PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 21, 1851.

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

To Enon Valley.—A passenger train now runs daily to Enon Valley. The train leaves Brighton immediately after the morning ten o'clock train from Pittsburgh arrives, and goes to Enon Valley and returns in time for the afternoon train which, arrives here at three. On Monday next, it is expected that an express train, to Enon Valley, will be put on the line, which will leave the Federal Street station at 8 o'clock, A. M.

The iron is now laid 45 miles from Pittsburgh, and the gap between Enon Valley and Salem will be filled up in four or five weeks. Two gangs are laying the track between Alliance and Massillon, and the cars will probably run to Massillon, 110 miles from Pittsburgh, early in January.

Wm. Henry, Esq., who has been engaged on the *Beaver Argus* for twenty seven years, has withdrawn from the proprietorship and editorial control of that paper. We are sorry to lose Mr. Henry from the editorial corps, as we have generally harmonized in sentiment with him, and have always entertained great confidence in his opinions. He has made the Argus one of the ablest of our country papers, and has disseminated during his long editorial career, correct moral and political sentiments among the people of Beaver county. We wish him abundant success and happiness for the future, in whatever path of life he may choose to enter upon.

Michael Weyand, and A. G. Henry, Esqs. will conduct the paper in future.

WINTER.

One of those living, moving aphorisms which fell from the lips of the Great Teacher, and which is kept ever present in the thoughtful heart by surrounding circumstances, is "*The poor ye have always with you.*" But at no time does it so press upon the benevolent heart as at the beginning of winter.

To those who are rich, and increased with goods, and have need of nothing, this is a season of joyful anticipation. Visions of gay social festivity rise up before the minds of such; but there is danger that such things may render their possessors forgetful both of the Giver and the object of wealth. To the ardent devotee of science, literature or taste, this is also a season of hope and joy. His energy and faculties are in full play; and he is measurably free both from the cares and the lassitude which weighed upon him during the warmer season. But to the minds of the poor and ill-sheltered it presents far different images. To them the howl of the first winter storm speaks of suffering,—of increased wants and of diminished means. To them the prospect is one of wretchedness and not of joy.

These two classes have been placed together by infinite benevolence for mutual good. To the first it is said, "the poor ye have always with you," and he who said that, also declared that "it is *more* blessed to give than to receive."—Now think for a moment of the happiness which the timely supply of some pressing want would carry to the hearts of a suffering family, and then reflect that the act carries more joy to the giver than to the receiver, and then we shall begin to understand the luxury of doing good; and feel grateful for that great ordination of Providence which has rendered it as certain as the alternations of summer and winter, that the poor will ever exist in society; and which has also ordained that deeds of true benevolence shall ever result in heartfelt and abiding joy to those who are privileged to engage in them.

We were led into this train of thought from reading an excellent article on the same subject in the New York Courier and Enquirer, part of which we subjoin.

"But the season of wretchedness is the season of benevolence: the season of suffering is the season of relieving. Appeals to the charitable are regular enough at this season of the year, but they are none the less worthy, none the less urgent. They must be heeded, for human lives are involved in them. 'Tis a duty from which no power short of Omnipotence can absolve us. It is vain to speculate and try to analyze the throws of the season into the preventable and unpreventable, or into the deserved and the undeserved. It is doubtless true that many of the hardships and privations of the winter will be but the legitimate result of past improvidence. But this does not entitle beneficence to slacken one single exertion. The great mass of those whom the season threatens are exposed through no fault of their own, or no fault that is not common to all human nature. There are thousands of emigrants who have fled to our shores to escape starvation at home, and arrived here in a destitution that must be relieved unless we would forfeit every claim to humanity. There are thousands of honest workmen who, in the general contraction of out door business incident to the season, are no longer find employment, and must be brought to a bitter extremity. There are thousands who have been helpless victims to sickness or accident. There are thousands of women and children that are innocently suffering from the vices and follies of those who ought to be their protectors. Benevolence, wise benevolence too, can in short look nowhere without finding proper objects for its practical application. There is no spot where this noblest of Christian duties, this surest of Christian tests, is more imperiously summoned into exercise. Our means are fully commensurate to every just demand of charity that can be made upon them. We have no reason to be ashamed of our private beneficence when compared with that of any other city in the Union, and yet how unequal it has been to the righteous claims upon it. We spend annually more than five millions dollars for public amusements. How poor is the sum total of our charities when brought into comparison with this single item; and how immeasurably poorer would they be if set opposite to our innumerable extravagances in houses and furniture and dress and equipage. We are prosperous, and should thank Heaven for it; but let us remember that improved prosperity brings with it new responsibilities, and that our natural sympathies have had infinitely more rightful claim over us than our artificial tastes.

