conciliatory measures, instead of the terror of our arms. Starvation, forced upon the savages by the advancement of the whites upon their hunting grounds, has frequently instigated their outrages. The U. S. as the owners of the public domain have always acted on the principal that the aboriginal race had the right of occulcy in the soil and have extinguished their claim to the land by purchase when required for us off Texas, on the contrary, as the owner of all the vacant land in her limits, acknowledges no such rights, and has laid it and proceeded to sell it at once,—a course well calculated to alarm and exasperate the Indians, and to bring about collisions with the whites.

The condition of the west Point Academy, the National Armories, and the operations of the various Bureaux in the Department are severally alluded to, and commended. An addition to the Commissary force is asked for.

A retired list of disabled Army officers is again urged upon the attention of Congress. The additional pay allowed by the Act of Sept., 1850, to the officers and soldiers stationed on the Pacific, is recommended to be continued.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 9, 1851.

☞ At a meeting of the Anti-Masonic and Whig City Convention, held December 19th, 1850, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the President of this Convention to order the next primary meetings to be held in the several wards, on the second Saturday of December next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., to elect five delegates, to meet in Convention on the Wednesday following, to nominate a candidate for Mayor.

In accordance with which, the election for delegates will be held at the time stated in the resolution, and the Convention will meet on Wednesday, December 17th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Supreme Court Room. [dec5:tc

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

THE FIRST RAILROAD TRAIN FROM PENNSYLVANIA TO OHIO.

On yesterday we had the satisfaction of passing into Ohio, from Pennsylvania, in the first railroad train which ever passed from the Keystone into the Buckeye State. This, to the superficial observer, may seem but a trivial event, but it will be viewed differently by discriminating and reflecting minds. Thirty-three years ago, this month, we first passed the dividing line between Pennsylvania and Ohio, on a shocking road, from which the stumps of the original forest trees were not cleared, and when the greatest part of that now magnificent State was a vast wilderness. Yesterday, within a few miles of the same spot, we passed the line by railroad,—that great modern agent of civilization and commerce,—with the accompaniments of the roaring of artillery, the whistling of the locomotive, and the glad shouts of the inhabitants. These great States, with a homogeneous population, and identity of interests, and holding a central, and we may say a controlling influence in binding and cementing this glorious Union, are now united together literally by bars of iron, but the moral and political influence exerted by the facilities of intercommunication afforded by the Railroad and the Locomotive, is still stronger than bands of iron and hooks of steel.

At 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, we took our seat in the express train of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, bound on its first voyage to Ohio. At 10 minutes past 10 we arrived at Enon, and leaving the mails and passengers for New Castle, Poland and Warren, we started for Palestine, and at 25 minutes past 10 we crossed the State line, and in 10 minutes afterwards, arrived at Palestine, 49 miles from Pittsburgh. This little village had poured forth all its population to do honor to this important event in its history. A cannon was posted on an acclivity, which was served with skill and celerity from the moment we passed the State line, until we landed amidst the cheers and congratulations of the citizens.

We spent several hours here very pleasantly. A magnificent dinner was provided at the private residence of Dr. Chamberlain, one of the principal proprietors of the place, to which a number of gentlemen, officers of the road and invited guests, did ample justice. Dr. Chamberlain, Mr. Brewster, and other citizens vied with each other in giving the Pennsylvanians a hearty welcome into Ohio.

Palestine is very pleasantly situated in the valley of the Little Beaver, in the midst of a fine agricultural country, with abundance of excellent coal, and near good mills. The road runs through the place on a level with the ground, affording great facilities for building, with little or no expense for grading. We expect to see a thriving and active place spring up here. What is now wanted especially is a good hotel of respectable dimensions. We understand that Dr. Chamberlain is willing to give the necessary ground to any person who will put up such a house, which we have no doubt would do well. A great deal of freight must be loaded at this point, and we learned that large quantities of produce are now waiting the arrival of the freight trains. Messrs. Boyd and Murdock, of Allegheny, are putting up a depot building, and will soon have it finished. Those enterprising contractors put up buildings along the line with a celerity almost unprecedented.

At 20 minutes past two oclock, P. M., we left on our return, and started to the inspiriting roar of the cannon. This fine piece of artillery was the same used on the 4th of July, 1849, when the celebration of breaking ground at the State line took place. A little over two years have passed, and notwithstanding some croakers on that day sagely predicted the road would never be built, the same cannon has already signalized the opening of the road to the same point and beyond it. This is loud and just testimony to the energy of those gentlemen who had it in charge.

