmerman, Esq., now the Railway King of Canada, gave a sumptuous entertainment at the Clinton House, where some three hundred guests dined. The opening toast was the Queen, and then followed the health of the President of the United States, which was drunk with enthusiasm. The best of feelings prevailed, showing that our neighbors rejoice in their hearts over this their first railroad achievement of any magnitude. This road will be extended to London within a few weeks, and by the first of January, 1854, to Windsor, opposite Detroit."

FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—We understand that arrangements have been made which will secure an early connection of our city with Fort Wayne, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. The directors of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad have entered into a compact with the Northern Indiana (Michigan Southern) directors, by which the two roads will unite at La Porte. We have not ascertained the conditions, but we doubt not they are satisfactory to both parties.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE AFRICANIZATION OF CUBA.—The terrible conspiracy discovered by the Washington Union, between Spain and Great Britain, to fill Cuba with African apprentices, to the manifest danger of liberty in the United States, is generally conceded to be a humbug. The plan never had any stronger basis to rest upon than a disordered fancy, though it is said that Senor Mariano Torrente, of Cuba, started some such scheme in England, where, however, instead of finding favor, it only met with opposition. Senor Torrente is a Spanish scholar, an author, and a gentleman. His views are evidently the opinions of a literary man without any official sanction, and the fact that he endeavors to show that it would be good policy for Great Britain to help forward the scheme, shows that Great Britain is not engaged in no such attempt, if any such evidence were needed after all the attempts of Great Britain to break up the slave traffic entirely.—*Phil. Ledger.*

POPULATIONS OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE.—We are constantly told of twelve millions of Greeks domineered over by four millions of Turks The proportions are not correctly given, even if we confine ourselves to European Turkey alone. In this estimate are given the whole Greek population, in all the dominions of the Sultan, whilst the Musulman numbers are only those of Europe. The latest authority upon the statistics of the population of the whole Turkish Empire is a work just published in Paris by A. Ubicini. He gives the numbers as follows:

| *Religions.* | *Europe.* | *Asia:* | *Africa.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Musculmans, | 4,550,000 | 12,650,000 | 3,800,000 |
| Greeks, | 10,000,000 | 3,000,000 | |
| Catholics, | 600,000 | 260,000 | |
| Jews, | 70,000 | 80,000 | |
| Gipsies, | 80,000 | | |

An inveterate punster happened into one of the banks the other day, just as the worthy cashier was running up, with his accustomed celerity and correctness, a very long column of figures. The waggish visitor saw the sum complete, and then remarked to the official, with a very grave face, "Sir——, I understand they talk of sending you to the World's Fair, as a specimen of the American Adder!"

A large Protestant bookstore has been established at Constantinople, in the very heart of the city, and may be called the Bible House.—On its shelves are found copies of the Scriptures in twelve different languages, and these have sprung forth during the past year more than 10,000 copies.

The construction of any dwelling room less than eight feet in height is also forbidden. The system of rebuilding, prevailing in many parts of New York, is particularly condemned as subjecting the laboring classes to merciless exactions from capricious and unprincipled landlords, and capitalists are urged to take a philanthropic view of the subject, and erect such tenements as the present condition of the poor demands.

## SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ SEE HELVETIA AND LAFAYETTE GOLD Mining Company, New York column. ap18:3m

☞ Du Pont Powder.—Every variety Rifle, Mining and Blasting Powder, in all size packages always on hand and for sale from Magazine, in lots to suit purchasers, on favorable terms. Also, Safety Fuse.

