The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1851.

☞ "*No American citizen can ever cease to esteem the Union as the first of all blessings. Disunion! God forbid.—Nations yet unborn would rue the rashness of the deed.*"—BUCHANAN.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR MAYOR

JOHN B. GUTHRIE

To Advertisers.

THE MORNING POST is a larger circulation than any subscription paper published in Pittsburgh. To business men it affords an excellent medium for Advertising; and being the only Democratic paper in Allegheny county, it goes into the homes of thousands reached by no other paper. Advertisers will have enough to bear this in mind.

Democratic State Conventions.

AT READING,

For nominating candidates for GOVERNOR and CANAL COMMISSIONER, on the 4th of June, 1851, as fixed by the Williamsport Convention.

AT HARRISBURG,

For nominating candidates for SUPREME BENCH, on the 11th of June, 1851, as fixed by the regular action of the State Central Committee.

TICKETS.

The candidates for city offices, who may wish to have tickets printed at this office, will be good enough to leave their orders immediately.

THE SUPREME COURT.

We have not forgotten our expressed design to give further expression to our views on the subject of the approaching election of Judges of the Supreme Court. The matter is of too much consequence to be overlooked, or to be treated with as little consideration as our ordinary elections. Even if the benefit of having good Judges were a matter of importance only to those having suits to be determined, the selection of them should be attended to with the greatest care.

But the interest of those who are actual suitors in Court, is of small importance in comparison with the security which the whole community enjoys in their persons and property, when there is a general confidence that the Courts will administer the law with honesty, firmness, intelligence and a strict adherence to its established principles. Persons are too apt to think that they have no interest in this question, because they never have any law suits; but herein they commit a sad mistake.

What, we may ask, is all your property worth, if the title by which you hold it is doubtful? And if we have ignorant or half educated men, or dishonest ones, for judges, what assurance is there that they will understand or regard the law which makes our titles certain? Especially in the Supreme Court, if we have ignorant judges, or, which is nearly as bad, lazy and inefficient ones, what assurance have we that they will understand either our cases or the law that should govern them?

And it is readily seen how very much the amount of litigation, and with it our taxes, will be increased by bad judges. If it be discovered that the judges do not understand the law, or that they administer it dishonestly or capriciously, there are thousands of people ready to try if this ignorance, dishonesty and caprice will operate in their favor; while they would have no hope of success under a steady and intelligent administration of justice.—It is easy to see how such a state of things would affect the value of property and the prosperity of the community. There are even now some districts in the State far behind the enterprise and improvement of adjoining counties: and we have often heard it suggested that one reason is, they have bad judges—that their contracts are uncertain, because they are not enforced—that delay in paying debts is judicially encouraged and dishonesty favored by the law's uncertainty. Of this we have no knowledge; but we can perceive its probability.

It behooves us to look well to this matter. Let us have honest men, and then we shall feel that dishonesty will not be intentionally preferred. Let us have men of real decision of character, for without this, even honesty is uncertain, and there will often be an unjust yielding to the standing of counsel or of parties, or to those busy-bodies who claim to express the public opinion of the day. Let us have men of true legal science, or we shall have guesses instead of reasoning on the bench, and rhodomontade instead of sound argument, and the established laws upon which our security and our titles depend, will be thrown into utter confusion. Let us have men of deeply reflecting minds, for these only are well educated and liberal thinking men, such as will not be confounded by the conflict between forms and principles, which necessarily arises in all professions.

To enable us to select such men with judgment, and without being influenced by any improper political bargains and expedients, a separate convention has been called, and this is wisely done. We hope there will be no attempt to set aside our best men for the Supreme Bench, in favor of any manager for other offices. Let us take the very best men we can get in the State, without looking at the question what point of the State they come from, or how many men from that part of the State already hold important offices. Or if any offices must yield to such influences, let it not be the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Our Telegraphic Communications.

We have several times threatened to give the Telegraphic company "particular jessie," for the manner in which they have been keeping back our despatches; and if there is not a reform soon, we shall unquestionably carry our threats into execution. On Monday evening we received a despatch from Cincinnati, (which we published yesterday,) giving an extract from the Message of the Governor of Indiana. On *Monday morning*, (before the despatch alluded to reached us,) we received the Indiana State *Sentinel* of December 31st, containing Gov. WRIGHT's message in full! We will not charge the Telegraphic company here with having the said message in their office; but we do think that a short despatch might be sent from Indianapolis in less time than 6 or 7 days. A few evenings ago we received a despatch containing an item of news that had appeared in the *Post* a week previous! We don't like to be bored in this way much longer.