We arrived safe home at five o'clock, much gratified with our excursion in the first Railroad train which ever passed from Pennsylvania to Ohio.

EXCURSION TRIP.—OPENING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

We understand the three cars will hold about 150 passengers. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is, therefore, obliged to confine its invitations for the first trip to Braddock's Field, on Wednesday, to the Mayors and members of the Select and Common Councils of the two cities, the Commissioners and Treasurer of the county, the officers and Directors of the Ohio and Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Companies, the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the members of the Board of Trade, and the Corps Editorial.

FRANCE.—Affairs in France are becoming more and more critical. The contest between the Assembly and the President for the control of the army having terminating in favor of the latter, by the defeat of the proposition of the questors to place the army of Paris at the disposal of the assembly for its defence, the next proposition is to *impeach the President*, which can be done by the concurrent action of the members of the assembly. This would necessarily suspend the exercise of his functions as President, and give the power to the assembly at least during the pendency of the case. In the present state of affairs this would be a fearful alternative, and would in all probability precipitate the country into anarchy and civil war.

France is now divided into three great parties or factions—1st, the majority of the Assembly; 2d, the President and his adherents; 3d, the republicans. The first is powerless, except to prevent action. The second is supposed to have the support of the army at least for the present, but steering, as he is, between Scylla and Charybdis, a single false step will be fatal. The third is alarmed at the growing popularity of the President as the champion of universal suffrage, and still more at the strong hold he has of the army, and is at a loss how to proceed. Indeed present appearances promise little for the cause of Democracy in France. These three great and hostile factions are becoming more clearly defined, and are plotting and counterplotting with an earnestness and a desperation which promise anything else than repose to that unhappy country.

Should the majority of the assembly venture upon the terrible experiment of impeachment, it will certainly hasten matters to a crisis one way or the other; but we think it probable that Louis Napoleon would in that case disregard the citation of the assembly, and throw himself upon the support and protection of the army.—Whether he could depend upon the army in such a contingency is a question we have no means of solving.

Our notice, yesterday, of the new arrangement on the Western Railroad was rather confused by the compositor. There is now only one trip to Enon and Palestine daily. Passengers for those places must go in the morning eight o'clock Express train.

ARRIVAL OF KOSSUTH.—Excepting a short address by Dr. Downe of the Quarantine station, and Kossuth's reply, we have nothing respecting the reception of Kossuth at New York, but what has been given by telegraph. His speech at the banquet given by the members of the corporation of New York will probably embody the views which he desires to submit to the American people. That we shall endeavor to publish; but it is impossible for us to give all he says on all public occasions, nor would our readers desire it. His propositions will lead to very earnest discussion every where, in the halls of Congress, through the press, and among the people. His errand to this country is far beyond that of being the object of a mere ovation. In England those who did not approve of the object of his mission, except the *Times*, kept quiet. Here it will not be so.

In another column the reader will find the views of Lord Palmerston on Hungarian affairs, which, as he speaks by authority, will command no little attention.

CONGRESS.

But little worthy of record has yet transpired in Congress. The slavery question, directly or indirectly, enters into and gives color to almost every thing said or done in the Senate. Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, a day or two since, offered a resolution welcoming Kossuth to the country. The resolution was opposed by Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, on the ground that there was no precedent for conferring such honor upon a foreigner. Mr. Underwood also opposed it on the ground that we had no evidence of the republicanism of Kossuth, and also on the ground that such a course on the part of Congress would lead to interference in the affairs of other nations.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, hoped all objections to the resolution would be withdrawn, until its friends had amended it. He had an amendment to offer at the proper time. (Cries of read it, read it.) The amendment was read, and proposed adding to the original resolution an assurance to Kossuth that Congress sympathises with the victims of oppression everywhere, and earnestly desired that the time might come when the rights of man would be universally recognised and respected. Mr. Hale thought this amendment would make the resolution more acceptable to the Senator from Georgia, for then it would not be so particular in its terms—but general, applying to all who are oppressed

Foote fought his opponents all round, but was most annoyed by the amendment of Mr. Hale, the object of which was manifest to every body.

