# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV 5, 1852.


☞ On the first page will be found the first part of "The Sorrows of a Wealthy Citizen."

THE ELECTION.—All the election returns received will be found in our telegraphic column. Kentucky and Tehuantepec are both claimed by the Pierce *men*, but they are still in some doubt. We think it probable they will be found with the majority of the States.

When the news of Pierce's election reaches England we look for a general illumination, particularly in the commercial and manufacturing districts. Every Cotton Mill, and Woolen Factory, and Iron Works, will be one blaze of light, and bonfires will gleam on every hill, for this fresh triumph of the British policy in America, which has guaranteed our home industrial interests, and has since opened to a career of unexampled prosperity. The merchant princes and capitalists and manufacturers of England were so deeply interested, and so anxious for Pierce's election as the loudest office seekers here, and they have more reason to rejoice. Locofoco policy has made us more a vassal of the mother country than we were before the Revolution, and John Bull can most complacently stroke his chin, and laugh at our egregious folly. Those Irishmen, too, who have escaped from British oppression at home, only to assist in rivetting British chains here, will doubtless go into extacies of rapture at locofoco success, while their faces are illuminated with the light of British bonfires on the other side of the water. "God save the Queen," "Britannia rules the waves," and American humbly bows the neck of meek dependence.

## 1848 AND 1852.

Particular periods in the history of mankind are marked by a prevailing spirit which stamps them as distinct eras. Hence, we have the age of Chivalry; the era of the revival of Letters, occasioned with the Reformation; the Elizabethan period, the most glorious in English literature; and lastly, the age of science, invention and progress. In the struggles of Liberty with Despotism the attentive student of history will note the alternate prevalence of one and of the other of these principles. At one period the great masses of the people of every nation are tamely submissive to the division and burdens imposed by those who rule them; at another they rise in irresistible strength and throw off their burdens, and depose their rulers. One of the most remarkable periods of the growth, prevalence and advance of the spirit of Freedom was in the last half of the last century. Its first open manifestation was in the declaration of American Independence, which was soon followed by that tremendous popular explosion commonly known as the French Revolution; the contagion of which extended throughout Christendom. But while the American succeeded in establishing a long-enduring system of free institutions, the freedom of France and of Europe was obliterated by the splendors of the Napoleonic Empire, and quenched in blood.

Almost another half century of quiet despotism in Europe succeeded. In America the movement was also retrogressive; for none will pretend that the self-sacrificing spirit of '76 has been maintained.

But in the remarkable year of 1848 the spirit of freedom suddenly revived and shook Europe to its centre. In this country the spirit which animated Europe was felt in the temporary overthrow of the despotism of party, in the election of Gen. Taylor. But on both sides of the water the triumph was equally short-lived; and now, after the lapse of four years, the people of France, rejecting all their really great men, and repudiating all their boasted republicanism, are enthusiastically latent upon advancing to imperial dignity and power a man who has no claims upon them, who has never rendered any valuable service to his country; and who has nothing to recommend him but his family name. And while they are thus lavishly engaged, and glorying in their shame, the American people have been similarly engaged, in elevating an obscure individual to the post of honor and power once occupied by Washington and his illustrious successors—a man who, like Louis Napoleon, had nothing but a *party name* to recommend him. Louis Napoleon is the "*Nephew of his Uncle*;" Franklin Pierce possesses the endorsement of the Baltimore Convention! The year 1848 will be famous in all coming time for the great and sudden outburst of the spirit of liberty and true democracy on both sides of the water; that of 1852 may be entered on the annals of time as the era of servility, in which the French people bestowed upon a base usurper and the violator and destroyer of their constitution, the highest honor and most unlimited power which they could confer or he receive; and the American people, in a similar spirit, have rejected one of their most deserving citizens; one whose name has shown conspicuously upon the pages of their country's history for forty years, and advanced to the highest post of honor and trust a man of whom, five months ago, nineteen-twentieths of them were profoundly ignorant. The coincidence of these two memorable years are as remarkable as they are instructive; and in time to come the year 1852 will be noted for the election of Franklin Pierce and the crowning of Napoleon the Little.

## NEW BOOK.

"A BOOK OF FORMS: Containing more than twelve hundred forms, for practice in the Courts of Pennsylvania, and of the United States, and for Conveyancing; also for the use of Public Officers and Men of Business generally. Adapted to the recent Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania—with explanatory remarks and numerous Precedents and References to Standard Authorities. To which are appended a Glossary of Law Terms, and a copious Index. By JAMES D. DUNLAP, Counsellor at Law, *etc.* Second edition, Philadelphia: E. C. & J. Biddle."

We have copied the whole title page of this valuable and useful book, as the best mode of presenting its character and contents to our readers. Nothing further need be said, except to add, that it has obtained the unqualified approbation of nearly every Judge and practitioner of eminence in Pennsylvania. Judge Kane says: "It is by much the best work of its class that I have seen." Judge Ball recommends it to business men as "an old which they should not be without." Judge Sharswood says: "It should be in the hands of every practising attorney." Judge Pearson says: "No lawyer or magistrate should be without a copy of the work in his office."