The International Monthly Magazine.

We are indebted to W. C. WALL, 85 Fourth street, for the January number of this new and highly popular Magazine. It is a deep mystery to us how so large an amount of valuable reading matter can be furnished for 25 cents. Every article is of the highest order of excellence. The leading paper, entitled "Edmund Burke—his Residences and Grave," by Mrs. Hall, (illustrated,) is an eloquent sketch of the greatest genius England ever produced. The Editor's writings, "Authors and Books," "The Fine Arts," &c., are the best portions of the Magazine. He has a happy facility of condensing a vast amount of information in a very small space; and, while he says nothing that is foolish or ridiculous, he throws off many beautiful thoughts, and gives utterance to some fine observations. The Editor's name should certainly appear on the title page of the *International*.

Published by STARBUCK and TOWNSEND, 222, Broadway, New York.

☞ We write this paragraph with a Gold Pen from the establishment of Mr. C. A. BROWN, No. 111, Market street, manufactured by G. & E. M. SMITH, New York. It is an excellent article—writes gracefully, and the ink flows from it freely. There is some pleasure in fighting editorial battles with such a weapon. We would advise those who wish to buy good Pens to call at Mr. Brown's establishment.

Scribblings and Clippings.

— The gentlemen engaged in the Book Trade in Cincinnati had a dinner at the Burnett House, on Friday evening last. Nathan Guilford, Esq., presided.—Judge Walker, E. D. Mansfield, and others, made speeches.

— The proprietor of the Steubenville Union, (dem.) intends issuing a daily paper in the spring. This will make the third daily in that little city. Go ahead, boys!

— A Plank Road is talked of between Steubenville and Cadiz. We know of no place in the wide world where one is more needed. Make it by all means.

— We learn from the Steubenville Messenger that between six and seven hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed already to the stock of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad. Good.

— In 1848, thirty thousand persons were arraigned in England for criminal offences, nearly nine-tenths of whom were illiterate; a tenth only could read and write; and but 81 out the 30,000 had received an education of the higher kind.

— In the State of New York there are about 4000 Indians, who have cultivated about 16,000 acres of land. They have 400 ploughs, 800 cows, and 1000 horses. Last year they raised 35,000 bushels of wheat and other agricultural products in proportion.

— Mr. Paxton desires to convert the crystal palace of the Exhibition into a winter garden for the English, as soon as it shall be no longer required for its present use.

— The Royal Standard of England is thirty feet long and eighteen feet deep. It is of strongly wrought fine silk, and was manufactured by Mr. Mills, at a cost of £200.

— The Dahlia was discovered in Mexico, by Humboldt, in 1789, and sent by him to the Botanic Garden at Madrid, where it received its name in honor of the Swedish naturalist, Dahl.

— There are in England one hundred and forty trainers, one hundred race courses, and one hundred and sixty jockeys. There are two thousand thorough bred horses in training. The stakes, with all their deductions, amount, annually, to £206,000.

— The ship Ivanhoe, which arrived at New York on Tuesday from Liverpool, experienced a heavy gale on the 29th Nov., in which her spars were sprung, her sails split, &c. Capt. Knight was washed overboard by a heavy sea, and nothing was seen of him afterwards.

— The cry of Celtic destitution, says an English journal, is again heard. The Western Highlands of Scotland are without a supply of food for the winter.

— The intentions of marriage entered at the Boston Register's office the past year numbered 2557, of which 816 were during the last quarter. This is a large increase over former years. The whole number of deaths in 1850 was 3600, a decrease of 1579 from the year previous.

— The Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that eight of the leading banking institutions of that city, on the 1st inst., commenced paying their clerks increased salaries varying from 10 to 20 ℘ cent.

— The total number of miles of railroad in operation in the United States, at the beginning of the present year, was 8,797, which cost to build them, $287,455,078.

— There is a boundary dispute between Canada and New Brunswick, involving a claim to upwards of 5000 square miles of territory. The British Government has appointed Right Hon. Dr. Lushington, Mr. Falconer, and Dr. Twiss, arbiters to determine the boundary in dispute.

— The group of statuary, ordered by Congress of the sculptor Greenough, emblematic of the early settlement of our country, is nearly ready for shipment. The artist will receive $20,000

— The Champlain Beacon of Saturday reports that two women were found frozen on the Tuesday previous, within two miles of the Canadian boundary. An Irishman was also frozen to death, late on the same day, on the railway track, at Chateauguy.

— The Chicago and Galena Railroad line have leased in the Michigan Central Company the right to construct the railroad from Chicago to the Indiana State line. The connection with Detroit will probably be completed the coming season.

