PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 29, 1851.

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

Kossuth did not leave England in the Washington, but undoubtedly sailed in the Humboldt, and may be expected in New York in all next week, probably about the 4th of December.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The portion of this road between Salem and Alliance, a distance of thirteen miles, was opened for public for use on Thursday, the 27th inst. The citizens of Salem got up a very spirited celebration on the occasion, and treated the officers of the company to a supper in the town hall, at which speeches were made by Gen. Robinson, the President, Mr. Roberts, the Chief Engineer, and others. The arrival of the passenger cars at the station in Salem was greeted by a very large concourse of people, and as many as the cars could carry, including a large proportion of ladies, were afterwards treated to a ride to Alliance and back. No accident occurred to mar the pleasure of the day, which will long be remembered in the annals of Salem.

The cars now run regularly, leaving Alliance at eight o'clock, and Salem at nine in the morning.

The Express Train between Pittsburgh and Enon, runs with great regularity, and carries a large quantity of passengers. In about a week the cars will run to Palestine, 49 miles from Pittsburgh.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the track layers are rapidly filling the gap in line, which is now supplied by stages; and before the close of December we expect to have a continuous line of railroad from Pittsburgh to Cleveland.

THE PRACTICAL FORCE OF PUBLIC OPINION

On the 8th instant a very numerous deputation from the Society of the Friends of Italy in London, waited upon M. Kossuth, at his residence in Eaton Place for the purpose of presenting an address.

Kossuth having listened with deep attention to the reading of the address, which was long, proceeded at once to address the deputation in a most eloquent and masterly manner. We take the following extract from his remarks, which presents the most powerful and well-reasoned argument on the practical force of public opinion we ever read. He said:

The observation I am about to make shall have reference to the practical force of public opinion, as directed to whatever cause. Of course, there can be no man on earth who would not wish for peace.

War, even by the most warlike men on earth, cannot be considered as our aim. War is an exceptionable situation, the aim can only be peace. (Hear, hear.) But in the particular life of a single man, as well as in large communities, the aim must never be confounded with the instrument by which it is to be obtained.—It is very seldom that it is sufficient to pronounce the aim in the hope that by such pronunciation the aim itself may be carried. So it is with public opinion. Public opinion is in itself no aim it can only be the medium for carrying that which it takes for its aim.

Therefore, when I hear men speak of the moral force of public opinion I must frankly confess my belief that it is very rarely that public opinion is properly restricted and clearly confined within certain limits—when men say that although such be our public opinion, we will not avail ourselves of those media of action which circumstances may render necessary—then I believe that in that condition of things it is very possible that public opinion will not be of any weight (Cheers.) Public opinion to have an effect on the freedom of the world must be ready to say, "Now we will go to war if our opinion be misled." Such pronunciation would be a difficult thing to obtain in England, where there are numerous classes who would be terrified at the mention of war. If you merely declare that you sympathise with the cause of freedom but will never in any case take up arms, for it such public opinion merely give a charter to despotism.

If the despot knew that however he may trample on the rights of nations, or even on the interests of England there will be no active interference, then I must confess that there is not so much weight in your public opinion as would influence the fate of Europe in the slightest degree. (Hear, hear) Therefore public opinion is not an aim, it must be a medium to come to a certain end The best means towards that end must be pointed out by circumstances, because the true policy of every state is the science of exigencies, which entirely depends on circumces. (Hear, hear,) I can only wish that to give real and efficient support to the cause of freedom in Europe England, should not want to go to war; but this I say, that the public opinion which declares that in no case it will go to war, that public opinion is of no weight whatever. [Hear, hear.]

One word more with respect to public opinion. When the sentiments of a people take for their aim the principle of non-intervention, it would not be unilateral non-intervention, which would mean that England would interfere in no case. That would be to abandon her position in the face of the world. (Cheers.) If, what everyman be done with respect to other nations, England is to weigh nothing in the destinies of humanity, then England may be a happy island as it is; but it would cease to be a member of of the humane family—cease to be the brother of other nations.

In short, it would not realise the idea, which is the chief principle and foundation of the Christian religion, that having one Father in heaven that very doctrine declares us to be brothers—and that brothers have a duty to one and another. (Loud cheers.) The principle of non-intervention, if so interpreted, would not be a humane principle, and would not be a good political principle—because it would lead to a resignation of the power and position of England. (Hear, hear.)

