PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

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PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1853.

☞ 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 8 o'clock, on Saturday

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.—The result of the New York election is a bitter pill for the administration to swallow. President Pierce finds himself supported by less than one-third of the voters of the great State of New York, within a year of his triumphant election. He has made implacable enemies of at least one-half of the Democratic party in that State, and has assisted the Whigs to reap a rich harvest of victory, and to take a glorious revenge. Had we any reason to suppose that the President's choice of the "Softs" proceeded from any opposition to the intolerable pro-slavery bigotry of the "Hards," he would have our cordial sympathy; but he has given us abundant evidence that he is willing to go the extent of the creed of the most ultra Admamatine in his truckling to the South. His affiliation with hypocritical "Softs" proceeds from no love for the former principles of that faction —principles which they have basely betrayed—but from personal and party reasons as wide apart from principles as the poles from the equator. We are not sorry, therefore, to see his crooked policy rebuked, on the very eve of his first Congress, when he will have to face the representatives of the people, and submit the measures of his administration to the ordeal of critical examination, by friends and the cool and searching examination of the Whigs.

☞ From the New York papers of Wednesday, we gather the following in regard to the results of the election in that State:

The New York Commercial says:

We publish such statistics respecting the election yesterday as we have been able to compile from the imperfect returns yet received. It is tolerably certain that the Common Council, or at least the Aldermen, will have a Whig and Reform majority, and we judge that the Board of Aldermen will be constituted of a good class of men, honest and intelligent.

There is little doubt, if any, that in the state the Whigs are triumphant, having elected all their state officers, with a handsome working majority in both the Senate and the Assembly. We heartily congratulate our brother Whigs upon this result. It is, however, only what was anticipated, and had been confidently looked for, ever since the action of the Whig state convention. It is nevertheless an emphatic rebuke of sundry doubters, who have sighed incessantly over the death of the Whig party, and who have in many of its bearings as it is gratifying. Upon the present Senate and the next Assembly will devolve the election of a United States Senator, when Mr. Seward's term of office expires. The result of yesterday's vote of the people of this State will not be without its influence at Washington, but most do we rejoice over it as a security for the vigorous prosecution of the canal enlargement policy of state. That measure will now be in the hands of its true friends, and the interests of the people will be duly regarded.

Henceforth, EXCELSIOR.

At present the indications are that the following state officers are elected:—

Secretary of State	R W Leavenworth, Whig.	
Comptroller of New York	Jas. Mc Cown, "	
Attorney General	Ogden Hoffman, "	
Reading Clerk	R G Rowland, "	
Canal Commissioner	Cord Gardinier, "	
State Prison Inspector	Alex Kirkpatrick, "	
State Prison Inspector	Thos. Mc Mahon, "	
Clerk of Appeals	Scott F Harwood,	
Judge of Appeals	Ira R Harris, Dem. full term	
" "	Hiram Denio, " short term	

There is scarcely a doubt that the Whigs will have a large majority in both the Senate and Assembly. As the former body is elected biennially, it will give the Whigs control of that branch of the government for two years.

The New York Express says that the Whigs have elected their entire State ticket.

The Whigs have the Assembly of the State by an immense majority. We should not be surprised if they had 100 of the 128 members.

The Senate of the State, also for two years, is also Whig by a great majority. Of the 32 Senators elected, the Whigs probably have 20 or more. (This Senate elects, with an Assembly to be chosen next year, a United States Senator.)

We would be loth to guess now what is the Whig plurality; but it is evident that the ticket will be in a decided minority against the two parties combined, though in many towns the Democrats have polled but a small vote, more not being willing to show their hands just yet.

We have not details enough before us to solve the riddle between "the Hards" and "the Softs," and hence, we cannot say certainly which will be in the majority—in all probability "the Softs," however, are decidedly so. To beat both "Uncle Sam's," and the Empire State's patronage, too, was a job, indeed, for the "Hards" in the start.