— Amongst the curiosities to be exhibited at the World's Fair in London, is a gentleman who belongs to one of the *second* families of Virginia!

— The Female Orphan Asylum at New Orleans has now under its care 220 children, mostly under 8 years of age. The whole "family" embraces about 200 persons, and the annual expense of the institution is about $15,000.

— The operatives employed at the Matteawan, Newburgh and Fishkill factories have mostly abandoned their work, in consequence of a reduction in the price of their labor, to the amount of 11 ℘ cent.

☞ The Weekly Baltimore *Patriot* is a large and well filled paper. The first number has the commencement of a new American work, written expressly for the *Patriot*, by F. W. THOMAS, Esq., author of "Clinton Bradshaw," entitled the "Autobiography of William Russell." The price of the paper is $1,50 per annum.

Swindling Operations by Telegraph.

The Hartford Times makes the following statement in regard to some financial operations which recently took place in Boston by the aid of the Telegraph:

"We are informed that one Towner who forged the paper to the amount of $15,000, lately found in the Phœnix Bank of this city, has recently made some bold operations in Boston.

He forged a note of $800 on Ives, Hooker & Co., Hartford, and endorsed it in the name of D. F. Robinson, (no good one as he has been true paper) and deposited it in the New England Bank, Boston. He then procured a Telegraph envelope and accompanying blank letter sheet, and wrote a "despatch" to the New York of Matthew Bolles, a broker of Boston, stating that disputes had arisen (Bolles' T. correspondent.) It was in substance as follows:

'MATTHEW BOLLES—Take up the note of $800 in New England Bank, signed Ives, Hooker & Co., and endorsed by D. F. Robinson. SPEAR.'

Mr. Bolles, on receiving the despatch, at once went to the Bank and took up the note; the money was placed to Towner's credit. Towner then called on Bolles, and by a well told story succeeded in borrowing $200 more; making $1,000 transferred from Bolles' pocket to his own in the course of a few hours.

Towner then forged another note of $600, and by repeating the Telegraph operation, got E. W. Clarke, Dodge & Co., to take it up, by pocketing the cash.

It was not long of course, before he was missing with $1,600 in cash, procured by forgery, impudence, and and adroit management."

Taxes in England.

Who can be surprised that the masses of Great Britain are in a state of destitution and misery? — With a population of 27,000,000 in England, Ireland and Scotland, Great Britain paid, in 1847, £56,000,000, or $280,000,000 taxes. Of this, $45,000,000 was derived from property—the tax of aristocracy and gentry—while $235,000,000 was derived from trade and industry, and blood of the masses.—William, the Norman, who founded, in the tenth century, the system of English taxation, is generally called a robber, but in the period of six centuries, and from his conquest to 1600, English taxes never rose in a single year above $3,000,000; George the I., raised them to $30,000,000; George III., the odious tyrant who thought to strangle our liberty, raised them to $75,000,000. George IV., in 1820, raised them to $270,000,000, which, divided among the population of Great Britain, is $10 to $30 to every man woman and child.

BARNUM AND JENNY LIND AT CHARLESTON.—The Savannah News, in noticing Jenny Lind's concert at Charleston, says:—

We learn from a friend who was present on the occasion that there was a part of the performance not reported in the papers next morning. It seems the Charleston people have an uncomfortable recollection of a wooden mummy which Barnum palmed off upon them some years since; and before the appearance of Madlle Lind they made a demonstration, accompanied with violent language, threatening to burn the Theatre. The Mayor it seems had an intimation of what was intended, and prepared an armed force accordingly, and appearing on the stage, notified the rioters of the fact. Nothing, however, had the effect of quelling the disturbance, which was momentarily increasing, until Madlle Lind made her appearance—and all was silence, calm and respectful. Such was the effect of her appearance, that the riotous demonstration was not renewed.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW YORK.—Measures are in progress for the organization of a regular steam communication between Antwerp and New York. The Anzeiger Zeitung says: "The requisite capital, estimated at £300,000, has already been subscribed in England. A requisition has been sent to all the manufacturers in the Prussian Rhenish provinces to co-operate in the undertaking, and to transport their goods and manufactures through this channel. Five new vessels are to be built, and are to be fitted expressly for emigrants. The success of the enterprise is looked upon as secure, as the Belgian Government has guaranteed four per cent. interest."

DECISIONS IN THE SUPREME COURT OF A[illegible]

Jonathan Middleswarth vs. France Collins.