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A post mortem examination shows that Mr. Webster died of disease of the liver. The immediate cause of death was hemmorrhage of the stomach and bowels, owing to a morbid state of the blood; consequent upon the above disease. There was also dropsy on the abdomen. The Boston Atlas says:

We learn that a very careful, minute and accurate examination was made, under the eye of one of the best living morbid anatomists, and the results carefully noted down. We presume that they will be, in due time, carefully collated and made public, as they will be of equal interest to the admirers of his intellectual greatness and to the scientific world. We understand that at a recent meeting of a medical society, some of the more striking results of this examination were detailed, and formed the subject of an interesting discussion. The cerebral organ [illegible] of the very largest known capacity, exceeding by thirty per centum the average weight of the human brain; and with only two known exceptions, (Cuvier and Dupuytren,) the largest of which there is any record. It is also worthy of remark that a larval marked effusion upon the Arachnoid membrane was discovered in these investigations; although there were no perceptible evidences of any lesion during Mr. Webster's lifetime. It is supposed to have been caused by his severe fall from his carriage in Kingston, last Spring. It is a remarkable physiological fact, that an injury which would have imprisoned the intellect, if not at once caused death, in another, should, in this instance, have been attended with so little external evidence of so important injury to a vital organ.

Mr. Postmaster General Hubbard has made a contract for the supply of stamp envelopes under the new Postal law, at rates one-third less than those paid by his Democratic predecessors for White envelopes.

☞ We learn that the cholera broke out at Montreal, almost simultaneously with its appearance at Quebec. Several cases ending in death have occurred, but nothing like the panic at the latter place was caused. It has somewhat abated however at both these cities.

☞ The *New York Express* learns that an expedition is organizing in that city, if not for the invasion of Hayti, for something very like it. Eight hundred men are said to have already enlisted, and their commanders are said to be officers of the army of Dominica. The ostensible object is said to be the advancement of a certain colonization enterprise, but the real design is suspected to have a political bearing.

☞ The rumored abdication of the King of Denmark appears to have its foundation in the fact that at the opening of the Danish Chambers, by commission, the King being confined by indisposition, the royal speech announced that, in accordance with the arrangements made with the great powers of Europe, and the Kings of Norway and Sweden, and with the assent of the Chambers, the King intended to alter the present law of succession.

☞ Late accounts from Bermuda and St. Thomas represent the September storm as having been extremely disastrous in the vicinity of those islands. The British brigs Waterloo and R. H. Parke, and American brig Rainbow, were greatly damaged by the gale. The Waterloo lost her mate, one seaman, and two boys; all of whom were Americans. A flood on the south side of Bermuda is reported to have destroyed two hundred lives.

☞ The ceremony of erecting the first column of the Crystal Palace in Reservoir Square, for the exhibition of the Industry of all Nations in 1853, took place at New York on Saturday.

On Tuesday, the day of the election, the venerable editor of the National Intelligencer, indulged in the following reflections, which are as well expressed as they are suggestive of sorrowful forebodings:

### SEED TIME AND HARVEST.

"As ye have planted, so shall ye reap," says the proverb. The good husbandman will gather manifold, what is also wisely seeded, but he that hath sown the wind will gather the whirlwind.

This country, in other words, has, for not a little time past, been putting in, with much stir and diligence, its political crop of the next four years. The earth has been[illegible]owed, well or ill, up and down the land; the grain, whatever it be, has been abundantly cast upon the furrow; there has been a mighty harrowing; something or other has grown up and ripened: to-day, we harvest; but not yet can any man tell what it is we are to reap. True, the good seed has been scattered, every where, but it may, on many sides, have fallen upon stony places, or as the Evil One that goeth about by night may have secretly come after and sown tares that have choked the wheat; and, in short, for our next four years bread we may be about to garner little but chaff and thorns.

As cheerfully as men may do who feel that upon the event at this moment on foot hangs but too probably the salvation of the country from a wild and aggressive policy that can lead to nothing but crime and ruin, we shall await the issue now at hand. Should it be adverse to all our present hopes; to all the vows of those who dread that rash and bad career into which what calls itself Progressivism threatens to plunge us, the good and sober who have opposed such things will certainly be able to bear their consequences quite as well as the bad or giddy that have provoked them. For ourselves, we are entitled to have confidence in our own powers of endurance. They, who have, like us, passed through twenty years of Jacksonism can have little to fear from any thing that bad rulers can in this country inflict upon Individuals. Barring the certainty of Filibustery, Interposition, and the swashbuckler policy of "Young America" generally, we doubt if Mr. Pierce will find it easy to be more mischevious than his Democratic predecessors. Save us, in short, from what promises to be in the ascendant if Mr. Pierce comes in! Save us from "Young Americanism" which nominated him; and we trust we shall be able to stand him as we have stood so much else. For our country we might tremble, to be sure; but we have been forced to see that its vitality is immense. There seem to be no powers of mischief that can hurt it much.