The returns we have, show curious local contests between "the Hards" and "Softs." In one town in Oswego Co., we see "the Hards" got no votes; while the Abolitionists and the Softs took all. In other quarters "the Hards" carry all before them; especially, as it would seem, are they strong on the line of the Canal.

P. R. Reports come in better for the "Hards," as we go to press. Troy for example gives a sweeping "Hard" vote.

Whatever be the results in detail, the *Hunkers show their teeth to the Federal Administration, with such a power to bite,—that if Pierce holds on to Marcy & Co, the Administration will soon be without the least power in this great State.*

The *Journal of Commerce* rebukes the administration for its interference in New York affairs, as follows:

"But for the ill-advised and pertinacious interference of the National Administration, through its organs and otherwise, the Hards (or Hunkers) would have carried many of their candidates; and had the Administration given them its influence as zealously as it has opposed them, they would probably have carried the State. Barnburners, in that case would have fallen into the old ranks, except a small percentage of them, who would have gone over to the Abolitionists where they belong. The defeat of the Democrats in the Empire State, may therefore, most probably, be put to the credit of the National Administration."

The Journal greatly rejoices over the result in the city.

The *New York Tribune* sums up the result as follows:

P. S.—3 A. M., Wednesday—Despatches received since writing the above indicate a rather heavier vote for the Hards than we had anticipated, and a more decisive triumph for the Whigs, who have undoubtedly elected their State Ticket, pretty thoroughly and carried the Legislature—the Assembly very sweepingly. Partial and scattered returns as our correspondents, they leave scarcely "a loop to hang a doubt upon."

THE MAINE LAW is very certainly sustained by the People and a Legislature chosen to enact it Of this there is scarcely room for doubt. Glory enough!

NEW YORK, Nov 9.—In the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 7th, 10th, 12th, 12th, 13th, 17th and 19th wards of this city the vote is for Comptroller, Cook, whig, 6177; Cooley, Hard, 5487; Kelly, Soft, 5076. Last year the vote in the same wards was Pierce 16,894, Scott 10,646. The vote in the following towns will give some idea of the voting:

	Whig.	Hard.	Soft.
N. York, (in part,)	6177	5487	5076
Niagara Falls,	120	86	55
Batavia,	299	148	107
Auburn,	357		
Oswego,	616	194	424
Syracuse,	300		
Rome,	520	207	322
Schenectady;	498	493	146
Utica,	1066	252	792
	11,947	6,832	6,901

The Hards will probably have a plurality over the Softs in the city, but the Softs will doubtless have a large plurality in the State over the Hards. The Whigs have carried every thing.

LATER.—In all the wards of the city except the 3d, 14th, 16th, 10th, 18th, 20th, 21st and 22d, the vote for Canal Commissioner stands, Gardiner, Whig, 11,422; Mather, Hard, 8634; Yates, Soft, 6517. The Hards are so far ahead of the Softs.

HOSTILITIES COMMENCED.—The man who fixes up the foreign news for the telegraph, has come to the conclusion, it will be seen, that "the Eastern question is more threatening." Taking into consideration the fact that hostilities have actually commenced between the Turks and Russians, there would seem to be some reason for this conclusion. After there has been a battle or two, we suppose, the idea will force itself into his mind that there is going to be war.

The telegraphic intelligence sent us, is exceedingly meagre, and leaves us somewhat in doubt as to the results of this first encounter between the belligerents; but the fact cannot now be questioned that a sanguinary blow has been struck. We shall await further intelligence with a considerable degree of anxiety.