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|---|---|
| Simeon L. Loomis | Firm of Loomis & Co. |
| Lemuel Gregory | Firm of Gregory & Co. |
| Richard Bowen | Firm of Bowen & McNamara. |
| William H. Macy | Firm of Macy, King & Co. |
| William H. Mellen | Firm of Gladin, Mellen & Co. |
| Jerome Ellis | Firm of Ellis, Post & Co. |
| Isaac Rhoades | Firm of Rhoades & Co. |
| Jesse Rhoades | Firm of Jesse Rhoades & Co. |
| Lyal P. Sage | Firm of Willard & Wood. |
| Henry D. Sloy | Firm of Sloy & Co. |
| Henry D. Sloy, Jr. | Firm of Sloy, Clapp & Bowen. |
| Charles Atwater | Firm of Atwater & Co. |
| Charles H. Hatch | Firm of C. H. Hatch & Co. |
| Jacob H. Hoffman | Firm of J. H. Hoffman & Co. |
| Charles G. Lambert | Firm of A. & A. Lawrence & Co. |
| Charles A. Seaman | Firm of Seaman, Buckley & Co. |
| Lewis Atterbury, Jr. | Firm of Lewis Atterbury & Co. |
| John T. Bridgham | Firm of T. M. Bowen, Morgan & Co. |
| Samuel Tredwell | Firm of Tredwell, Bridgham & Co. |
| John G. Haines | Firm of Haines & Co. |
| Daniel D. Baldwin | Firm of Baldwin, Gale & Co. |
| George C. Collins | Firm of Sherman & Collins. |
| Samuel D. Morgan | Firm of S. D. Morgan & Co. |
| Gordon D. Oakley | Firm of Oakley, Sherman & Co. |
| Charles Atwater, Jr. | Firm of C. A. H. Messenger. |
| Samuel Sherman | Firm of Sherman & Hatch. |
| Ogden H. Norton | Firm of Norton, Butler & Hoyt. |
| Stephen Peck | Firm of Boyd & Paul. |
| Alfred S. Barnes | Firm of Hatch, Merrick & Co. |
| Lucius Hopkins | Firm of S. Lockwood & Son. |
| Lyman Cooke | Firm of Cooke & Co. |
| Henry Ketchum | Firm of Ketchum, Son & Co. |
| James H. Frothingham | Firm of Frothingham, Newell & Co. |
| Charles Nott | Firm of Nott, Gilbert & Co. |
| Charles Noble | Firm of Noble & Co. |
| Nathan H. Bockwell | Firm of Gilman, Bockwell & Co. |
| James Humphrey | Firm of Barney, Humphrey & Butler. |
| Wm. Heath | Cashier Ocean Mutual Bank. |
| Dunford N. Barney | Firm of Wells, Fargo & Co. |
| Charles Dennis | |
| George Pearce | Firm of George Pearce & Co. |
| | SIMEON L. LOOMIS, President. |
| CHAS. J. MARTIN, Secretary. | |

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

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|---|---|---|
| Assets of the Company, May 1, '52 | | $229,016 41 |
| Premiums rec'd to May 1, 1853 | | 154,290 66 |
| Interest rec'd on Loans | | 916 19 |
| Stationery and Office Furniture | | 1,000 00 |
| | | $385,183 28 |
| Premiums cancelled | $ 2,729 94 | |
| Losses, Expenses, Commissions, Re-Insurance, Returned Premiums, Stationery, Printing, &c. | 77,901 81 | |
| | | $ 77,954 86 |
| Capital Stock paid in and secured | | $258,318 70 |
| | | 100,000 00 |
| Amount of resources liable for losses | | $358,318 70 |
| ASSETS: | | |
| Premium Notes | $206,612 60 | |
| Bonds and Mortgages, Stocks, and other securities | 182,885 29 | |
| Cash on hand, or in hands of agents secured by 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. G. BROWNING, Harrisburg;
SAMUEL JONES, Lancaster;
A. WILKINS, Banker, Pittsburgh;
J. A. CRAIG, Philadelphia;
JOHN S. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
A. J. GILLET, Harrisburg;
S. F. JONES,
ROBERT KLOTZ, Dauphin county.

JOHN D. SUTHERLAND, President.
A. J. GILLET, Secretary.

Will insure against perils of sea and inland navigation; also, on merchandize in city or country, at lowest rates, equitable with safety. Policies issued for a fixed term or other period usually or for a term of years.

Branch Office, corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets oct17 A. A. CARRIER, Agent.

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. 2w4

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 28 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. ☜ ap20

☞ 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. ap13

☞ 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 incontestable 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 would say in regard to Safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I tested the one I purchased of you last fall, on the morning of the 10th of June last—my store building being burned to ashes. I 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 Ten 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., in—and get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one. Yours, truly,

6d3t JOHN CLARKE.

☞ Oakland Property for Sale.—This Property is situated about one half mile from the city limits, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue. It is covered with Fruit Trees of the choicest kinds, many of them in full bearing. Also an abundance of Grape, Raspberry, 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.

TEOS. J. GAMBLE,
Oct. 8, 1853:dtf No. 119 Water street.

HENRY H. COLLINS.
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHEESE, BUTTER, SUGARS, LARD, &c.
PRODUCE GENERALLY,
No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

O'CONNOR, BROTHER & CO.,
BANKERS AND INSURANCE DEALERS,
No. 84 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; allow 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). au16

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

R. C. LOOMIS,
(Of the late firm of M'Cardy & Loomis,)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
59 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
ja8dly'53

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

R. D. KING, PRESIDENT.
WM. L. MARSHALL, SEC'Y.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

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

☞ *Issues separate lots or damages