General Cass came to the rescue, and dealt some blows as hard as he was able upon the Senator from New Hampshire, whose object was not so much to baffle the resolution as to kill the little Mississippian, which he succeeded in doing, for he soon after asked leave to withdraw the resolution.

Mr. Foote having abandoned his Kossuth resolution, Mr. Seward gave notice that at an early day he would move the following resolution:

"*Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled*, That the Congress of the United States, in the name and on behalf of the people of the United States, give Louis Kossuth a cordial welcome to the Capitol and the country."

So that matter stands for the present. Hale and Seward have managed between them to take the wind out of the sails of the *Union* men, of whom Senator Foote is the most chivalrous champion, thinking, no doubt, that there was something inconsistant between the fugitive slave law and a Kossuth resolution.

Speaking of the prospects of a modification of the tariff at the present session, a correspondent of the New York Times says:—

The plausible arguments and recommendations in favor of a modification of the Tariff, have encouraged the Pennsylvanians to urge the claims of the iron interest. Some of the active agents of that interest are here already. I have little confidence in their success. Last year, they had a committee and a committee room, where they received their friends, and instructed them as to the important agency of iron upon civilization. But, though iron is a useful more valuable than gold, yet it seemed that many of their retained advocates preferred the latter. Now, they are coming again, and upon another system of tactics. They trust to the strength of their cause, and not to the length of their purses. One of their most sagacious lobby members told them that he would, for a fee, give them a valuable suggestion. It was, that they should pay nobody."

THE TRIAL OF THE CHRISTIANA RIOTERS is still progressing. A large number of witnesses were called on the part of the defense to prove that the character of Henry H. Kline, the principal witness for the prosecutor, for truth and veracity is bad. Here is a sample of that part of the testimony:

George Simpson, affirmed—I know H H Kline; have for 12 years or more. I have heard a great deal of his character for truth and veracity; from that general character I would not believe him on oath.

Cross examined—I have said that they could not get a decent man for a hog catcher, a dogcatcher, or a negro catcher; and that I would not believe such an one on oath: I reside at No. 545 North Front st.; I was subpoened by Jacob Albright.

Isaiah G. Stratton, sworn—I know Henry H. Kline's character for truth and veracity; it is bad.

No cross examination.

William Shroud, sworn—I am acquainted with the general character of H. H. Kline for truth and veracity; I have known him for 11 years; his character in this respect is bad.

Cross examined—I was formerly a constable. I now hold an office under the general Government.

Jacob Walker, sworn—I know the general character of Henry H. Kline for truth and veracity; it is very bad: I was subpoened by Jacob Albright.

John Hinckle, sworn—I know the general character of Henry H. Kline for truth and veracity; it is bad.

Cross examined—I never heard anything good of him; in a case where he is interested, I would not believe him on oath; if he were not interested, he might probably speak the truth.

Gorman Ackley, sworn—I know H. H. Kline for 12 years; his character for truth and veracity is bad, I have heard Mr. Walker speak of his character 5 years ago.

Cross examined—I am one of the Marshal's officers.

Anthony Hover, sworn—I have known Kline for 12 or 15 years; his general character for truth and veracity as far as I have heard has been bad.

Aaron B. Fithian, sworn—I have known H. H. Kline for 12 or 15 years; his general character for truth and veracity is pronounced very bad.

Geo. K. Wythes, sworn—I know the general character of Henry H. Kline: for truth and veracity it is very bad.

John Mackey, sworn—I have known H. H. Kline for 8 or 10 years and perhaps longer; his general character for truth and veracity as far as I have heard, is bad.

Cross examined—I have heard Charles Muscher speak of his character, also Mr. Walker, within a month; his character two years ago was bad.

There were many other witnesses whose testimony was to the same effect, to rebut which the prosecution brought forward a score or so of other witnesses whose testimony was of a directly opposite nature. Here is a sample:

James H. Dolkley sworn, (another of the Mayor's police)—The character of H. H. Kline for truth and veracity is good; I have known him for eight or nine years.

John Hentz sworn—I know the character of H. H. Kline for truth and veracity; it is good.

Samuel Goldy, (of the Mayor's police) sworn—The general character of H. H. Kline for truth and veracity is good; I have heard his character doubted. Peter Keller, sworn—I know the general character of H. H. Kline; it is good; have known him from boyhood up.

Charles Worrel, sworn—I know the character of H. H Kline- I would not believe him on oath.