Now, that is the only thing I wish to say respecting the development of public opinion in England, as it regards the external affairs of Europe. I wish it to take such a direction as that very nation, as well as all despotic powers, should be sure of this—that when public opinion in England declares itself willing to side with the principles of freedom, those inclinations and those declarations of public opinion will be more than mere signs; that they will come to realities, with war or without war, as circumstances may require, (Hear.)

In short, that it will be a more active participation in the destinies of mankind, and not merely the passing emotions of noble hearts; not such compassion as gives to the memory of the dead, whom we cannot help, cannot restore to life, but that the public opinion of England declaring the sovereign right of every nation to manage its own affairs, will be enforced with all the weight of its moral power and its material power. (Hear, hear.) It is not necessary to discuss what power I mean, but it is hoped that, according to circumstances, England will be as good as the word of an Englishman, and become the England of deed and of action, as well as the England of sentiment. [Cheers]

I am firmly persuaded that if you declare it to be the intention of the people of England to come to a practical result, in such case I am firmly persuaded that to carry out your principle will not cost England one drop of blood or one shilling of money. (Hear, hear.) Why?—Because every absolute power upon the earth will consider the material forces of England, and will pause before it runs the risk of encountering them. (Hear, hear.)

But if you say that in no case, you will go to war, that will be the surest mode of provoking war, because the absolutist powers will consider that they have a free charter to dispose of the fate of nations, and I must fairly state my belief is, that in the case, the concessions, of Europe would come home to England, and that the material interests of England herself would be hurt; because to injure England is not necessary that the Cossacks should water their horses in the Thames. There are many interests in India, in the colonies, and all over the world that may be injured. These are so many arteries that feed the power of England; and if one of them were cut, England would be no longer what it is. (Hear, hear.)

Therefore, I believe that should England declare her intention in no case to speak the word "stop," with the intention of keeping her word, in a very short time England would be obliged to go to war for the purpose of upholding her own interests; because it is not possible that for long, in different parts of the world, the two principles of absolutism and freedom can go on in parallel directions, but the contrary. On the continent the former now gains ground, because there is no freedom there except, perhaps, in Belgium—a country of so small extent as to depend on its neutral position for its existence. England then, is the only powerful representative of the principle of liberty. All other nations are either crushed or disappointed in their hopes, and if England takes not up this principle of freedom, absolutism goes on crushing the people of Europ, and, as I believe, ultimately with the greatest danger to the principles of freedom in England herself. (Hear, Hear.)

P. L. & A.: are short and to the point. We hope they will write again.

FRANCE.

The political state of France is becoming more and more critical. The government is now fairly divided against itself—the President against the Assembly and the Assembly against the President, and both are struggling for the control of the army. By the constitution the appointment of Generals is given to the President, but it also prescribes that the Assembly, through its President, may call out what troops it may deem necessary for its own protection. It is obvious that in a contest with the President the Assembly is thus placed in an awkward predicament; for although it has the nominal power of calling out troops for its own protection, as we have said, it is unavailable in the present difficulty, because the President has the perfect control of the army through his appointing power. To get over this difficulty, the Questors passed the following extra-constitutional resolutions:

Art. 1.—The President of the Assembly is intrusted with the care of the interior and exterior security of the Assembly. He exercises in the name of the Assembly, the right conferred on the legislative power by the 32d article of the constitution, to fix the amount of the military force requisite for its security, to dispose of it, and to designate the general to be charged with the command of it. For this purpose he has the right to call out the armed force, and all the authorities whose assistance he may think necessary. The orders to that effect can be addressed directly to all officers, commanders, or functionaries, who are bound to obey them immediately, under the penalty of the law.

Art. 2.—The President of the Assembly can delegate his right of requisition to the questors or to any one of them.

Art. 3.—The present law shall be placed on the order of the day of the army, and placarded in all the barracks on the territory of the republic. [signed] BAZE, Questor.

LEFLO, Questor.

DE PANAT, Questor.

It is evident that the Assembly contemplates placing its own troops under command of its President or some officer of its own creation. These resolutions are regarded as a gauntlet thrown down to the President. As such he has taken it up, and by way of reply to the 3d resolution requiring that the resolutions of the questors, if adopted by the Assembly, should be posted up in all the barracks, he has announced that he will order to be posted up, side by side with it, the article of the constitution which gives him the power of appointing the commanders in chief of the army.