"But alms-giving is not the sole business of winter benevolence. It is the season when thoughts are busiest, when feelings are calmest, when impressions are deepest. It is the season when the poor should not only be comfortated, but be advised and instructed. It is the season when peculiar exertions should be made to gather into Sabbath and week day schools the thousands of vagabond children that are now running our streets uncared for, and qualifying themselves for nothing but the poorhouse and the penitentiary. It is the season when every agency calculated to benfit distressed or degraded humanity should be brought into its most active exercise, and when every true man will prove himself most loyal to his social obligations."

American Wine.—In the vicinity of St. Louis native wine is made in considerable quantities, and of qualities highly commended: but Cincinnati continues to take the lead in this branch of domestic product. A recent letter from that place says:—

I have just returned from a visit to one of N. Longworth's wine cellars, where I saw 75,000 bottles of sparkling Catawabs and about 40,000 gallons of wine in casks, yielding from 40 to 5000 gallons in each. This cellar is 120 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 40 feet deep and it is the intention of the owner to increase it to double this size during the coming spring. Besides Mr. Longworth; there are many other persons in Cincinnati, and the neighborhood, engaged in the cultivation of the grape, and it is supposed that not less than 1000 acres are devoted to this purpose. The Catawaba grape is, I believe, much preferred to any other variety for wine, and invariably ripens better than the Isabella in this climate.

It is stated that at the recent Fair of the Richmond County Long Island Agricultural Society, some samples of wine, four years old, made from grapes grown on the Island, were pronounced by competent judges superior to any American wine yet offered to the public. It had a distinct and peculiar flavor, unlike any foreign wine, but nearest a light hock. The best of it was said to be a pure juice of the Muskadine grape.

The Incendiary Conklin:—Governor Hunt has declined to show executive clemency to Conklin convicted at Utica of incendiarism. The Governor assigns as reasons for declining to interfere, that arson has become so common a crime that it is necessary an example should be made; that Conklin's guilt admits of no doubt; and that in all probability he was the instigator or author of the many fires in Utica last Winter. Conklin, therefore will be executed on Friday next.

THE APPROACHING CRISIS.

The popular element in the politics of Europe, which the reaction of 1849–50 had apparently crushed out of existence, has been in no degree weakened by the seeming triumph and the utmost exertions of the despots against whom it is directed. So far from having weakened it, we now see that those very efforts have contributed to its strength, and it is now prepared to strike another blow, heavier and better directed than any which preceded it.

The revolutions of 1848, except that of Hungary, were the result rather of blind impulse, than of well considered design. The actors in them were powerful to pull down, but unprepared to build up. The consequence was that after the first stroke, the old powers, partly by intrigue, as in France and Germany, and partly by brute force, as in Italy, Austria and Hungary, soon recovered their former position, and have since exerted all their energies to strengthen themselves, and to weaken and destroy the popular party. That they have not succeeded is now most manifest; and in a few months, at farthest, we may look for an outburst, such as has not been before witnessed.

The late struggle in Hungary differed essentially from that in any other European nation. The Hungarians had long been in the enjoyment of valuable political rights; but the Government of Austria had encroached upon those rights, and hence the quarrel between Hungary and the house Hapsburgh. Finally, the treachery and bad faith of the latter drove the former into a war of dismemberment, of independence. The principles involved were very similar to those at stake in the American war of independence. Neither was a *revolutionary* war, in the proper sense of that word. In their struggle with Great Britain, the American patriots received some aid from abroad; the Hungarians received none. On the other hand, Great Britain had no assistance in her struggle against her revolted colonies, while Austria received the most overwhelming aid from Russia. The result was just what might have been expected—the one was successful, the other was not.

Kossuth is anxious to renew the struggle, provided he can get an assurance from Great Britain and the United States that Russia shall not be permitted to interfere. He is confident of his ability to cope with Austria single handed; and few are disposed to question it. This is the great question involved in Kossuth's mission; and really, if we may judge from the impression he has made in England, he is likely to succeed in his object. He places the question in a strong point of view, namely, that unless the march of despotism shall be arrested where it now is, even England herself will be compelled shortly to struggle for the preservation of her own liberties.

From the course recently taken by the government, and from the enthusiasm of the people of Great Britain, we look upon a rupture between that government and Russia as probable; and it is quite manifest that the people of England calculate with confidence, in such an event, upon the co-operation of the Americans in the struggle.