THE LOUISVILLE MURDER.—In the annals of the various horrible crimes which have disgraced our country and humanity, we recollect of no one of greater turpitude than the murder of Mr. G. H. Butler, of Louisville, Ky., by the Wards, of that city. Mr. Butler was a gentleman of fine abilities and rare acquirements, improved by travel, a Christian and a gentleman. He taught a school of a superior class, in which a brother of the Wards was a pupil. This boy Mr. Butler slightly corrected, by whipping him over his clothes, for a breach of the rules of the school, and falsehood. To revenge this just and reasonable chastisement, his brothers, Mathew F. Ward, and Robt. J. Ward, Jr., armed themselves,—the first with a pair of single-barrelled pistols, got for the occasion from a Mr. Gillmore, a gunsmith of that city, and loaded by him; and the second with a large knife or dirk. Thus armed, these two ruffians, accompanied by their young brother who had been chastised, proceeded to the school of Mr. Butler about ten o'clock in the forenoon, and asked to see him. One of the scholars called Mr. Butler from an adjoining room, who on his entrance was accosted by Mathew F. Ward, by asking which he thought the worst, the mean little puppy that naked his brother for chestnuts, and then told on him, or his brother who gave him the nuts. Mr. Butler made some reply, expressing a willingness to explain. Ward then, in an impatient manner, said he would ask Mr. Butler another question, and asked why he called his brother a liar? and then said that Mr. Butler was a d—d liar, and immediately struck him. Mr. Butler then raised his hand to the ruffian's collar, when the latter placed a single barrelled pistol to his breast and fired. Mr. Butler fell, and exclaimed, "I am killed! Oh! my poor wife and child!" While this tragic scene was enacting, Robt. J. Ward was flourishing his huge knife. Mr. Butler was carried from the room by his pupils and assistants, and shortly after died. The ruffians departed the school, were arrested, examined, and remanded to jail for trial. Such is a simple, unvarnished history of this horrible affair.

We regret to see that there is already, in certain quarters, an effort made to excuse the Wards, and we fear that they will succeed in escaping the proper punishment due for their crime. In the judgment of impartial justice, they deserve the swift doom of death, but they are wealthy and influential, and will plead the justification of insult to their family by the punishment of their brother, and the false code which prevails in the South may step in to save them from the gallows. If it does, then will it commit a crime against sobiety, humanity and justice, which sooner or later will recoil upon the community whose principles sanction such an outrage. If ever a murder was committed which deserves death, that of Mr. Butler is one, and we trust for the credit of Kentucky, and for the sake of the living whose lives are exposed to a like fate by the escape of such lawless ruffians, to say nothing of the demands of justice, that a speedy and just punishment awaits the culprits.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—The lovers of music in its higher walks—of music elaborately and artistically executed—will be delighted to see it announced in our columns, that we are actually to have the opportunity of enjoying an Opera by a full company of able and brilliant performers.—Signor FORLANI, the agent of the New York Opera Company, announces the first Opera of the Pittsburgh season will take place on Wednesday, the place not designated. He preferred the Theatre to any other place, on account of the facility for scenic representations, but has not been able to agree with Mr. Foster in regard to the price. We think it probable the Athenæum will be selected, which is very well and chastely fitted up, and will seat about 1200 persons very comfortably.

This company is now on its return tour from the West, having sung in Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, and Detroit, in which cities they have been received with great enthusiasm. It comprehends musical talents of the first class, highly cultivated, and the members of it are persons of great moral worth. They are musical *artistes*, a profession but little known and appreciated in this country, but greatly prized and honored among the cultivated classes in Europe. As many of our readers have doubtless never witnessed an Opera, they will embrace this opportunity, not only for the purpose of hearing music of a high character, but for the privilege of enjoying an amusement which is the leading one in the great cities of Europe.

TRULY A GREAT COUNTRY.—We gather from a report of the Superintendent of the Census, the following interesting facts. The total area of the United States, and Territories, is 3,806,000. The territorial extent of the Republic, is, therefore, nearly ten times as large as that of Great Britain and France combined; three times as large as France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland and Denmark together; one and one-half times as large as the Russian Empire in Europe; one-sixth less only than the area covered by the fifty-nine or sixty empires, states and republics of Europe; of equal extent with the Roman Empire, or that of Alexander, neither of which is said to have exceeded 3,000,000 square miles.