Cross-examined—I have heard others speak of him disadvantageously. I have heard him spoken of very favorably; and others have said he was a bad man.

Wm. McDaniels sworn—I have known Kline for a number of years; I suppose his character good; I have heard him badly spoken of during this trial.

We select the following from a mass of testimony for the defendant taken on the 8th day of the trial, the same day on which the character of Kline was examined:

Samuel H. Loughlin, affirmed—I went up to Christians on Friday; the next day after I saw Kline there; he told me that he went on the ground before daylight; that they saw a negro going up the lane; that he went after him but the negro ran into the house; he said the blacks by that time had gathered into the lane; that "he saw there was going to be a difficulty, and he told his men to come away, but they would not do it; if they had, he said, "they would not have got hurt;" he said that he ran into the woods; that he went after a negro at Parker's and bursted or broke the door in." I don't know which: I asked him if he went in alone; he said that, "old Mr. Gorsuch went along with him."

Question by Mr. Brent—He said that he went into the woods when he found the negroes were gathering in the lane for a fight, and that a man came running down by his way after the fight, who was as crazy as a bed bug; he did not tell me that he carried a man into the woods: he said that Mr. Hannaway came over on horseback, and told the negroes to shoot; that he handed the warrant to Lewis; that he asked them (Hannaway and Lewis) to assist; he did not tell what they said: I live about two miles from Christiana; I was there when the Coroner was there: I saw Elisha Lewis on the ground when the Coroner was there; he did not say that he had seen it: Mr. Krider gave me the first information about the fight: I was there between 8 and 9 o'clock: the reason I questioned Kline, was because I wanted to know the truth.

Isaac Rodgers affirmed—On the morning (I live about 800 yards from Parker's, up the long lane) I heard a noise over at Parker's house, about sun rise, on Thursday morning; I ran down as far as the creek: I stood there a few minutes and heard a great firing of guns: I started to go back, when I saw Castner riding down alongside of Dr Pearce: a colored men was following them with a gun; I cried out not to shoot; Hannaway turned around several times and said, "don't shoot, boys;" they were between the creek and my house.;

Cross-examined by Mr. Cooper—Dr. Pearce was close by Hannaway: I cant give the exact position; Dr. Pearce went to my house; I don't know what then; Joshua Gorsuch went to my house: I saw him in the lane; I thought he was wounded; I did not invite him to my house I did not attempt to take any care of him; I had to look out for my own life; I did not see anybody strike Joshua Gorsuch with a gun; I did not state before that I saw him struck

Question by Mr. Brent—There was more than one negro in the lane some were behind him, and some before him, they were passing and repassing; they had not the guns pointed; it is quite likely Hannaway would have been in danger from his position if they had fired, I don't remember hearing a man say to the negro, "why don't you shoot;" and the negro replying, "I have got no powder nor shot;" my memory was confused that time; there were bout 103 blacks there: I saw Joshua Gorsuch fall to his knees nobody was near him then; the negroes were passing; I don't remember whether I told the negroes not to touch him: I did not see his head bleeding.

Joseph C. Dickerson affirmed—On the day after the murder of Mr. Gorsuch, I and Dr Pearce took the cars for Lancaster; he sat on the same seat beside me: he said it was the rashest piece of business he ever knew; the old man had behaved inoffensively and that Kline did not act right; he said that he called several times for Kline; that the old man came out of the lane with a changed countenance; he was calm and resolute.

Mr. Cooper objected to the evidence on the ground that it did not contradict the testimony of Dr. Pearce.

Mr. Stephens said, that it was brought out in the examination of Dr Pearce, that he said that he did not recollect any conversation in the cars with the witness; and that he said that he did not recollect telling Squire Dickerson that Hannaway saved his life.

Judge Grier—The evidence would do no harm either way. It was admitted

Witness—The old gentleman said that he "would have his slaves or die in the attempt" that he, the old man, wheeled round, and fell from a wound; that Dickinson Gorsuch fell at the same time. He also said, that he came up to Hannaway, who turned to the blacks and said, "for God's sake, don't shoot," and that he believed what Hannaway saved his life" He said Kline left before the firing; he blamed Kline very much.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brent—He blamed the old man Gorsuch for both his own death and that of his son; he said that he persuaded the old man to leave; that he was rash. I don't recollect of his saying that the blacks were too numerous for them; he showed me his wounds, he said that he kept along side of Mr Hannaway, he did not state his object in doing so; I don't know whether he said the negroes obeyed him.