The next question is, could Great Britain and the United States hold Russia at bay, while the struggle between freedom and despotism was going on in the rest of Europe' because if they could do so, there could be no question about the result in Germany, Italy, and France. But the combat would be such as the world never witnessed. It would be the death struggle between these two antagonist principles: and both in point of numbers and ferocity the contest would be tremendous.

The liberation of Kossuth, followed by the profound impression which he has made upon the mind of the whole civilized world, has precipitated this fearful conflict, causing ideas hitherto vague and chaotic to assume tangible forms, and marshalling the opposing forces for this final struggle.

The following remarks, by the *Baltimore American*, one of the most conservative papers in this country, on the subject of the foreign relations of the United States, in view of the expected European revolutions, will be read with interest as showing how rapidly the feeling of at least a modified intervention is spreading in this country. It will be difficult for the United States to stand aloof, as a cool spectator in the next European struggle, even if it were proper and desirable for her to do so:

From the Baltimore American.

Our Foreign Policy.—The presence of Kossuth in England and his visit to the U States, are likely to constitute events of historical importance. Like the process of chemical precipitation, or that of chrystallization, where confused and chotic elements waited the interposition of a new agent or substance to become concentrated—so it would seem that the occasion of Kossuth's enlargement and free communication with the elements of public opinion are operating to bring things to a head with unexpected rapidity.

The tendency of Russian aggrandizement is now spoken of with the familiarity that belongs to a fact too obvious to be doubted and too momentous to overlooked. In nothing is the large capacity of the man more strikingly displayed than in the clear perspective which Kossuth presents of the ends and aims of Russian policy. And it is to be observed that in his speeches which go to the English public—speeches which go to the heart as with an electrical touch—he sways the cautious and calm temperament of the English people, not by the force of didactic reasoning, but by the intuitive power of his perceptions which he sends forth clothed in the burning language of eloquence and imagery.—It is because of the truth he utters that he is hearkened to and heeded. Not the cause of Hungary alone does he urge—No he tells the people of England that Hungary can fight her own battles and take care of herself. But it is the cause of freedom and of constitutional government that is at stake—a cause in which England is as much concerned as Hungary, and which England must stand by and maintain while it is yet practicable, and not wait for the miserable privilege of being last devoured.

The speech of Mr. Walker at the Southampton entertainment will attract attention in this country. In the event of a war of opinion in Europe, involving the terrible issue between Despotism on the one hand and Constitutional government on the other, this Republic will have a part to act no doubt, and a very responsible part. That we are interested in the result of such a war is plain enough; for just as sure as that Absolutism should prevail in that contest, just so sure would be the necessity for us, sooner or later, to grapple with it and fight it to the death. If every other champion of free institutions should be overthrown and compelled to bite the dust; if Despotism should lord it over Europe, and the armed Colossus, with his Cossacks, should sweep like another irruption of the Goths and Vandals over the whole space between the Nieman and the Atlantic, overwhelming the civilization of Western Europe, as that of the Roman Empire was once submerged in such calamity the Genius of the American Republic would recognise to the full its mission to mankind, and stand the avenger of Humanity, if it would not prove its protector. The wars of the Giants would be fought over again; it would be Hemisphere against Hemisphere; all former struggles would seem as the squabbles of Lilliput in the awful presence of this Titanic conflict.

In the meantime it is for us to know and to appreciate the advantages of our position. If England and France, by a fatuitous persistance in a policy such as made them the instruments of Russian designs at the battle of Navarino, and which has since rendered them passive spectators of a progress which threatened *them* as its ultimate objects—if they are disposed still to slumber, it is not for us, who have no special cause of dread, to move in their behalf. In both countries there is an internal discrepancy between Government and the people. The jealousy arising from that source has been the fatal cause of irresolution, indecision, hesitancy and cowardice, in the conduct of both England and France since the revolutionary movements of 1848. Let them set their own houses in order. Freedom will have no divided allegiance. The unity of purpose and the concentration of power which despotism possesses give great advantages to her every step; the cause of constitutional rights must have equal unity and equal concentration—or it will struggle with odds against it.