The area of all the States of Europe is given as 3,684,832 square miles. The areas of the different countries on this continent are given as follows:

	Square Miles.
U. S. by detailed estimate,	3,306,865
British America,	2,050,898
Mexico,	1,038,834
Central America,	203,551
Russian America,	394,000
Danish America, (Greenland,)	880,000
Total area of North America,	8,878,648

NEW JERSEY.—We stated yesterday that the democratic candidate for Governor in New Jersey had barely escaped defeat. This statement was founded on a telegraphic despatch then before us, putting the democratic majority for Governor, in the State, from 500 to 1000. By the Philadelphia papers received yesterday we learn that the telegraph left out a cypher in its figures, which should have read "from 5,000 to 10,000 majority." The difference between these two ways of stating a fact is considerable.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1853.

The Whig triumph in Baltimore city is a Maine Law and Anti-Romanist victory. The result in that city also determines the character of the legislature, and secures the re-election of Senator Pearce, one of the ablest, firmest, and most controlling members of the Senate. I am reminded that a few days since I expressed the hope that the Whig majority in the legislature would use their power to replace the outgoing Senator with a better man. I referred to Mr. Pratt, who, it now appears, has four years yet to serve. He is in all respects the opposite of his colleague.

The presumption and rapacity of the Romish emissaries in this country exceeds all bounds.—There is one Bedini, who calls himself the Pope's legate, who has been traveling about the country as a sort of itinerant Inquisitor General, for about six months past. He was announced on his arrival as the the Pope's *nuncio* to Brazil, but his impertinent interference with the temporal affairs of the Roman Catholic congregations in the United States having been tolerated for so long a time, I perceive that he has at length assumed the title of Pope's legate to this country. The infamous character of this wretch may be learned from the fact that in the year 1849, being the local Governor of an Italian town under the Pope's jurisdiction, Ugo Bassi, a revolutionary patriot, fell into the power of the Austrian auxiliaries of that despotic prince. This Bedini caused Ugo Bassi to be partially flayed alive, by scalping him, after the fashion of our North American savages, and by tearing off the skin from his fingers. After having thus tortured his republican captive, Bedini delivered Bassi to the Austrians, by whom he was shot to death. I know that this atrocity has been denied, but it has been proved and fastened upon Bedini by irrefragable proof. This is the minister despatched to represent, with plenary authority, the ecclesiastical tyranny of Rome in this republic.—Were such a creature sent here by the Queen of England or the Emperor of France, can it be believed that he would be recognized by this government? Would the community tolerate the pollution of the demon's presence? But his career in these States shows the progress of subjection. This priestly agent is now engaged in securing to the mere immediate use and control of his master, the church properties and revenues of Roman Catholics in the United States. His success in cases which have not been brought to the special attention of the public may be judged of from the assurance of his proceedings in respect to the church of St. Louis, in Buffalo.—That congregation seems to have some glimmering of the free spirit which should influence the citizens of an independent republic, and have accordingly refused to vest their property in the attorney of the Pope of Rome. If Papal usurpation had not made great progress in the United States, this envoy of a foreign priest would have contented himself to this reasonable-reply to his impudent demand, and have awaited some more favorable opportunity of carrying out his purposes; but, instead of doing so, he boldly reasserts the claim of Pius IX and † John Hughes, to the church and temporalities of the Buffalo congregation; and threatens them with excommunication if they do not submit! In what age do we live? Have we gone back to ante-Luther-an times, when the properties, liberties and lives of the people were held only at the sufferance of a wicked and insolent priesthood? Is it to be endured

"—that this Italian priest
Shall tythe and toll in our dominions?"

Such things are becoming common practices, and, so far from being marked exceptions to the rule of conduct observed by the agents of papacy among us, it is evident that they are only parts of a policy which actuates the entire priesthood of that sect. The numbers of our fellow citizens that

"Are led so grossly by this meddling priest"

make the aggression of which he is the particular instrument worthy of special notice, for his proceedings seem to mark an era in the history of the Anti-Republican crusade which it is the duty of every good citizen to expose and arrest.