FROM WASHINGTON

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4

Nothing need be expected to be done in Congress until after the holydays. After a very short session to day, both Houses adjourned to give the presiding officers the opportunity to appoint the committees, and I understand that they will be made up with little variation from last year, beyond that required by change of members. It is said, however, that free soil democrats, or rather the members late of that ilk, will be far more liberally dealt with than in any previous Congress. Preston King, of Geo. Cleveland of Conn., Carter of Ohio, and Smart of Maine, are, it is reported to be placed at the head of important committees The completeness of the fusion of the radicals with the regulars, is shown by a little circumstance that has just been stated to me. The nomination of Forney for clerk was so far more bitter pill for the former to swallow than the necessity of supporting the most ultra and offensive southern man would have been, yet they gulped him, both in caucus and in the House. According to rumor, Forney is about to show his appreciation of this disinterestedness and magnanimity, by appointing the editor of a free soil democratic print in Preston King's district to the post of keeper of the document room of the House. A small sop, this, but enough to mark the *entente cordiale*, and to ratify the alliance between the sections. Poor human nature, it is no proof against influence and place.

The firing of the British frigate at San Juan into the American steamer Prometheus, is an extraordinary instance of high handed insolence towards this government. The pretence for the outrage was, that the American steamer had incurred a bill of $125, for port charges by the respectable Monsquito authorities of San Juan. Not knowing any such official personage, the captain of the Prometheus was quietly moving off about his business, when the British officer fired into his vessel. Suppose it were true that the charges were levied justly, who gave the British government or her agents, the right to collect them. The treaty expressly provides against the exercise of any protectorate over the breechless savages who pretend to the sovereignty of the coast. This is a new way of presenting a Musquito bill, and it is to be hoped will be noticed by our government in a manner to secure prompt and ample reparation.

It is not supposed that domestic questions will occupy much of the attention of Congress at this session. The *doctrinaires* in parties are looking to the adoption of new principles in respect to foreign intervention, to lengthened discussions upon the Cuban question, with a view to making it an issue, if required in the next Presidential canvass. Utterly detesting all formes of propagandism whether in politics or religion, I shall in the humble measure of my ability, oppose all these vagaries, and shall contend for a strict adherence to one, the good old established American policy of minding our own business, and leaving our neighbors to the peaceful management of their own affairs. But universal republicanism is to become a democratic hobby, and he will be the best democrat who shall ride it the hardest.

The following statistics of the cotton and woolen manufacture for the whole United States are extracted from the elaborate, able and comprehensive report of Mr. Kennedy, Superintendant of the Census:

COTTON MANUFACTURE.

Capital invested	$74,591,091
Bales cotton used,	641,240
Tons of coal used,	121,099
Value of raw material used,	$34,835,056
No. of hands employed, (male),	33,050
" " Female,	69,036
Aggregate wages *per month* for males	$653,778
" " " Females,	$703,412
Value of entire product,	$61,869,184
Yards of sheeting &c, &c.,	763,678,407
Sundries, lbs of thread and yarn,	27,873,000

WOOLEN MANUFACTURES.

Capital invested,	$28,118,650
Lbs wool used,	70,862,829
Tons of coal used,	46,370
Value of raw material used,	$25,755,188
Hands employed (male,)	22,698
" " Female,	16,574
Entire wages per month (males,)	489,039
" " Female,	210,991
Value of entire product	$48,207,555
Yards of cloth manufactured,	82,206,602
Sundries, lbs. yarn,	4,936,820

JUNIUS.

KILLED AT SEA.—The bark Maria Morton, arrived yesterday, reports having spoken on the 25th ult., in latitude 37 40, longitude 74 15, the British ship Colonist, hence for Savannah, who reported that the Captain (Rogers) fell from aloft two days previous, and was killed. His place was supplied by the first officer of the ship Emma Watts, hence for Apalachicola.

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. [nov29:y

☞ TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.—It would be easy to fill a volume with certificates of the excellence of this medicine. Wherever it has had a trial it has made itself popular. We have in our possession hundreds of orders like the following:

Messrs. Rudd & Co.—Your traveling agent left with me a short time since, a quantity of McLane's Liver Pills. The whole lot sold very rapidly, and gave the highest satisfaction. Indeed, it is considered the best medicine of the kind ever offered for sale. Please send me another supply as soon as possible. W. H. AINSWORTH.