Where land is devised to a son, and in another part of the Will it is directed that if the son die without lawful issue, then the land shall be sold, and out of the proceeds his executors, and the survivor of them, shall pay certain charitable bequests, and then divide the remainder among the testator's grand-children, held that this is an estate tail in the son, and not a conditional fee.

In considering whether a devise creates a fee-tail or not, the fact that the tenant-in-tail may bar the subsequent estates, if it is, should not have any weight.

The true question in such a case is, was it intended that the devise over, should take effect whenever the line of the first taken should fail, and that it should not be defeated simply by the first taken dying leaving issue living? If so, then an estate tail is created.

Rules to ascertain whether an indefinite failure of issue is intended.

Action of ejectment on a single bill of $291,20, given in consideration of a piece of ground sold by the plaintiff to the defendant.

The defence was that the plaintiff was the devisee of the land under the Will of his father, Moses Middleswarth, and that he had not a fee-simple title to the land, though he has attempted to convey such; and it is admitted that, if this be so, the defendant is entitled to a verdict.

It is admitted that the plaintiff is unmarried and without issue, and that, if the estate devised to him is a fee tail, it was effectually barred on the 29th June, 1846, by proper conveyances.

The Court therefore directed a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, reserving the question as to the quantity of the estate devised to the plaintiff.—The Will of Moses Middleswarth is dated 14th January, 1841, and the relevant parts of it are as follows:

"I devise and bequeath unto my son Jonathan, the Ramsey place," &c. Then in a subsequent part of the Will he continues: "I further direct that in case my son Jonathan should die without leaving any legitimate issue, then it is my will that the real estate bequeathed to him shall be sold, &c., and my executors, or the surviving ones of them shall pay $1500 to certain charitable uses, and the balance I direct shall be divided among all my remaining grand-children that now are or hereafter may be born," &c.

Mr. Woods for the plaintiff.

The case of Eichelberger *vs.* Barritz, 9 Watts, 447, shows that there are sufficient words to create an entail. There is nothing in the devises over to show a contrary intent. 2 Jarman on Wills, 447; 1 Bro. c. c. 187; 2 Jarman 246, 449, 450; 2 Russel & M. 390. The interest of the grandchildren is vested 2 Merivale 130; 1 Dall. 8, 177; 1 W. & S. 205; 7 Watts 283; 9 id. 407; 9 Pa. H. Rep. 130; Lapsley *vs.* Lapsley; also 17 Ves. 482; 9 Ves. 580; 20 Eng. C. L. 393.

Mr. Magraw for the defendant.

The ulterior devise is clearly show that the testator did not contemplate an indefinite failure of issue. 3 Barn. & Ald. 546; 1 id. 713; Powell on Dev. 530, 564. And the case of Johnson *vs.* Currin, 10 Pa. St. Rep. 498, is entirely conclusive of this point.

January 3, 1851.

OPINION.

LOWRIE, J.—A devise to A or to A (or life, or to A and his heirs, with a subsequent clause devising over, on A dying without leaving issue, has always and invariably been construed as, of itself, creating an estate tail. A devise over on a dying without leaving issue, has, with almost no exception, been construed as importing an indefinite failure of issue, unless there is something in the character of the devise over, that demands an implication of a failure of issue within a definite period.

The only question in this case, therefore, is, does the subsequent devise over, for the benefit of Missions and for the benefit of the grand children, show an intent to limit the failure of issue to a definite period?

The case of Johnson *vs.* Currin was decided only a few months after Lapsley *vs.* Lapsley, and without any reference to it; and I cannot avoid thinking, most respectfully, that the two decisions are entirely incompatible; for I do not see that the word "heirs," present in the former case and absent in the latter, is or can be considered as affecting the question. The expression, "dying without leaving issue," controls the principal devise, whether the word "heir" be used or not.—Finding this manifest conflict, as it seems to me, in the decisions of the Supreme Court, we are compelled to resort to first principles, in order to solve the question now presented. Considering these two cases as ruling the law of the present case, in different directions, I am compelled to enquire, what is the law as it has always heretofore been received.

I have understood the case of Johnson *vs.* Currin, the leaned Judge has put it entirely upon the intent of the testator, without giving proper weight to the principle that *consistency with the rules of law* is always an element in that canon of construction; and that there are rules of law for *arriving at* the intent, and some that *control and frustrate* the most manifest intent.

One of the most valuable and best established of these rules, is that in Shelley's case, a rule founded on great enlightened reasons, and that affects a thousand titles to land, and the principal merit of which is, that it frustrates, and is intended to frustrate, grants that are contrary to public policy. It may be altered by Act of Assembly, but its judicial abrogation would be fraught with most disastrous consequences.