Senators Douglass, Brodhead and Bright, Col. Seymour, Minister to Russia, Mr. Ingersoll, M. C. from Connecticut, and a number of other distinguished personages are here, their assemblage being premonitory to the meeting of Congress. Mr. Ingersoll brings with him a pretty bride, the daughter of Col. Zadock Pratt, the great tanner and successful politician of New York. It is said that the credit of rescuing Kossta from the clutches of the Austrians, belongs, in part, to Judge Douglass, who arrived in Constantinople about the time that he was seized. It is alleged that he advised the method of proceeding that was adopted, and which was so spiritedly executed by Capt. Ingraham. This may be, however, a mere newspaper rumor, which it seems to me, are at this particular season, somewhat more trashy and worthless than usual.

The news from the Sandwich Islands derived through California channels, bears an aspect favorable to annexation. The native race have almost died and the islands are filling up with a mongrel American and European population, which looks to the United States as a natural refuge and protection. Whether they could be conveniently admitted as a State, or might best be governed as a territory, is doubtful. Their acquisition would be no great boon; as to their passing into the hands of any other power *that* would be no loss to us. It would, perhaps, gratify the pride of the settlers in California, Oregon and Washington, to find Uncle Sam extending his fatherly care over their own natural dependencies, because in the ordinary course of events they will set up for themselves, and these later acquisitions will help them in their housekeeping.

The semi-monthly shipment of gold is fully up to the average supply. It is all needed, for notwithstanding the heavy shipments of produce, the exports of specie continue, the contractions of the banks go on, and the money pressure experiences little if any abatement.

The New York election takes place to-day, and I have no doubt that it will result in the success of the Whigs. It is the last of the fall contests, for though Massachusetts votes next week, the Democracy there is in such a hopeless minority that the Whigs will remain their power without a struggle. From the present signs of the times, the effect of the dissensions of the Democracy in New York, will be to root them out of that State for a series of years. JUNIUS.

ANNIVERSARY.—The Annual meeting of "The Allegheny Ladies Association for the Relief of the Poor," was held in Rev. Dr. Swift's church, on Thursday evening, Nov. 6th 1853. Rev. Dr. Elliot presided, and R. H. Davis acted as Secretary. The Rev. Dr. Pressly opened the meeting by prayer. The Secretary then read the annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer of the association, which on motion was accepted and adopted. After the adoption of the report, the following ladies were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. Dr. McClaren.
Vice President—Mrs. McClure.
Treasurer—Mrs Robert S. Hays.
Secretary—Mrs. F. R. Brunot.
Managers—Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Breeding, Mrs. Hussey, Mrs. Bryant, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Mary Herron, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Burchfield, Mrs. Gen. Robinson, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Trover, Miss Tassey, Mrs. McCague, Mrs. Cunningham, and Mrs. Bears.

Eloquent addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Howard, and the Rev. Dr Pressly. The subscription book was presented and the gentlemen invited to come forward and commence their subscriptions for the coming winter. To this invitation a noble response was made by a few of those present and which was highly gratifying to the self-denying ladies engaged in the active management of the affairs of the association.

As the winter is fast approaching and the sufferings of the poor now begin to be felt, the *hearts* and the *purses* of those enjoying every good thing should be open to relieve as far as is in their power the pitiable condition of those not so highly favored—and we here take the opportunity of saying that we know no better way of accomplishing so amiable an object than to contribute of our means to the "Allegheny Ladies Association for the Relief of the Poor."

The ladies above named having the direction of the association, is a certain guarantee that what may be committed to their hands will be most wisely and discreetly distributed. But we forbear and simply refer the community to the very interesting report of the Secretary and Treasurer of the association in relation to what was accomplished by its members last winter, promising, that the good citizens of Allegheny and Pittsburgh will contribute more liberally to the funds of the association this winter than they ever did before.

On motion, Resolved that the proceedings and reports be published in all the papers friendly to the claims of the poor.

DAVID ELLIOTT, Chairman.

R. H. Davis Sec'y.

The 5th Annual Report of the Managers of the Allegheny Ladies' Association for the Relief of the Poor, to the Members of said Society.