For sale by * J. KIDD & CO.,
dec5:6t&w1w No 60 Wood st.

☞ Farmers! ponder well over the thousand accidents that daily befall horses and cattle, which often render them useless for life; when, if you would make it a point to keep always on hand H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, you could have the animal cured in a few days, and thus not only save time, but you would avoid the risk of losing the creature altogether. (See advertisement.) oct21

Petroleum!

☞ A MOST REMARKABLE CASE OF TOTAL BLINDNESS CURED BY PETROLEUM.—We invite the attention of the afflicted and the public generally, to the certificate of Wm. Hall, of this city. The case may be seen by any person who may be skeptical in relation to the facts here set forth. S. M. KIER.

"I had been afflicted several years with a soreness of both eyes, which continued to increase until September, 1850, the inflammation at that time extending to the whole lining membrane of both eyes, and ended in the deposite of a dark film, which wholly destroyed my sight. I had an operation performed, and the blackening removed, which soon returned and left me in as bad a condition as before. At this stage of the complaint I made application to several of the most eminent medical men, who informed me that my eyes would never get well. At this time I could not distinguish any object By the advice of some friends I commenced the use of the Petroleum, both internally and locally, under which my eyes have improved daily until the present time, and I have received my sight entirely. My general health was very much improved by the Petroleum, and I attribute the restoration of my sight to its use. Troubled as my friends are at my loss of sight, I will be happy to give any information in relation to my case WILLIAM HALL."

For sale by Keyser & McIlwain, 140 Wood street; R. Sellers, 57 Wood street; R. A. Valentine, 4 Co., corner Wood and Front streets; B. M. Curry, B. A. Elliott, Joseph Douglass, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny; also by the proprietors. S. M. KIER,

se21:dlw 7 Canal Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS

Office No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of C. H. Kunz.

C. H. KUNZ, President. J. A. W. MARKS, Sec'y.

This Company is now prepared to insure all merchandise in store, and all property in transit.

An ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the Directors, is afforded by the character of the Directory, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh and well known throughout the country for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.

Directors—C. H. Kunz, Wm Bagley, Wm. Larmer, Jos. Walker Jr., Jos. Mason, Hugh D. Ross, Edward Heazlitt, John Harworth, S Barbaugh, & W Rier sdec22

Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, $100,000.

OFFICE, NO. 75 FOURTH STREET.

OFFICERS

President—ROBERT N. SHAW.
Vice President—SAMUEL MCCLURG
Treasurer—JOHN S. LUCAS.
Secretary—A. COTTON

☞ See advertisement in another part of this paper. [dec2:y

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., by Rev. F. K. Smith, FRANKLIN BURNS to Jefferson county, Va., to HENRIETTA W daughter of C. L. & Warner, of Allegheny City

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY!

MAUNGWUDAUS,

OF THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS, who has operated before the Queen, Princes, Nobility, Foreign Ministers, and people of Europe, for the last 7 years, and the Senators and Representatives of the United States at Washington City, will deliver an ORIGINAL LECTURE, on their MANNERS AND CUSTOMS, at Mechanic Hall, on Next Evening, Dec. 10th, 1851, when he will be and some will attempt to show what then; Joshua Gorsuch went to my house: I saw him in the lane; I thought he was wounded; I did not invite him to my house I did not attempt to take any care of him; I had to look out for my own life; I did not see anybody strike Joshua Gorsuch with a gun; I did not state before that I saw him struck

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Judge Grier—The evidence would do no harm either way. It was admitted

Witness—The old gentleman said that he "would have his slaves or die in the attempt" that he, the old man, wheeled round, and fell from a wound; that Dickinson Gorsuch fell at the same time. He also said, that he came up to Hannaway, who turned to the blacks and said, "for God's sake, don't shoot," and that he believed what Hannaway saved his life" He said Kline left before the firing; he blamed Kline very much.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brent—He blamed the old man Gorsuch for both his own death and that of his son; he said that he persuaded the old man to leave; that he was rash. I don't recollect of his saying that the blacks were too numerous for them; he showed me his wounds, he said that he kept along side of Mr Hannaway, he did not state his object in doing so; I don't know whether he said the negroes obeyed him.

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