Another of these rules, equally well settled, and with equal reason, is the rule as to ascertaining whether the devise over is to take effect after a definite or an indefinite failure of issue; a rule, designed not to shackle and perpetuate estates, but to throw them open to alienation at the earliest possible day. And that is the use made of it in the argument here, as it was in Johnson *vs.* Currin. The principal rule on this subject has been modified in England by Act of Parliament; but until the Legislature alter it here, we must consider it as still in force.

The question here is not, whether Jonathan has a right to bar the estate of the persons in remainder; but whether he takes an estate tail. In deciding this we are not to look at the law for *barring*, but at the words *creating* the estate. We cannot annul the law that gives power to bar, by deciding that, because it may be barred, therefore, it does not exist. An incident of the estate, when found to exist, is not to enter as an element into the enquiry as. to existence. Though the law favors the barring of an entail, yet it does not discountenance its creation; and, therefore, in a question of fee simple or fee tail, in themselves, there is no rule of law directly preferring one to the other in a case of doubtful intent.

The law allows an entail—and if we find, from the words of a grant, an intent to create one, we must call it an entail; though the law has made it a consequence of that conclusion, that the tenant in tail may defeat the ulterior designs of the devisor. If the law presumes that every man knows that an estate tail may be barred, it also presumes that it is created with the intention that the tenant in tail may bar it, if he pleases, and that the ulterior devise shall not take effect, if he is dissatisfied with them. And if the devisor did not know these things, the Court cannot cure his ignorance of law. If a man gives a bond, he must pay a bond, even if he did not know the name it went by, nor how long he would be bound by it.

There are a few simple canons of interpretation, under the guidance of which I think we can, with a fair degree of safety and certainty, arrive at the design of this testator on the point in question.

1. Technical words are presumed to be used by him in their technical sense, unless the context contains a clear indication to the contrary.

2. In doubtful cases, an estate should be construed to be absolute instead of [illegible].

3. A devise over will be construed to be a devise rather than an executory devise; and a bequest rather than a contingent one. The vested interest of the testator [illegible] each other, the former [illegible].

4. Where the [illegible] is the primary object of the testator [illegible] and the law leans in favor of [illegible] interest as absolute, at the earliest period, instead of keeping it defeasible, in favor of the secondary objects.

6. The fact that the testator did not know the power of his devise over the estate devised, is no reason for changing the construction.

Subsequent events cannot be taken into consideration in order to aid in arriving at a past intention.

The "issue" is a technical word of limitation [illegible] of the body, from which an entail is [illegible]; this must stand as his intention, unless [illegible] intention clearly appear in the context. The [illegible] of the design of the devise over is doubtful, [illegible] than takes an estate tail.

If the estate of [illegible] estate tail, then both the principal and [illegible] are at once vested and indefeasible, [illegible] doubt, this also argues in favor of an [illegible].

Again, unless it clearly appears that the secondary intent, in favor of the remainder, was intended to reduce the primary estate [illegible] by the word "issue," to a defeasible [illegible] mary intent will prevail.

I think it very likely that the testator did know that his devisee would have power [illegible] between death and his prey, is a good work, [illegible] induces the victim of *Coughs, Bronchitis*, or any other disease, to take one bottle of *Dr. Rogers' Tar and Canchalagua*, has begun that [illegible] can be no question of the result, if [illegible] *used in*. See pamphlet in Agents' hands, [illegible] ent in another column. ja4.

☞ **Yard to Rent.**

A large LUMBER YARD, situated on Duquesne Way, near the Point; sufficient room to hold eighteen hundred thousand feet of Lumber, to rent on a long lease. Enquire of REYNOLDS & SHEE,

dec23 corner of Penn and Irwin streets.

☞ Consumers of wines are invited to read in another column the card of Jacob Snider, Jr.'s cheap wine store 57 Walnut street, Philadelphia. feb14:dly

☞ **Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.**—Extract of a letter from the Rev. E. L. ABBOTT, a well-known and highly esteemed Missionary in the kingdom of Burmah, dated Sandoway Arracan, February, 1846:

Dr. D. Jayne, Philadelphia: My Dear Sir—We are now in great want of your Medical Preparations. Your CARMINATIVE BALSAM is an invaluable Medicine in this country in Bowel Complaints, and has been used in all our Stations with the most gratifying success. I know known it in many cases to act like a charm. Your SANATIVE PILLS are my Sheet Anchor. The best medicine for my Liver Complaint and pain in the side, that I have ever used. They are in great demand, and we are entirely out of them. We need five hundred boxes of them. Bro. Beecher says we could use a thousand boxes yearly among our people to advantage. I have used your TONIC VERMIFUGE as a Tonic in INTERMITTENT FEVER, with the most complete success. I think it was once the means of saving my own life. During my travels among the churches the past season, I found a whole village suffering under a prevailing influenza, attended with Coughs of a most violent character. I often regretted I had not had a dozen or two of YOUR EXPECTORANT to administer to them, for I believe from what I have seen of its effects, that it would have been just the thing for those poor people. I presume you have not hitherto had any of our Missions. Affectionately yours, E. L. ABBOTT

For sale at the Pekin Tea Store, 52 4th st. [novz3

Dr. S. D. Howe's

SHAKER SARSAPARILLA,

IN QUART BOTTLES,

Look Here, My Friend!

STOP, AND LET US REASON TOGETHER.

Are you a father, laboring for the support of a family, and suffering from general debility and low spirits, so that life almost seems a burden, use *Dr. S. D. Howe's Shaker Sarsaparilla.*

ARE YOU A MOTHER, suffering from diseases to which females are generally subject, use Dr. S. D. Howe's Shaker Sarsaparilla—it will certainly cure you.

Male or female, old or young, ALL and *every family* should have this *excellent Family Medicine* by them.—Call at our Depot, or on one of our Agents, and get a pamphlet, gratis, where you will find

FACTS! FACTS! FACTS!

That can be substantiated by thousands of living witnesses in this city and county, viz: That the

SHAKER SARSAPARILLA,

As prepared by Dr. S. D. HOWE, has been the means of permanently curing more diseases to which the human family are continually subject, than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla ever yet brought before the public.

The purity and efficacy of the Shaker preparation is well-known, and requires no long list of certificates and cures to introduce it; its increased demand for the past twelve years, is its best recommendation.

This medicine has established its high reputation throughout New York and New Hampshire, and the Eastern States generally, by its numerous and well attested cures; and also, by the recommendation and approval of the first physicians, who now use it in their private practice.

This is the only Sarsaparilla that acts in the Liver, Kidneys and Blood, at the same time, which renders it altogether more valuable to every one, particularly Females.

Dr. Mussey, Professor in the Ohio Medical College, says the Shaker preparations are truly valuable, and recommends them to the public.

NO MERCURY—NO MINERAL—NO POISONOUS *Drugs in the Shaker Sarsaparilla.*

Remember, it is warranted to be purely and entirely Vegetable, and as a Female and Family medicine it has no equal.

Be sure you enquire for Dr. S. D. Howe's Shaker Sarsaparilla.

Price $1 per bottle, and six bottles for $5.

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J. SCHOOMAKER & Co., R. W. MEANS, A. BLACK, JOS. MOULTZ, H. TOWNSEND, WILLIAM JACKSON and J. A. JONES, Pittsburgh; D. A. ELLIOTT, Allegheny; J. V. R. MCCLELLAND, Manchester; P. CROKER, Brownsville; and Druggists generally. Also, by HOWE & CO., Proprietors, No. 1 College Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio. [oct24

Remarkable Case.

EVIDENCE IN OUR MIDST.

Mr. Eier—Sir, I cheerfully comply with your request, that I would give you an account of the almost miraculous cure of my little daughter's eye, by the use of your "PETROLEUM."

She was attacked with a very sore eye, in February or March last, when I immediately applied to the best medical aid in the city, by whom it was pronounced "a very bad eye;" and all gave me no hope of doing her any good. After which I took her into the country to an old lady, who had been very successful in curing eyes. She told me that her case was hopeless, as she would certainly lose not only that one, but, also, that the other would follow—being a scrofulous affection of the blood. And I do certify, that at the time my father (J. B. Vanhorn,) came to the conclusion that we had better try your "Petroleum," *she was entirely blind of one eye.* It is now about two months since she began its use, and has now to use it with both eyes as good as she ever got up for the sole purpose of making money; but, one, which we conceive, will continue to be used when all humans have been forgotten. The PETROLEUM is a Natural Remedy, elaborated in the depths of the earth by a power and agency that laugh to scorn the puny efforts of man. It is our duty, when we write about a medicine, that we write TRUTH—that we say nothing calculated to deceive those who may trust our words. We do not desire to do this; we are anxious only that the truth in relation to our Remedy should be collected in order to secure for it a reputation far exceeding any single article of the *materia medica*. Plain, unvarnished facts—facts that may be ascertained in our own city and neighborhood, bear ample testimony in favor of the Petroleum.