This whole subject is one which we in this country have been accustomed to regard chiefly in a speculative point of view, under the impression that the issue involved in it would find their development at some remote future period, of uncertain occurrence, and with results pertaining but indirectly to ourselves. The career of Kossuth is changing all this. Look at his movements. He carries Revolution in his train. His voice is as the sound of a trumpet, rousing the nations. Yes; this exile, this wanderer, without a country, or a home, is at this moment more powerful than kings; for he is the representative of Humanity; a martyr in the cause of the rights of men; and he speaks to the sympathies and to the inmost hearts of all who feel that men have rights and are capable of elevation and true nobility. It is not without reason that consternation and rage prevail in Vienna. We may expect to see, as the natural reaction of things consequent upon Kossuth's appeals, and the favor he meets with, a decided aspect soon in the face of Russian and Austrian policy. The Czar is not the man to blink a crisis. He will meet it front to front. Altogether, the course of European events, we believe, has been accelerated within the last month or so in a manner wholly unprecedented, and we may almost regard every day now as pregnant with important results.

FROM THE TERRITORY OF UTAH

Extract from a Letter from a Judicial Officer of the Government at Salt Lake City, dated

SEPTEMBER 30, 1851.

I shall leave for the States on the 1st October and most gladly will I go, for I am sick and tired of this place—of the fanaticism of the people, followed by their violence of feeling towards the Gentiles, as they style all persons not belonging to their church. I have had a feeling and personal proof of their fanatical intolerance within the last few days. I will give you a cursory view of the circumstances and the scene

As soon after my arrival here as my illness would permit I heard from Judge B. and Mr. Secretary H. accounts of the intolerant sentiments of the community toward the Government itself which filled me with surprise. I learned that not only were the officers sent here treated with coldness and disrespect, but that the Government of the United States on all public occasions, whether festive or religious, was denounced in the most disrespectful terms, and often with invectives of great bitterness. I will mention a few instances. The 24th July is the anniversary of the arrival of the Mormons in this valley. It is on that day of this year that they assembled to commemorate that interesting event. The orator of the day on that occasion spoke bitterly of the course of the United States toward the church of "Latter-day Saints," in taking a battalion of their men from them for the war with Mexico, while on the banks of the Missouri river, in their flight from the mob at Nauvoo. He said the Government of the United States had devised the most wanton, and cruel, and dastardly means for the accomplishment of their ruin, overthrow, and utter extermination.

His excellency Governor Young on the same occasion denounced in the most sacrilegious terms the memory of the illustrious and lamented General and President of the United States who has lately gone to the grave and over whose tomb a nation's tears have scarcely ceased to flow. He exclaimed, "Zachary Taylor is dead and gone to hell, and I am glad of it!" and his sentiments were echoed by a loud amen from all parts of the assembly. Then rising, in the excess of his passion, to his tip-toes, he vociferated, "I prophecy, in the name of Jesus Christ, by the power of the priest-hood that is upon me, that any other President of the United States who shall lift his finger against this people will die an untimely death and go to hell!" This last affording I found prevailing the with the community, in some individuals more marked than others.

You may remember that I was authorized by the managers of the Washington National Monument Society to say to the people of the Territory of Utah that they would be pleased to receive from them a block of marble, or other stone, to be deposited in the monument "as an offering of the shrine of patriotism." I accordingly called upon Gov Young, and apprised him of the trust committed to my hands, and expressed a desire to address the people upon the subject, when assembled in their greatest number. He replied that on the following Monday the very best opportunity would be presented. Monday came and I found myself at the Bowery in the midst of at least three thousand people. I was respectfully and honorably introduced by "this Excellency" to the vast assemblage. I made a speech, though so feeble that I could scarcely stand, and staggered in my debility several times on the platform.

I spoke for two hours, during which time I was favored with the unwavering attention of my audience. Having made some remarks in reference to the judiciary, I presented the subject of the National Monument, and, incidentally thereto, (as the Mormons supposed,) I expressed my opinions in a full, free, unobserved, yet respectful and dignified manner, in regard to the disposition of the people here from the Government of the United States. I endeavored to show the injustice of their feelings towards the Government, and alluded boldly and feelingly to the sacrilegious remarks of Gov. Young toward the memory of the lamented Taylor. I defended, as well as my feeble powers would allow, the name and character of the departed hero from the unjust aspersions cast upon them, and remarked that, in the latter part of the assailant's bitter exclamation that "he was glad Gen. Taylor was in hell," he did not exhibit a christian spirit, and that, if the author did not earlier repent of the recent declamation, he would probably that task with keen remorse upon his dying pillow. I then alluded to my nativity—to my citizenship—to my love of country—to my duty to defend my country from unjust aspersions, wherever I meet them—and trusted that, when I failed to defend her, my tongue, then employed in her advocacy and praise, might cling to the roof of my mouth, and that my power to speak to be raised in her defence, might fall paralized at my side. I then told the audience if they could not offer a block of marble in a feeling of full fellowship with the people of the United States as brethren and fellow citizens, they had better not offer it at all but leave it unquarried in the bosom of its native mountain.