This, if carried out, will place France in a fearful position. It will be tantamount to an official declaration of hostilities between the Legislature and the Executive, and if the former can command any considerable body of supporters, must speedily plunge the country into civil war The probabilities are, however, that the President having in a good degree won the populace by his expressed desire to restore universal suffrage, and having the army under his control, the Assembly will be obliged to succumb to the force of circumstances, and allow Louis Napoleon to become an autocrat so far as they are concerned. How he may be able to manage the republicans of every shade from moderate to red, is a question which time must solve. We think it likely that the latter will be willing to use him to rid themselves of the Assembly and its stringent and oppressive laws; but it is hardly credible that they will suffer such a man as he to plant his foot firmly upon their necks.

A London correspondent of the New York Herald, writing under date of Nov. 11, says:

It was confidently rumored that a *coup d'etat* was to have taken place yesterday at Paris. The plan was to close the doors of the Assembly, the leading thoroughfares to which would have been suddenly occupied by troops favorable to Louis Napoleon, who would have appealed to the public. Monday has, however, past by quietly, and the Sunday evening, however, a circumstance occurred which justified the apprehensions entertained.

Gen. Magnan had, on Saturday, convoked a meeting of the generals under his command, for the purpose of ascertaining their views upon the proposition of the Questors. They all agreed that whatever resolutions were passed by the Assembly, they would only obey those which emanated from the War Office. This was enough to encourage Louis Napoleon; Gen. Magnan, he it remembered, is commander-in-chief of the troops at Paris. Monday was the anniversary of the famous 18th Brumaire.

On Sunday morning, Gen. Magnan presented to the President of the Republic, the officers of the regiments newly arrived at Paris. The President made an extraordinary speech to them. The officers were nearly 600 in number. They assembled at the Tuileries, and proceeded in procession to the Elysee with Gen. Magnon and nine other generals at their head.

They afterwards proceeded in the same order to the Minister of War, Louis Napoleon, it seems, either did not think the time had yet come, or could not screw up his courage to the sticking point. Monday passed, and Tuesday's sun arose with no change in the dynasties of France.

If we cast a retrospective glance on the acts of Louis Napoleon since his imprisonment at Ham, to his accession to power and his subsequent conduct, the ambition of the man stands forth as a prominent feature, but he seems to lack the energy of a decided character. I do not hesitate to say that a great man would have dared the worst long since, and slept ere this in his grave, or been firmly seated either on the throne of France or in the Presidential Chair.

The Paris papers of yesterday are almost exclusively occupied with his address to the officers. A cabinet Council was convoked, and it was resolved that the speech should appear in a modified form in the official organs The Mountain is alarmed.

On Monday, a review of 4000 men was held in the Champ de Mars, of the troops recently arrived at Paris. The President of the Republic, attended by a numerous staff, was on the ground. As no intimation of the review had been given, the attendance of the public was limited.

Lamartine is reported to be very unwell in the country. He has published his approval of the President's message. Armand Marrast has had a stroke of apoplexy. M. de Thorigny, the new Minister of the Interior, is the candidate for the Department of the Seine.

The funds fell slightly on the publication of Louis Napoleon's address to the officers.

The 30th of November is fixed for the election for the Department for the Seine; consequently before the law of the 31st of May can be revoked. Carlier, Late Prefect of the Police, is spoken of as an opposition candidate.

I can inform you, on excellent authority, that the greatest precautions are being taken by the German governments to meet any eventuality at a moment's notice. An immense army can be concentrated on the French frontier, by means of railway. Russia, Austria, and Prussia are equally prepared.

Since the enthusiastic reception of Kossuth in England, there has arisen a coldness which borders upon a cessation of friendly relations between England and Austria. The Austrian journals having published a statement that Lord Palmerston had notified his regret at the manner so offensive to Austria, in which Kossuth has been received, Lord Palmerston has officially denied it; the Globe, Morning Post, and Observer deny the statement of the imperial organs, and assume, moreover, a tone of hostility to Austria which has given rise to some comment here.

The same writer, in the introduction of his letter, says:—"France is the keystone of the political arch; if it is loose, the whole European fabric is shaken. A revolution in France is followed by revolutions in Germany and Italy; and if France can be kept quiet, it is more easy to preserve the tranquillity of the other States."—The remark is as just as it is striking. In fact Europe presents the aspect of an immense building, around and under which sappers and miners are earnestly at work, preparing to blow it to atoms. Their preparatory work is almost accomplished, and the world stands gazing in silent awe, momentarily awaiting the tremendous explosion.

Just at this juncture Kossuth is brought forward, whose clarion voice seems to be calling the nations to the struggle. Never, since the days of Luther, has any man appeared who, without official station, has made so profound, so thrilling an impression on the world.

The Pope and Cardinals are looking with extreme anxiety, it is said, at the contingencies of the next six months in France.