Within the past two months, two of our own citizens, who were *totally blind*, have been restored to sight. Several cases of blindness, in the State of Ohio have been cured. And, also, the case of a gentleman in Beaver county. There are others; but these cases are near home, and may be referred to by any person who may have doubts on the subject. These cases were cured after they had been abandoned by physicians as hopeless. The Petroleum will cure, when used according to directions—Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Eruptions on the Skin, Pimples on the face, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm, Tetter, Scald Head, Pains in the bones and joints, old sores, Ulcers, Wens, Ague, Chronic Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Pulmonary affections of a chronic nature, tending to produce CONSUMPTION.

Burns and Scalds, diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Chapped Hands, Excoriated Nipples, Corns and Bunions. In fact, it is a GREAT UNIVERSAL REMEDY, has been tried in most of the above diseases during the past year with the most perfect success; and we believe that will astonish are in the hands of the sick, who will take pleasure in showing them to their friends.

Whatever others may say about Petroleum, the greatest Remedy [illegible] the Physicians of high standing in the [illegible] beginning to use it in their practice. The [illegible] looked on with doubt and uncertainty, [illegible] forward in praise and consideration [illegible] year rolls round, all will be compelled [illegible] ledge that the Petroleum is the greatest [illegible] discovered.

For sale, Wholesale [illegible] by

SEYSER & MIDDWELL,

Also—R. E. Selby, 140 Wood street.

A. Elliott, Joseph [illegible] street; D. McCurry, D. [illegible] egheny City. Also, by the Proprietor [illegible] Canal Basin, 7th street, Pittsburgh.

LARD—[illegible] For sale by

ja8 S. WATERMAN & SONS,

31 Water and 62 Front streets.

[illegible]—60 sacks Dried Apples;

10 bbls. do; For sale by

ja8 L. S. WATERMAN & SONS.

[illegible]—305 sacks Dried Peaches;

11 bbls. do; For sale by

ja8 L. S. WATERMAN & SONS

[illegible]—40 doz. pair horse and mule hames for sale by

ja8 L. S. WATERMAN & SONS.

HICKORY NUTS—4 bags for sale by

ja8 L. S. WATERMAN & SONS.

BUTTER—15 bbls. fresh Roll Butter;

5 do packed do;

10 kegs do do for sale by

ja8 L. S. WATERMAN & SONS.

MOLASSES AND SUGAR—

20 bbls. N. O. Molasses;

16 hhds. do Sugar.

Landing from steamer Keystone State, and for sale.

ja8 CARSON & M'KNIGHT, 94 Water st.

Notice.

WE have associated J. BARDNER COFFIN with us in the Exchange and Banking business.

WM. H. WILLIAMS & CO.

Pittsburgh, Jan'y 1, 1851.—ja8:1m

Wanted.

A SMART, active, German BOY—one who can speak English well—will hear of a good situation by applying at 197 Liberty street. [ja8

Prime Black Tea, from England.

MORRIS & HAWORTH, in the Diamond, have this day received per "packet ship Devonshire," from London, about 1500 lbs. of Fine, Strong and Rich Flavored Black TEAS—the very best that could be purchased in the English market. Price, 60 and 75 cents ℘ lb. The Tea Market, in the Diamond, "east side." [ja8

One Cent Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 5th instant, an indentured apprentice, named JOHN JONES. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him, as they will be dealt with according to law.

ja8 A. WESTERVELT.

Public Attention

Is respectfully invited to the following truths, as set forth in relation to one of the most important Remedies of modern times:

PETROLEUM OR ROCK OIL,

IT is not more than one year ago since this great remedy was brought before the public, for the relief and cure of disease. Its great powers to heal, have, since then, been fully appreciated by the community, and its great fame spread. It is not the remedy of a day, which we conceive, will continue to be used when all humans have been forgotten. The PETROLEUM is a Natural Remedy, elaborated in the depths of the earth by a power and agency that laugh to scorn the puny efforts of man. It is our duty, when we write about a medicine, that we write TRUTH—that we say nothing calculated to deceive those who may trust our words. We do not desire to do this; we are anxious only that the truth in relation to our Remedy should be collected in order to secure for it a reputation far exceeding any single article of the *materia medica*. Plain, unvarnished facts—facts that may be ascertained in our own city and neighborhood, bear ample testimony in favor of the Petroleum.

Within the past two months, two of our own citizens, who were *totally blind*, have been restored to sight. Several cases of blindness, in the State of Ohio have been cured. And, also, the case of a gentleman in Beaver county. There are others; but these cases are near home, and may be referred to by any person who may have doubts on the subject. These cases were cured after they had been abandoned by physicians as hopeless. The Petroleum will cure, when used according to directions—Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Eruptions on the Skin, Pimples on the face, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm, Tetter, Scald Head, Pains in the bones and joints, old sores, Ulcers, Wens, Ague, Chronic Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Pulmonary affections of a chronic nature, tending to produce CONSUMPTION.