With sincere pleasure we meet together, after our summer separation, desiring to make use of every means in our power, to relieve the destitute, comfort the distressed, and cheer the sorrowing. Whilst engaged in the duties of this Society, how often are we made to feel the many blessings we enjoy above others, who naturally are as good, or even better, than ourselves; but an All-wise God has made us to differ, and appointed our habitation. Whilst we are enjoying the good things of this life that have fallen to our lot, may we ever strive to imitate our great exemplar, who having all things, yet considered not himself, but ever sought the good of others.

During the past winter we have assisted 192 families; many of them from week to week, from Fall to Spring. Our operations have been much enlarged, and we would shrink from our responsibility, if means had not every season been provided from some unlooked for source. Last winter we received $175,00 that had been raised by the gentlemen of the two cities the year before. This aid we cannot expect again. But the gentlemen of our own city, we are sure will not allow us to ask in vain for the means, when we are willing to give our time and labor, which they must admit, requires much more self denial. Last winter many of them gave generously, but the great number gave not at all. Only $327 00 was collected, and we should have been in debt $125,00 if it had not been for the unlooked-for donation from the surplus fund of the former year.

From October to April, we gave out 4,760 bushels of Coal, $127,55 worth of Flour, $12,98 of Coffee, $9,12½ Tea, $7,75 Sugar, 70 cts. rice 25 cts, Oat Meal, 41 cts. worth of Crackers $16,85 Molasses, $9,97 Corn meal, $12,83 Potatoes, $5, 29 Groceries for the Sick, $4,22 Soap $2,99 Candles, $80,00 in money; 396 yards of Muslin, 688 yds. of Calico, 116 pair of Shoes, $1 98 cents worth of Thread, 37 yards of Cassimere, 168 yards of Canton Flannel, and 86 yards of Woollen Flannel; much of the material for clothing, was made up by the members at their weekly meetings, before giving away.

Besides the above, very much was given out by the managers from their private resources, also, much second hand clothing sent us as donations, was properly distributed.

We feel constrained once more to call the special attention of all our city, to the duty of being more judicious in dispensing charity. We feel like others, that it is much easier to give a little to all who call upon us for aid, without troubling ourselves to enquire into their merits, or their real wants. But so many instances have come under our personal observation, to warn us of the *sin* of so doing, that for the sake of the Poor, we beg all to *consider* this matter more carefully. In some instances the applicant is reduced to the last extremities by no fault of her own, and with a shrinking sensitiveness, she at last forces herself to ask an alms of her more fortunate sister; what, in her situation, is the trifling sum generally given, compared to the *advice* and *help*, which would enable her to gain a permanent maintenance! But this could only be done by making yourself acquainted with her real condition. On the other hand, the most numerous *street* applicants are unworthy, and by giving them assistance indiscriminately, you aid in a very direct way to perpetuate vice. They come at all seasons, always under some new pretext; some will say, *are they to starve?* certainly not; but they will, in all human probability, never seek a change of life, or an honest livelihood, as long as they can find supporters. Be not weary of this subject. It is appointed that the Poor shall always be with us for wise purposes; let us then, try to do them good, and always in the best way.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

MARY J. HAYS, *in account with the Ladies' Relief Society of Allegheny:*

1852.	DR.	
Oct. 7.	Balance in the Treasury,	$ 51 64
"	Collection at Annual Meeting,	6 20
Jan. 6.	Donation from Pittsburgh Com.,	100 00
Mar. 22	" " "	75 00
Oct. 6.	Gentlemen's subs., to dates	327 00
"	Ladies' collections "	149 72
"	Interest on money and fines.	13 33
		$722 89
1853.	CR	
Oct. 6.	Cash paid for dry goods to date,	$127 18
"	" groceries,	207 [illegible]
"	" shoes,	[illegible]
"	" coal,	[illegible]
"	" by managers,	22 00
"	to managers,	4 61
"	quilting comforts,	[illegible]
		$701 68
Oct. 6.	Balance in the Treasury,	21 22

GREAT COLLISION—MIRACULOUS ESCAPE—About 6 o'clock, Wednesday evening, the express train from Buffalo came in collision with a tree blown across the track, three quarters of a mile east of Springfield, a station 25 miles west of Erie. The severe gale from the Lake had torn up a hemlock tree feet in diameter, and cast it angularly over the track. The tree struck the rails about 20 feet from its roots. The train had been delayed some hours and a half at Erie, waiting for the arrival of the Buffalo train. When the collision happened, it was moving at the velocity of FORTY miles per hour.