THE SMALL NOTE LAW.—This law is a dead letter upon the statute book in this part of the State, and ought, in obedience to the clearly expressed wishes of the whole people, who have completely nullified it, to be repealed. The Grand Jury of Washington County, at its late meeting, have presented it as a nuisance in the following *presentment*:

The Grand Inquest of the County of Washington, respectfully beg leave to present their views in the form of a Presentment, in regard to the Law preventing the passage and circulation of small notes in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

It is their unanimous opinion that this law should be repealed; and they would so recommend for the reasons which they will briefly assign:

1st. The law is disregarded by universal consent, and an act which remains as a dead letter upon the Statute Book, had better be repealed—especially when it is considered that the act is most stringent in its provisions.

2d. The precedent is a bad one: if one law may be disregarded with impunity, many citizens will say, why not others?

3d. Because the business wants of the community cannot now be supplied with specie: especially when small Bills are issued and circulated in surrounding States.

4th. For the reason that it places officers charged with the enforcing of the law in a position that they ought not to occupy in reference to their fellow citizens.

For these reasons and many others that might be suggested if time permitted, we think that the law should be repealed at the coming Session of our Legislature and do so recommend.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL HILL,
Foreman of Grand Jury.

KOSSUTH.

The more of the speeches of Kossuth we read, the more does our astonishment increase at the remarkable and versatile genius he displays, and at his wonderful acquirements in the English language. We can no longer wonder at his power over his Hungarian brethren, to whom he speaks in his mother-tongue, and in the Oriental style which they have and understand, which we find producing such thrilling effects in the English language. There are few men living who have read and thought in English all their lives, who can use it with such effect, and with such power.

The English papers are filled with Kossuth speeches, and replies to addresses of societies and corporations, in all of which he appears to great advantage, and in the wonderful versatility of his vast genius. His speeches at Manchester, where he addressed hundreds of thousands of people is a most remarkable specimen of human eloquence. We have room for only a few extracts, which we shall introduce by appropriate headings.

THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN FREEDOM AND DESPOTISM IN EUROPE.

Mr. Chairman, there was once a King of Epirus, sent once a man though I do not remember his name, to Rome. On his return, it was reported him to his master that he had seen a city of kings where every man has so much happiness as the King himself holds. I have seen more in England under your Government, I have seen the public opinion of the English people pronounced in such a way as that of which Lord Brougham once said, that now and then the voice of the people, as the Almighty, is heard [Cheers. I saw the crowding of the people, which went to my heart, and I have received addresses from all parts of Great Britian, equally as numerous as generous, and I have had some idea of the public opinion of England

But I saw that public opinion manifested in the great demonstration of London, Birmingham, and Manchester; and after I have seen those demonstrations, I loudly proclaim—Ye oppressed nations of Europe, be of good cheer and courage [Cheers.] I have experienced in my public life a kind of public opinion in that pronounced by the people of England on that class of which I am one, of the humble representatives, may be dissimulated for a while—it may be perhaps jeered at hardly—but at last obeyed it must be—[cheers.] because England is a constitutional country, and a constitutional country the public opinion is or the right and by the constitution to give direction to government and to the parliament [cheers] I know what power public opinion has a lawful right to claim in this glorious land; and because I know that it must be very much, I say that I think and feel that the people of Manchester, think the people of Manchester for their great aid to the cause of humanity, not in my name, but in the name of the oppressed nations—[Cheers.] Since my arrival on England's happy shore, I have been a continual opportunity for the communication of that public opinion, on which the statesmen of the Continent of Europe (apparently) looked to by Principes to be the tick of our times—the question which will decide the fate of mankind for centuries. This question is none of country or party interest. It is none of a noble commission for the misfortunes of an individual or of the country. It is a question of universal interest, in which every country, every people, are equally interested—I say equally interested. There may be a difference as to the succession of tinesin which one or other nation will be affected by that unavoidable consequence of this question; but affected they really are, sooner or later, one after another—if it be a mere question of time. No country, however proud in position, but chiefly none within the boundary of the Christian family and of European civilization, can avoid that share of the consequences of this all comprehensive question which will decide the approximate fate of humanity. I scarcely need to say that this comprehensive question is Europe shall be ruled by the principle of freedom, or by the principle of despotism—[freedom, freedom]—or to bring more home, in a practical way, to your generous hearts that idea of freedom, the question is whether Europe shall be ruled by the principle of centralization, or by the principle of self government [cheers] because self government is freedom, and centralization is absolutism. Shall freedom die away for centuries, and mankind become nothing more than the blind instrument of the ambition of some few? or shall the prime of servitude be wiped out from the brow of humanity, and mankind become noble in itself, and a noble instrument to its own benefit? [Cheers.] Yes, a hundred fold, yes to every nation which, confident of the proud position of today, would carelessly regard the comprehensive struggle of those great principles! It is the mythical struggle between heaven and hell. To be blessed or to be damned, the fate of all this may reach as much farther or better, but to be blessed or to be damned is the fate of all—there is no transactions between heaven and hell. Yes, a thousand fold we to every nation which would not embrace within its sorrows and its cares the future, but only the passing moment of the present time, in the flashing of a moment the future becomes the present, and the objects of our present labors are passed away.