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FORGIVE AND FORGET.

Forgive and forget! why the world would be lonely,
The garden a wilderness left to deform,
If the flowers but remembered the chilling winds only;
And the fields gave no verdure for fear of the storm!
Oh! still in thy loveliness, emblem the flower,
Give the fragrance of feeling life's sway;
And prolong not again the brief cloud of an hour,
With tears that but darken the rest of the day.

Forgive and forget! there's no breast so unfeeling,
But some gentle thoughts of affection there live;
And the best of us all require something concealing—
Some hearts that with smiles can forget a 'd forgive!
Then away with the cloud from those beautiful eyes,
That brow was no home for such frowns to have met,
Oh! how could our spirits o'er hope for the skies
If heaven refused to forgive and forget!

Special Notices.

☞ **European Agency.**

THE subscriber intends visiting the principal cities of Great Britain, France and Germany, during the months of April, May and June, next,—leaving Pittsburgh on March 17th,—and will be pleased to attend to any agencies of a business character which may be confided to his care. [ja7:ds17] JOHN D. DAVIS.

A Short Lesson.

[illegible] between death and his prey, is a good work, [illegible] induces the victim of *Cough, Bronchitis*, or any other disease, to take one bottle of *Dr. Rogers' Tar and Canchalagua*, has begun that [illegible] can be no question of the result, if [illegible] *used in*. See pamphlet in Agents' hands, [illegible] ent in another column. ja4.

☞ **Yard to Rent.**

A large LUMBER YARD, situated on Duquesne Way, near the Point; sufficient room to hold eighteen hundred thousand feet of Lumber, to rent on a long lease.

Enquire of REYNOLDS & SHEE,

dec23 corner of Penn and Irwin streets.

☞ Consumers of wines are invited to read in another column the card of Jacob Snider, Jr.'s cheap wine store 57 Walnut street, Philadelphia. feb14:dly

☞ **Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.**—Extract of a letter from the Rev. E. L. ABBOTT, a well-known and highly esteemed Missionary in the kingdom of Burmah, dated Sandoway Arracan, February, 1846:

Dr. D. Jayne, Philadelphia: My Dear Sir—We are now in great want of your Medical Preparations. Your CARMINATIVE BALSAM is an invaluable Medicine in this country in Bowel Complaints, and has been used in all our Missions with the most gratifying success. I know known it in many cases to act like a charm. Your SANATIVE PILLS are my Sheet Anchor. The best medicine for my Liver Complaint and pain in the side, that I have ever used. They are in great demand, and we are entirely out of them. We need five hundred boxes of them. Bro. Beecher says we could use a thousand boxes yearly among our people to advantage. I have used your TONIC VERMIFUGE as a Tonic in INTERMITTENT FEVER, with the most complete success. I think it was once the means of saving my own life. During my travels among the churches the past season, I found a whole village suffering under a prevailing influenza, attended with Coughs of a most violent character. I often regretted I had not had a dozen or two of YOUR EXPECTORANT to administer to them, for I believe from what I have seen of its effects, that it would have been just the thing for those poor people. I presume you have not hitherto had any of our Missions. Affectionately yours, E. L. ABBOTT

For sale at the Pekin Tea Store, 52 4th st. [novz3

Dr. S. D. Howe's

SHAKER SARSAPARILLA,

IN QUART BOTTLES,

Look Here, My Friend!

STOP, AND LET US REASON TOGETHER.

Are you a father, laboring for the support of a family, and suffering from general debility and low spirits, so that life almost seems a burden, use *Dr. S. D. Howe's Shaker Sarsaparilla.*

ARE YOU A MOTHER, suffering from diseases to which females are generally subject, use Dr. S. D. Howe's Shaker Sarsaparilla—it will certainly cure you.

Male or female, old or young, ALL and *every family* should have this *excellent Family Medicine* by them.—Call at our Depot, or on one of our Agents, and get a pamphlet, gratis, where you will find

FACTS! FACTS! FACTS!

That can be substantiated by thousands of living witnesses in this city and county, viz: That the

SHAKER SARSAPARILLA,

As prepared by Dr. S. D. HOWE, has been the means of permanently curing more diseases to which the human family are continually subject, than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla ever yet brought before the public.

The purity and efficacy of the Shaker preparation is well-known, and