The crash was awful. The tree, two feet in diameter, was broken in three places, and shivered as if struck by a thunder bolt. The locomotive was smashed to pieces and destroyed.—It turned over and over three times. The boiler was broken, letting the steam and scalding water out, to add to the alarm and danger. The tender and two baggage cars were hurled upon the fragments of the locomotive, and smashed into one common wreck. The first three passenger cars, filled with people, were dashed upon the ruins of the baggage cars and engine. They were badly broken and turned bottom side up. The last three cars of the train were not thrown from the track, nor very badly disabled.

The horror and confusion of the scene were indescribable. The train had over 400 passengers. The shock hurled them from their seats, and piled them up among seats in terrible confusion. The collision occurred before the engineer had time to whistle down the brakes, but off steam, reverse the motion, or even jump for his own life. He was pitched out head foremost into the mass among the limbs. The fireman followed suit, and the baggage masters piled after them, all of whom received severe bruises; but strange to say, escaped instant death, and managed to crawl from under the ruins of broken cars and fragments of smashed baggage. But more miraculous still, none of the passengers were killed, or even had broken bones. Many received slight injuries, and all were more or less shocked and scared.

The train made three or four bounds and advances after striking the tree, before it came to a halt, each of which added "confusion worse confounded" to the general crash and panic among the passengers.

The screams, yells and shrieks that filled the night air, after the accident, were horrible.—The men behaved with less coolness and presence of mind, in many cases, than the women.

Immediately after the smash, the conductor and spreakman started for Springfield station to stop the Express train going east, which would be due in a few minutes, and made no stop at that point. They barely succeeded in reaching the station, and holding up a red light before the train came thundering along. Had it not been stopped, in a minute more, another, and more terrible collision would have happened. This train left its passengers at Springfield, and took on those of the wrecked train, and proceeded back to this city yesterday morning.—*Cleveland Forest City.*

Every six years, by law, there is a re-valuation of the real estate of Ohio for taxation.—The last valuation was in 1847, when the entire taxable property of the State at cash values, amounted to about $475,000,000. We learn that the returns for the new valuation are nearly complete, and the Auditor of the State estimates that they will vary but slightly from $800,000,000; showing an increase of taxables in six years of $325,000,000, or nearly 90 per cent

MAYORALTY.

WILLIAM L. ADAMS will be a candidate for Mayor of Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention. nov2dte