As the sun throws a mist before the sun rises, so the spirit of the future is gone in the events of the present. There are some who endeavor to contract the demonstrations of sympathy which I have had the honor to utter, to the proportions of personality. They would fain make believe that there is nothing more in these demonstrations than a matter of fashion—a transitory ebullition of feeling, passing without a trace, like the momentary bubble; or, at the utmost, a tribute of approbation to the bravery of a gallant people in a just cause, and of sympathy to their unmerited misfortunes. But I say it is not so. I say, may a nation on earth have reason once to repent of having contemptuously disregarded these sy words, only because it was but I who said them. I say, that the source of these demonstrations is, the instinctive feelings of the people—that, beneath that the destiny of mankind has come to the turning-point of centuries; I is the cry of alarm upon the ostensible approach of universal danger; it is the manifestation of the instinct of self-preservation, roused by the instinctive knowledge of the fact that the great struggle, the destiny of Europe, was near, and that no people, no country, can remain unaffected by the issue of this great struggle of principles. [Applause.] The despotic governments of Europe feel their approaching death, and therefore they will come to the death struggle. But I hope this struggle is unavoidable; and because it is called for by them, it will be the last in mankind's history. That is the state of the case, as I conceive it, gentlemen. It is not my individuality—it is not my presence—which has aroused any feeling of sentiment; I am nothing but the opportunity which elicited the hidden spark—the opportunity at which the existing instinctive appreciation of approaching danger caused in every nation the cry to burst forth—the loud cry of horror. Or else, how could even the most skilful sophist explain the fact of the universality of these demonstrations, not restricted to where I am present—not restricted to any climate—not restricted to the peculiar character of a people—not restricted to state organization, but spreading through the world like the pulsation of one heart, like the spark of heaven's lightning. [Loud cheers.]

The addressed, full of the most generous sentiments, which I am honored wh in England, are the effects of presence; but I am but the spark which kindles a feeling which has long existed, from the people of the antropolis down to the solitary hamlets, hidden by neighboring mountains from the business of public life. [Applause.] And I humbly entreat you to consider that this feeling is not restricted even to England—there is the republic of the United States—[applause]—Italy, France, the noble English garrison in Gibralter, the warm-hearted Portuguese, have all joined these views; and on the very day when a deputation came over to England to honor me with the greeting of Belgium—not lofty monument of the love of freedom, and its indomitable force—even on the very day I got the knowledge of a similar demonstration in Sweden—the future left wing of the forces of freedom. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, is this an accident? Is this foolish? [Applause and laughter.] Is this personal? What have I in my person, in my present, in my future, not to justify, but even to explain this universality of demonstration Nothing, entirely nothing only the knowledge that I am a friend of freedom—[applause]—though I am nothing but the opportunity for the manifestation of the instinctive feeling of so many nations, and at which the St. George of England is ready to wave the red flag.—How can I say that this struggle is so near Ladies and gentlemen, I state it because it is [loud cheers.] Every man knows it; every man feels, every man sees it. A philosopher was once questioned, how could he prove the existence of God! "Why," answered he, "by opening my eyes. God is seen everywhere—in the growth of the grass, and in the movements of the stars; in the warbling of the lark, and in thunder of heaven." [Loud applause.] Even so I prove that the decisive struggle in mankind's destiny draws near. I appeal to the sight of your eyes; I appeal to the pulsations of your hearts, and to the judgments of your minds, You know, you see, you feel that the judgment is drawing near. [applause.]