At the close of my speech the Governor rose and denounced me and the Government in the most brutal and unmeasured terms

The ferment created by his remarks was truly fearful. It seemed as the people (I mean a large portion of them) were ready to rush upon me like hyenas and destroy me. The reporter while speaking, said that some persons might get their hair pulled or their throats cut on that occasion. His manner was boisterous, passionate, infuriated in the extreme, and, if he had not been afraid of final vengeance, he would have pointed his finger at me, and I should, in an instant, have been a dead man. Ever since then the community has been in a state of extreme excitement, and murmurs of personal violence and assassination to-wards me have been freely uttered by the lower orders of the populace. How it will end I don't know. I have just learned that I had been denounced to the officers of the Government and officers, in the Bowery again to-day, by Governor Young. I hope I shall get off safely. God only knows. I am in the power of a desperate and murderous set. I, however, feel no great fear. So much for defending my country.

I expect all the officers of the Territory, at leas (Chief Justice B., Secretary Harris, and Captain Day, Indian Agent, will return with me, to return hereno more.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT—TARIFF MEETING IN BERKS COUNTY.

READING, Nov. 17, 1851.

A very large meeting of the Democrats of Berks county was held in this place to-day. All the leading men of the party were present.—The meeting was presided over by Dr. Muhlenberg, assisted by fifteen Vice Presidents and thirty eight Secretaries. The speakers were Wm. Strong, F. W. Hughes, and H. A. Muhlenberg. A Committee of twenty-five was appointed to draft resolutions. The feeling in favor of tariff protection was very strong, and resolutions recommending a modification of the tariff, as a democratic measure, and as an act of justice to Pennsylvania, were *unanimously adopted.*

The advices from *New South Wales* are to the 20th of June. The gold fever was still raging. The season on the mountains was unfavorable, and many speculators had retired from the gold districts in consequence of being unable to obtain shelter from the intense cold at night. During the week ipreceding the 26th of June gold to the value of £25,000 was obtained at the Ophir diggings. It is said the Government has rewarded Mr. Hargraves, the first discoverer of the mines, with £500, and an appointment of £350 a year, with an allowance for two horses, to enable him to continue his explorations. Trade was dull in Sydney, and there had been several failures.

The case of the *United States* vs. *Robert H. Morris*, the colored lawyer of boston, indicted for abetting in the rescue of the fugitive slave *Shadrach*, terminated on Wednesday in the United States District Court by a sealed verdict of *not guilty*. When the jury first went out they stood 11 for acquital to 1, and remained so four hours and a half, at the end of which period the outstanding juror gave in. We understand that all the jurors were in favor of enforcing the law as constitutional, but they were not satisfied that Morris was in the cab with Shadrach, as testified by some of the witnesses for the Government. They considered the testimony of these witnesses met by the witnesses for the defence, who testified that they saw all the persons who were in the cab, and that Morris was not one of them. The Court intimated that it would hardly be possible to take up any of the remaining rescue cases at the present term.—*Courier.*

An Engineer.—In one of the New York courts on Wednesday a witness was called who had been running an engine in the city; he swore that he had been an engineer for the last eight years; took up the business himself; was now employed running an engine. It appeared further that during these eight years he had been six months on Blackwell's Island for drunkenness: that very recently he had been confined in a cellar for getting drunk, he did not know how long; he was told "one day," but could not swear to one day or two, only as they told him. In summing up, the counsel averred that he was shut up so that he might be sober when called on as a witness. If any in period of his drunkenness the boiler of the engine he tended had bursted, there, would as usual, have been "nobody to blame."

From the Butler Democrat, Nov. 12.

TRIAL OF JAMES DUFF FOR THE MURDER OF HIS TWIN BROTHER.

Commonwealth vs. James Duff, indictment murder. After empanneling a jury, the defendant plead "not guilty" to the charge.