☞ SEE HELVETIA AND LAFAYETTE GOLD Mining Company, New York column. sp12.3m

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Wm. Cullen Bryant	Firm of Bryant, Gray & Bryant.
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Charles H. Hatch	Firm of C. H. Hatch & Co.
John D. Hopkinson	Firm of J. C. Howe & Co.
William G. Lambert	Firm of A. & A. Lawrence & Co.
Charles A. Buchholz	Firm of Buchholz & Co.
Lewis Atterbury, Jr.	Firm of Lewis Atterbury, Jr., & Co.
Joel E. Mott	Firm of J. M. Beebe, Morgan & Co.
Amos T. Dwight	Firm of Trowbridge, Dwight & Co.
John G. Nelson	Firm of John G. Nelson & Co.
Benjamin Babcock	Firm of Baldwin, Stars & Co.
George C. Collins	Firm of Sherman & Collins.
Charles M. Leupp	Firm of R. D. Morgan & Co.
Lucien D. Chase	Firm of Conant, Lothrop & Co.
Thomas A. Scott	Firm of Scott, Brown & Co.
David Stanford	Firm of Johnson & Panford.
Cephas H. Norton	Firm of Norton, Butler & Hoyt.
Stephen Fitch	Firm of Boyd & Fitch.
Stephen Halsey	Firm of Halsey, Smith & Dall.
Alfred S. Barnes	Firm of A. S. Barnes & Co.
Benjamin H. Lockwood	Firm of B. H. Lockwood & Son.
Lucius Hopkins	Firm of Hopkins, Allen & Co.
Lyman Cook	" " " "
Thomas Swords	Firm of Brown, Shipley & Swords.
Isaac N. Frothingham	Firm of Frothingham, Newell & Co.
Wm. Sturgis	Firm of Swift, Hartshorn & Co.
Curtis Noble	Firm of Condit & Noble.
Wm. Kent	Firm of Kent, Park & Drake.
Nathan H. Stockwell	Late of Albany, Stockwell & Co.
James Humphrey	Firm of Barney, Humphrey & Butler.
Wm. H. Appleton	Firm of Appleton, Parker & Co.
Danford N. Barney	Firm of Wells, Fargo & Co.
Hiram Sampson	" " " "
George Pearce	Firm of George Pearce & Co.

SIMEON L. LOOMIS, President.
DAVID ELLIOTT, Chairman.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, Secretary.

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

HARRISBURG, May 4, 1853.

Assets of the Company, May 1, '52	$299,016 81
Premiums rec'd to May 1, 1853	133,250 56
Interest rec'd on Loans	916 19
Stationery and Office Furniture	1,000 00
	$434,183 26
Premiums cancelled	$ 2,799 94
Do. terminated	7,162 81
Losses, Expenses, Commissions, Reinsurance, Returned Premiums, Stationery, Printing, &c.	77,901 81
	$ 87,864 56
	$346,318 70
Capital Stock paid in and secured	100,000 00
Amount of resources liable for losses	$246,318 70

ASSETS:

Premium Notes	$206,612 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	$ 5,000 00

DIRECTORS:

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
E. C. SEDGWICK, Harrisburg;
SAMUEL JONES, Philadelphia;
A. WILKINS, Banker, Pittsburgh;
A. A. CARRIER, Harrisburg;
JOHN M. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
A. J. GILLET, Harrisburg;
E. Y. JONES, " "
ROBERT KLOTZ, Carbon county;
JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, President.
A. J. GILLET, Secretary.

Will insure against perils of sea and inland navigation; also, on merchandise in city or country, at lowest 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 opposite Post Office.

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,
Pittsburgh, Oct. 16, 1853. 4wd Assignees.

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. [sp13

☞ 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 your Safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I tested it on one I bought of you last fall, on the morning of the 10th of June last—my store building was 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 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 low no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, for it is—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 covered with Fruit Trees of the choicest kinds, many of them in full bearing. Also an abundance of Raspberries, 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, this property cannot be surpassed. It contains a little over 3 acres. I will sell the whole together, or divide it to suit purchasers.

THOS. J. CAMPBELL,
No. 119 Water street.
Oct. 8, 1853; dtf

HENRY H. COLLINS,
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH, AND PRODUCE GENERALLY,
No. 95 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
jy18

O'CONNOR, BROTHER & CO.,
BANKERS AND INSURANCE DEALERS,
No. 15 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 Deposits of Par and Current Money; and insure Fire and Marine Policies for the Ætna Insurance Company (cash Capital $170,000) and Royal Insurance Co (capital $10,000,000). aug6

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. jal5

R. C. LOOMIS,
(Of the late firm of M'Curdy & Loomis,)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
59 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
jan19'53

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh
R. D. KING, PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL C. MARSHALL, SEC'Y
OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.
☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES.
☞ Care is exercised in case of damage by Fire, also, against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.
DIRECTORS:

R D King,	Wm. Larimer, Jr
Wm. Negley,	S. M. Kier,
Samuel Ross,	Wm. Bingham,
Robert Dunlap, Jr.,	John S. Dil