How blind are those men who have the affectation to assert that it is only certain men who push to revolution the continent of Europe, laws *regulating her commerce* so as to maintain a commercial equilibrium, can that political economy be sound which paralises the industry of the country, lays waste millions of capital invested in manufactures, disturbs the whole foundation of industry, and notwithstanding all the gold produced by the toil of our enterprisingyoung men in California, presents our country in the humiliating position of a *debtor nation*. Such is the independence and freedom superinduced by the Tariff of 1846. Freedom is defined to be "the power to actor forbear the performance of an action." If the law of 1846 has paralised the energies of the nation in every function of her industry, and especially of Pennsylvania, and deprived the people of the ability to perform the honorable duty of paying their debts, why should such a system of political economy be palmed upon the community any longer by the specious name of "Free Trade"

P. L. & A.

☞ DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.—The demand for this great remedy is rapidly increasing, and we are every day receiving orders from a distance for late, which we find it almost impossible to supply as fast as required. The truth is, the remedy requires only a trial to convince the most skeptical of its excellence. We select from a file of similar documents, the following

"COTTINGTON, (Ohio) May 15, 1847.

"J. Kidd & Co—Gentlemen—As I am engaged in selling a few very choice medicines, I do not consider my stock complete, unless I have a supply of Dr McLane's Liver Pills. I obtained a few dozen boxes of them from Mitchell & Co., which sold very fast, and I wish a new supply immediately

JACOB WIDNER, P. M."

If you wish a certain and safe remedy, try the above. For sale by J. KIDD & CO.

JACOB WIDNER, P. M.

J. KIDD & CO.

No. 60 Wood st.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FREE TRADE.

What is free trade? That is free trade between two nations, which is perfectly reciprocal, both in the utility of the articles exchanged and in the equilibrium which is maintained in the aggregate value of the articles received by each from the other. In proportion as the balance of trade is increased, with the same proportion is the freedom of the trade destroyed, because the balance being paid in money by the debtor nation reduces the amount of its circulating medium disturbs the proper relation between debtor and creditor to the disadvantage of the debtor, destroys confidence, increases the value of money and reduces the wages of labor and all the property that money represents. Any nation in order to be *prosperous* must, in her commercial intercourse with other nations adapt her laws *regulating her commerce* so as to maintain a commercial equilibrium, can that political economy be sound which paralises the industry of the country, lays waste millions of capital invested in manufactures, disturbs the whole foundation of industry, and notwithstanding all the gold produced by the toil of our enterprisingyoung men in California, presents our country in the humiliating position of a *debtor nation*. Such is the independence and freedom superinduced by the Tariff of 1846. Freedom is defined to be "the power to actor forbear the performance of an action." If the law of 1846 has paralised the energies of the nation in every function of her industry, and especially of Pennsylvania, and deprived the people of the ability to perform the honorable duty of paying their debts, why should such a system of political economy be palmed upon the community any longer by the specious name of "Free Trade"

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JACOB WIDNER, P. M.

J. KIDD & CO.

No. 60 Wood st.

DIED,

At Cincinnati, on Monday, the 24th instant, SARAH CURTIS, daughter of Carter Curtis, Esq. of this city.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 147 Wylie street, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery

Yesterday morning, at the St. Charles Hotel, LUCY WEBB, wife of ralph Campbell

The friends of the family and of her brothers, R H and Dr. H B Webb are invited to attend the funeral, from the St. Charles Hotel, tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ The Rev. T. J. STMPSON, will deliver a Lecture to young men, on Sabbath evening, Nov. 30th, at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Allegheny City, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Unitarian Worship.

CHRIST, THE SON OF GOD, NOT GOD HIMSELF—The fifth discourse on this subject, showing the sense in which Christ is the "only begotten" (Text—John 1. 1—"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God." will be delivered on Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the City Lecture Room, West st., between Third and fourth sts.

Especially are those requested to attend, who are thoughtful inquirers after the truth, concerning Christ

Morning service at half o'clock.

Opthalmic Diseases.

DR. J. R. SPEER, in addition to the practice of the usual branches of his profession, devotes special attention to DISEASES OF THE EYE, and will operate that may be required.

This notice is deemed necessary to correct an erroneous impression prevailing in some sections of the country, that he has relinquished his profession.

No. 116 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Jan 8 nd29

MASON'S CHALLENGE BLACKING,

IT SHINES FOR ALL

JAS. S. MASON & CO., have REMOVED their store and factory in Philadelphia, to the new and spacious GRATE BUILDING, Nos. 2 and 4 Ludlow street, where they continue to offer a PREMIUM OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any superior New Blacking. It is sold by all respectable Merchants throughout the United States.

Also, Mason's fine black WRITING INK, at the lowest prices. nov29 3tawf

TO LET—From the first of April next, a large dwelling house, with twenty acres of land, situated in Allegheny.