This was a case tried at our Court last week in which James Duff, of Buffalo township, was charged with the murder of his twin brother, Wm. Duff, on the 21st April last. The circumstances were, as detailed by the evidence on the trial, that on or about the 21st of April, 1851, Wm. and James Duff were together, engaged in driving cattle along the Butler and Freedom turnpike, in the direction of Butler. Evidence was given of differences existing and bad language passing between the brothers along the road, during the day, and late in the evening, the last place at which the parties were seen, they seemed to be under the influence of bad feelings towards each other. After leaving the house of Mr. Smith, the point here referred to, a noise was heard, and believed to come from the brothers, but the circumstances under which they left the tavern seemed to justify those who heard the noise, in passing away, without paying any particular attention to what seemed to be passing between the Duffs. Nothing farther was heard of the parties until the next morning, when the lifeless body of Wm Duff was found on the road, within twenty or thirty rods of the tavern at which they were last seen in company. A number of witnesses were examined, the object of which was, if possible, to connect the prisoner, James Duff, with the murder. It was proven that they had been at the tavern together, that they left that under excited and bad feelings towards each other—that a noise, as of persons quarrelling, was heard, shortly after the place where the dead body was found, and in the direction taken by the parties when they left the tavern; that the prisoner was met a few rods from the place without a hat, who, on interrogation, gave rather a confused account of himself, and was the first to discover the dead body of his brother the next morning, and that although he had, on the evening previous obtained another hat, he never pretended to account for the loss hat, or to seek the recovery of the lost hat. We will not pretend to give a detailed account of the testimony, as a motion is pending for a new trial, which, if granted, might be prejudiced by a premature publication of the evidence already given. The case was ably contested, and I occupied the laborious attention of the Court for four days. Messrs. Smith and Mitchell for the defence, who disputed every inch of ground, and gained for themselves the respect of the public for their indefatigable exertions, and as the Court observed, "*unexpected*" for their client. A most excellent, lucid, and comprehensive charge, was delivered by Judge Agnew to the jury, on Thursday evening, and at an early hour on Friday morning the Court was summoned by the ringing of the bell, to meet and receive the verdict, which was that "the prisoner was guilty of murder in the first degree On motion of Mr. Smith, the jury was polled—that is that each juror's name be called, and that he be required to give his verdict separately, in the presence of the Court and the prisoner. Each juror answered emphatically, "guilty of murder in the first degree." A motion was then made by Mr. Smith for a new trial, the argument for which will be had on the 8th of January next, District Attorney Negley, for the Commonwealth, Smith and Mitchell for the defence

The prisoner seemed to bear up under the pressure of the evidence against him pretty well, until the Court had recorded the verdict of the jury, when the reality of his situation seemed to burst upon him, and he sunk beneath the load—he wept like a child: but it was too late—a brother's blood was shed, and cried onto heaven for vengeance. An appeal is made to the laws of our country under which all are alike the subjects of protection. After a full and laborious examination of the cause by a patient Court, and the sleepless vigilance of eminent counsel, a jury of his country has found him guilty of shedding the blood of a twin brother—guilty of murder in the first degree. What the result from a motion for a new trial may be, we do not know, but we will reserve much that we could say on the subject until after the rubicon is passed.

Female Weakness and General Debility.

Strengthening the weakened body, giving vigor to the languid system, and invigorating the entire system.

If the testimony of thousands of persons, from all parts of the country, can be relied upon, it is conclusive evidence in favor of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and proves beyond cavil, that it is the most reliable and known constitutional restorative, and is accurately combined in its properties that the medical, botanical, and medicinal properties of each ingredient harmoniously unite to

Purify the Blood.

It has removed many chronic diseases where have failed the skill of the best physicians, and has also cured thousands, (as shown by certificates in the pamphlet,) of Syrups entirely failed to make the least impression upon. It has been tried in many cases of Scrofula, Mercurial Mercurial, Syphilitic, and Cutaneous Diseases, and in every instance it has been found to be a valuable remedy. It is also recommended by the most eminent medical men, who informed me that "my eyes would never get well." At the time I could not distinguish any object. By the advice of some friends I commenced the use of the Sarsaparilla, and continuing it regularly for a few months, I recovered my sight entirely. My general health was very much improved by the use of the Sarsaparilla, and I attribute the restoration of my sight to its use. I resided No. 102 Second street, in this city, and will be happy to give any information in relation to my case.

WILLIAM HALL.

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; E. E. Sellers, 57 Wood street; B. A. Fahnestock, & Co., corner Wood and Front streets; D. M. Curry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Dinsmore, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny; sole by the proprietor.

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For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 60 Wood street.

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Fall Importation of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,

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Desire to call the attention of Merchants and others to their large stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.,

IMPORTED BY RECENT PACKETS.

And which they are now prepared to offer at such prices as cannot fail to please.

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This Company have prepared to insure all merchandise in store, and in transitu, vessels, &c.

An ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the Institution, is afforded in the character of the Directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.

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Secretary—G. A. Gazzam.