HARDY, JONES & CO.

THE FOLLOWING MEDICAL WORKS

are for sale by J. J. KIDD & CO.

Dunglison's Medical Dictionary, $5.00
Wilson's Practice of Medicine; Beginners 2 vols 5.00
Do. Dispensatory, 3.00
Hartshorne's Medical Dictionary, 3.00
Cooper's Surgical do. 3.00
Hooper's Medical do. 3.00
Paine's Institutes of Medicine; 3.00
Grant's Study of Medicine; 3.00
Hagendorn's Physiology; 3.00
Carpenter's do. 3.00
Meigs on the Diseases of Children, 3.00
Churchill on Infants and Children, 3.00
Churchill on Diseases of Females; 3.00
Liston and Mateer's Surgery; 3.00
Wilson on Human Anatomy, 3.00
Gooch's Midwifery; 3.00
Mapp's Treatise on Obstetrics; 3.00
Alison's and Paget's Physiology; 3.00
Hope's Pathol. Diagnosis, Pathology, Therapeutics, Practice of Medicine and Diseases of the Heart, 3.00
Physiology, Hygiene, and Hydropathy, 100
An abridged Materia Medica. By J. B. Fuller, M. D. Revised and enlarged 3.00

Notice to Brick Makers and Quarry Men.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 20th of December next, for the delivery of two and a half million of brick during the ensuing spring and summer, in about equal quantities, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and at Water street, between Liberty and Penn.

The proposals will state the price of delivery at each point and the size of the bricks; those of the larger dimensions being preferred.

A portion of the brick to be delivered at Grant street, to be hard pressed, for which the price will be required to be stated separately.

Proposals will also be required for the whole of the brick, made from clay obtained from the company's ground at the outer depot, where fuel can be obtained by railroad, upon the cars.

Proposals will be received at the same time, for the delivery of about 600 perches of stone for foundations, the stone points of at any convenient point for loading on the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Pittsburgh and Brighton.

The proposals will be directed to Edward Miller, Esq., Associate engineer, at Blairsville, Indiana Co., Pa.

nov24 td JEROME THOMPSON, Chief Engr.

GREAT ARRIVAL OF PIANOS.

REDUCED PRICES.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a most admirable and extensive list of Pianos of the old and fashionable manufacturers, viz:

6 Rosewood Pianos, 6 octave, gothic tablet,
2 do do 6½ oct do.
2 do do 6 oct do.
Also, one of DUNHAM'S famous 7 oct CONCERT PIANOS, equal to a grand Piano in power and volume of tone. These Pianos have a new and improved scale, allowing a very large full covered hammer, and thus affording all the advantages of a grand Piano in a upright form. The profession are respectfully invited to call and examine this elegant instrument. The merits of it was exhibited by Messrs. Smith & Nixon, of Cincinnati, at the Mechanics Fair, and pronounced the finest Piano ever brought to that city—unsurpassed for power and sweetness of tone and elasticity of touch. H KLEBER,

No 91 Market st., 2d door from Fifth st.

N. B.—New arrangements entered into with Mr Dunham, enables the subscriber to publish Pianos to per sent lower than formerly. Has one second hand Piano very cheaper here, than at the east. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

FREIGHTS TO THE EASTERN CITIES

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

D. LEECH & CO'S. LINE.

VIA
RAIL RAOD AND WAGON
DURING THE SUSPENSION of Canal Navigation, we will forward freights to the above places, giving bills of lading to any place in the states. Apply to, or address

HAYS & BLACK, Proprietors,
Canal Basin, Penn street, Pittsburgh.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WE HAVE NOW COMPLETED ARRANGEMENTS for the regular transportation of freight outline the winter, between this city, and

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE

Bills of lading will be given, for delivering through, at moderate rates.

CLARK & THAW,
Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
LEWIS & BUTLER,
Ely Market street, Philadelphia.
I. S. GORDON,
N North street, Baltimore.

nov29

SACKING FLANNELS.—Murphy, 58 Market st. has received this morning by Express Black, grey, and other mixtures of Sacking Flannels, fine and low price.

Always on hand, the genuine Unshrinkable Welsh Flannels. nov27

WALL PAPER—A full and varied assortment, just recd. from the Eastern Manufactories, and for sale by nov21 A. HOE & CO.

WIDE GREEN WINDOW BLIND PAPER—A beautiful and rich color, for sale by

THOS. PALMER.

FIG'D PAPER CURTAINS—A handsome assortment just received and for sale by

THOS. PALMER.

A Card—Life Insurance.

MR. C. A. COLTON, Sec'y.—Dear Sir—As a matter of common justice, I deem it my duty to acknowledge the very prompt and obliging manner in which the claim of a policy recently effected by me, amounting to about ($5,000,) five thousand dollars, has been paid.

The liberal principles upon which the affairs of the "Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company" are conducted, entitles it to the consideration and patronage of the public.

The principle of prudential betterment in the mutual arrangement of your organization, is the true scheme fraternal benificence, which humanity and Christianity both must approve. Respectfully yours, &c.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Pastor
nov27 3t of First Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Drug Store For Sale.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED STORE, doing a good retail business. Enquire for terms and particulars of J. M. Townsend, Druggist, Market street, Pittsburgh. nov27 3t*

(Post copy and charge this office.)

COPAL VARISH—in bbls and half bbls
Flowing, Scraping, polishing and Quick Drying; for sale by nov27 J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

SALAD OIL—10 basket for sale by
nov27 J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

SUB CARB. SODA—20 kegs New Castle for sale by nov27 J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

VERMILLION—
5 casks Trieste;
1 case Chinese;
1 box Imperial;
2 cases American; by sale by
nov27 J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

SAXONY MAGANESE—1 cask; for sale by
nov27 J. SCHOONMAKER & Co.

AFRICAN PEPPER—15 boxes for sale by
nov27 J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

WINTER LARD OIL—15 bbls best quality for sale by
nov27 J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas and Levari Facias, and Fieri Facias, issued out of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, December 22d, 1851, at 10 o'clock, A M, the following described property, to wit:

All the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of Charles Meeson, of, in, to or out of the undivided eighth part of all that certain mestuage and tract of land, situate in the Township of Mc Candless, containing 156 acres more or less, bounded by lands of Robert Anderson, David Beer, the heirs of Philip carver and others, on which is erected a two story dwelling house, occupied by John Beed, about one half the tenement, leased and taken in execution as the property of Charles Meeson, at the suit of William Crehel.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of James Patterson, of, in and to all that piece or portion of lot No. 56, in Sylvanus Lothrop's plan of subdivision of part of out lot No. 41, in Reserve Tract, opposite Pittsburgh, situate on Bank lane, in the City of Allegheny, bounded on one side by lot No. 57, and on the other side by lot No. 55, on which is erected a two story brick house, seized and taken in execution as the property of James Patterson, at the suit of Dr. M. B. Tevver.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Watson Pentland, in the bounded William Pentland, his guardian, of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the City of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at the head of Seventh and Webster streets, running thence along Webster street, 22 feet, to a perpetual lease to Robert Watson to Thomas Fink, having a front on Webster street of 24 feet extending back preserving the same width to City alley, 125 feet, being part of lot No. 3, in Walker's plan, late of Pitt Township, divided, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling, with basement story and back brick building, seized and taken in execution as the property of Watson Pentland, in the hands of his guardian aforesaid, at the suit of Dr. H. Bruce, for use of W. McClure.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Jacob Hannegan, of, in and to all that lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Birmingham, being lot No. 40, in the plan of lots laid out by Frederick Bauman, bounded on the South by No. 39, on the West by No. 42, on the North by Carlton street, on the East by Bedford street, being 20 feet in front, and 84 feet 4 inches in depth, upon which is erected a dwelling house, and other improvements, seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hannegan, at the suit of John Kite.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Jacob Hannegan, of, in and to all that lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Birmingham, being lot No. 41, in the plan of lots laid out by Frederick Bauman, bounded on the South by lot No. 40, on the West by lot No. 42, on the North by Carlton street, on the East by Bedford street, being 20 feet in front, and 84 feet 4 inches in depth, upon which is erected a dwelling house, and other improvements, seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hannegan, at the suit of John Kite.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Robert Hornbeck, of, in and to all that certain lot or parcel of ground, situate in the 6th ward, City of Pittsburgh, being in front on Penn street, 20 feet, more or less, in front on Pennsylvania avenue, 100 feet, and 120 feet in depth, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, occupied by H. Lemuter, and being one of the lots of Ormsby and others, seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Hornbeck, at the suit of William Crehel.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest, and claim of Robert Hornbeck, of, in and to that certain lot or parcel of ground, situate in the 6th ward, City of Pittsburgh, being in front on Penn street, 20 feet, more or less, in front on Pennsylvania avenue, 100 feet, and 120 feet in depth, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, occupied by H. Lemuter, and being one of the lots of Ormsby and others, seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Hornbeck, at the suit of William Crehel.

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