☞ See advertisement in another part of this paper. his paper. my22

☞ My wife had the Rheumatism for 20 years, during this time suffering such severe pain in every part of her body that she could not sleep without taking large doses of opium; having no appetite, she was reduced to almost a skeleton; every joint was swollen greatly, and hands, knees and neck covered with large lumps; the cords were hard and contracted, so that her arms, legs and body were motionless. I laid down that she was obliged to be in bed constantly. During 8 years she got nothing to give any permanent relief till she tried H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, of this she used two bottles of the dollar size, and the swellings have all gone, the pain has entirely left, she sleeps soundly, is more healthy than ever she was in her life, and can walk as all she. If any one doubts this evidence, he can satisfy himself by calling on the undersigned, or addressing H. G. Farrell, Ill., and be satisfied.

SAMUEL ELSON

See advertisement. nov

Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company are notified that an Annual Meeting will be held on the fifth day of December next at 12 o'clock, at the office of Samuel P. Finney, Esq., No. 156 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

nov21 GEO. THOMPSON, Treas. and Sec.

A NEAT, strong, leather top, new BUGGY, for sale or exchange for Nails and Iron at cost. Inquire of LARMON, Pratt & Hill.

(nov21-w3t)

Kimball's Chemical Washing Fluid.

THIS FLUID is far superior to any other Fluid or Soap Powder ever offered to the community. All it needs is but a trial to satisfy any who may have doubt of its powers in removing dirt or grease from clothing. It will not in any way injure the finest fabric, if used according to the directions. It can be had in the gallon or in bottles to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to try the Fluid can have a bottle free of charge at the Drug Store of

WICKERSHAM,

nov21 corner of Wood and Sixth sts.

CHEESE—122 boxes Cream, for sale by

nov21 JAMES DALZELL, 65 Water st.

GLASS—100 box. assd sizes Window, for sale by JAMES DALZELL.

RICE—10 tierces Fresh, for sale by

nov21 JAMES DALZELL

DRESS SILKS!—Murphy & Burchfield have received a choice and handsome assortment of dress silks, chameleon striped and plain silks, black silks, of extra width and quality, and fancy silks of rich damask styles, also, a few pieces of Lyons Velvet. Also, Ladies' Cloaking Velvets. New Bonnets, of latest Paris styles, just received. Sign the piano, southeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

nov21

WINES & LIQUORS, of superior qualities:

25 years old Pure French Brandy, $4 per gallon.

10 " " Pure Port Wine.

10 " " Madeira Wine.

10 " " Jamaica Spirits.

10 " " Scotch & Irish Whiskey.

10 " " Monongahela Whiskey.

For sale at MORRIS' TEA VAULT, in the Diamond

nov21

Smith's Patent Self-Acting Hinge & Spring.

A NEW INVENTION.

THE attention of Carpenters and Builders is called to the above article, which is pronounced by the scientific men of New York and other cities, to be the most valuable improvement in door hinges ever invented. Thousands have been sold in Philadelphia, and in every large Lodge that we have been in, we see in use.

It consists of a Hinge that will work noiseless, rather stiff, with a spring in the top of the hinge to keep it in its place, thus avoiding the old fashioned springs to keep the door closed, and likewise dispensing with the door knob in point of summoning. It comes very cheap, is not liable to get out of repair, is very easily applied, and is equally adapted to store, folding, office, and dwelling doors. Hinges have amply been received from New York, also a sample door, with the improvement, which can be seen on application to

JOHN A. BROWNE,

Agent for Allegheny and Adams Counties, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Also agent for the sale of Rights for the Westmoreland Thinning Machine, for the Western and Southern States.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of F. BARD & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. George R. Mowry withdrawing from the firm.

RICHARD BARD,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 19, '51. GEORGE R. MOWRY.

CARD

The Leather Business will be continued at the old stand, No. 120 Wood street, by F. Bard, Jr., Successor, under the same and style of F. BARD & Co.

RICHARD BARD,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 19, '51. JAMES R. BARD.

Having a very large stock of every article in our line, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, and pledging our selves to do all in our power to give satisfaction to our customers.

F. BARD & CO.

nov19 d

MORSE'S

Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root,

OCCUPIES the front rank among the proprietary medicines of this country for completely curing Chronic, Old Rheumatism, Rheumatism in the joints, Scrofula, Scrofulous Humors, Ulcers, Pimples and Blotches on the face, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Mercurial Disease, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Piles, Dyspepsia and all the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Liver Complaint, Scurvy, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Indigestion, Costiveness and Tickling in the throat, Pimples, Blotches, or Eruptions, dry cough, and a tickling sensation about the throat; and is used with unprecedented success in all cases of

Female Weakness and General Debility.

Strengthening the weakened body, giving vigor to the languid system, and invigorating the entire system.

If the testimony of thousands of persons, from all parts of the country, can be relied upon, it is conclusive evidence in favor of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and proves beyond cavil, that it is the most reliable and known constitutional restorative, and is accurately combined in its properties that the medical, botanical, and medicinal properties of each ingredient harmoniously unite to

Purify the Blood.

It has removed many chronic diseases where have failed the skill of the best physicians, and has also cured thousands, (as shown by certificates in the pamphlet,) of Syphilis entirely failed to make the least impression upon. It has been tried in many cases of Scrofula, Mercurial Mercurial, Syphilitic, and Cutaneous Diseases, and in every instance it has been found to be a valuable remedy. It is also recommended by the most eminent medical men, who informed me that "my eyes would never get well." At the time I could not distinguish any object. By the advice of some friends I commenced the use of the Sarsaparilla, and continuing it regularly for a few months, I recovered my sight entirely. My general health was very much improved by the use of the Sarsaparilla, and I attribute the restoration of my sight to its use. I resided No. 102 Second street, in this city, and will be happy to give any information in relation to my case.

WILLIAM HALL.

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; E. E. Sellers, 57 Wood street; B. A. Fahnestock, & Co., corner Wood and Front streets; D. M. Curry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Dinsmore, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny; sole by the proprietor.

S. M. KIER,

nov19dlaw3t Canal Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh.

☞ Liver Complaint.—The only remedy ever offered to the public, which has never failed of working a cure when directions are followed, is McLane's Liver Pill. It has now been several years before the public, and has been introduced in all sections of the Union. Where it has been used it has had the most triumphant success, and has actually driven out of use all other medicines. It has been tried under all the different phases of Hepatitis and has been found equally efficacious in all.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 60 Wood street.

nov15dlawsw

Fall Importation of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,

No. 129 Wood Street,

Desire to call the attention of Merchants and others to their large stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.,

IMPORTED BY RECENT PACKETS.

And which they are now prepared to offer at such prices as cannot fail to please.

☞ A full assortment of MANN'S celebrated C. S. AXES always on hand.

nov18dtf

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS

Office No. 61 Water street, in the warehouse of C. H. GAY.

C. G. HEBERT, President.....A. W. MARKS, Secy.

This Company have prepared to insure all merchandise in store, and in transitu, vessels, &c.

An ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the Institution, is afforded in the character of the Directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.

DIRECTORS—C. H. Hupsey, Wm. Phillips, Wm. Latimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazleton, John Hayworth, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier. aug8dtf

Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, $100,000.

OFFICE, NO. 75 FOURTH STREET.

OFFICERS:

President—James S. Hogg.

Vice President—Samuel McCullough.

Treasurer—Joseph S. Lenox.

Secretary—G. A. Gazzam.

☞ See advertisement in another part of this paper. my22

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF MORGAN'S Compound Pyrgo Morgan's Worm Killer, Morgan's Pills, and Burfield's Nerve and Bone Liniment, with a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Varnishes, Perfumeries, &c. &c. Wholesale and retail, at the Drug Store of JAMES McCUFFEY,

nov15 No. 52 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

ROUSSEL'S AMANDINE, for the Cure of and Prevention of Chapped Hands—The very extensive sales of the Amandine during the last thirteen years, sufficiently attest the high estimation in which it is held by the community and its efficacious and refreshing virtues. It may without exaggeration be pronounced as a sure yielding remedy for the severity and roughness of the skin, with which so many are afflicted during the inclement season of the year.

A large supply just received and for sale by

R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood st.

nov15

OILS, TURPENTINE, ALCOHOL, &c.

1 bbls Linseed Oil. 10 bbls Red Sulphur.

1 " Tanners' Oil. 20 " Vermilion Red.

1 " Sperm Turpentine. 10 " Glues.

1 " Alcohol, 95 per cent. 100 kegs White Lead.

2 " Spanish Whiting. 2 casks Sal Soda.

100 gross Matches, for sale by

JAMES McCUFFEY, Druggist,

No. 52 Wood st.

GUTTA PERCHA!—Just rec'd, a complete assortment of Gutta Percha doors, consisting of the following: Door Heads, three piece Figures, Edge and Panel, Door Card Plates, Door Bolsters, Wash Boards, Door Panels, Panels and Buttons of different sizes, Patent collapsible Hand for machinery, Revolve Knobs, Escutcheons for Knobs, Door Scales, Water Gals, Sheet Gutta Percha for lining cisterns, Dried Trays, Soap Dishes, Sash