Such are our fears. On the other hand, our hopes are such as to make it worth while to encounter much danger. In the probability of Gen. Scott's accession to all bright future of public honor, of administrative ability, of national prosperity. Under a sway as intrepid as just and mild, liberal as provident, peaceful as firm, reliance in its care as broad in its principles as we shall expect to see continued; in happy permanency, the wise and pure rule of our present Administration. After all, this nation of ours has yet run no such course of public vice and folly that Heaven should, in its anger, abandon it to these theorists of ill, these subverters of peace and order, these speculators of ruin, who seek to rule over us. But we shall not be famous in all coming time for the great and sudden outburst of the spirit of liberty and true democracy on both sides of the water; that of 1852 may be entered on the annals of time as the era of servility, in which the French people bestowed upon a base usurper and the violator and destroyer of their constitution, the highest honor and most unlimited power which they could confer or he receive; and the American people, in a similar spirit, have rejected one of their most deserving citizens; one whose name has shown conspicuously upon the pages of their country's history for forty years, and advanced to the highest post of honor and trust a man of whom, five months ago, nineteen-twentieths of them were profoundly ignorant. The coincidence of these two memorable years are as remarkable as they are instructive; and in time to come the year 1852 will be noted for the election of Franklin Pierce and the crowning of Napoleon the Little.

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## FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 1852.

A fine day rarely occurs at this season of the year, and the election is progressing with remarkable coolness in all the lower part of the city, and if we do not elect the man of the Whig ticket, State and National, there is no confidence to be put in hard work and a good cause. For some time there has been some doubt about our Congressmen, but that is all over; and when the returns are completed the Whigs will be seen with their full share. But the telegraph will outstrip the mail and give you results in the room of speculations.

In Wall street there is much activity, and the prospect of an easier money market than has been known for a long time. Sterling Exchange has at last receded to ten per cent. for first class city drawn bills, which are abundant, with an increasing supply. Loans on call are made at five per cent., and good commercial paper is done at less than the legal rates. Stocks are all moving, and in some kinds an advance of four per cent. has been realised. The most active Stock is Long Island, now in possession of the Philadelphians, who seem competent to make a fortune out of it, which New Yorkers have hitherto failed in doing. The present relaxation in the money market must give an impulse to all stocks and carry them to a high point.

Brown, Brothers & Co. have failed to make their late cashier responsible to the laws for his misconduct, and the whole affair will soon be forgotten, and only be revived when some new financial developement of the same kind shall be brought to light. The loss of Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co. is near two hundred thousand dollars, after realising the value of Mr. Gemstock's property, which proved of limited extent.

After the election is fairly over we may expect a revival in the local news market—new as leaves as can be imagined.

C.

THE JACKSON PRESS.—A handsome Whig paper with this title, has just been started at Jefferson, Jackson county, Iowa, conducted by P. Moriarty.

## SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

The British mail steamer Quito, at Panama from Valparaiso, brings dates to the 13th September:

BUENOS AYRES.—The news from Buenos Ayres is to the 15th ult. The most important intelligence is the opening of the navigation of the rivers Parana and Uruguay, by Gen. Urquiza, for all merchant vessels above 120 tons, to take effect on the 1st October.

BRAZIL.—Accounts from Rio are to the 14th ult. The Brazilian Chambers were closed on the 4th, when the speech was delivered from the throne.

CHILI.—At Santiago, the capital, on the morning of the 12th September, a company of artillery revolted in the barracks, wounded their officers, broke open the money chest, from which they took $6,000, and divided the money. They then made several discharges of cannon without ball, for the purpose of rousing the inhabitants and inciting them to revolt. Col. Matorana, commander of these troops, at once fired upon the barracks from the fortress of St. Luisa, and the rebels dispersed. Immediately after the insurgents were tried and sentenced to death. In the afternoon a corporal and two soldiers were shot; on the following day five more, and six on the 14th.

The people strongly discountenanced these disturbances, and sustained the action of the government.

The extraordinary powers granted the government a year since, at the time of the revolution, had been extended for another year.

All was quiet at last dates. The condition of the country was generally most prosperous, and enterprises of all kinds extending.

PERU.—Dates to 25th September. No important political news. Great excitement was produced throughout the country, owing to the discovery of gold in the mines of Huacho, some 20 miles north of Lima, on the sea coast. Large numbers of gold seekers have already gone up, and some of the wealthiest men were engaged in the enterprise. The gold was found in quarts rock, like that of California; but in a private letter, the yield of metal is spoken of as greatly exceeding that of California.

## CALIFORNIA.

### MORTALITY AT THE MINES.

An extract from a private letter, dated Yuba River, *Sept. 26*, says:

"I am pained to have to send you a list of the poor miners who have died on this river within the last three weeks. There have been solemn times at Barton's Bar, Rose's Bar, and Park's Bar, and within the past three weeks nearly 100 persons have died of cholera. The disease is yet raging at Park's Bar, though decreasing. The inhabitants are not much scattered, as most of the cases arise from some neglect or carelessness on the part of the patient. Three or four women have died at Park's Bar, and their loss is deeply deplored. They were much esteemed, and their families are in deep mourning. I am very sorry to get their names; but will try to get another steamer sails. A Mrs. Bennett first died, and another lady by the name of Martin. I will try to bring or send a correct list of all the deceased. I forwarded you by last steamer a list of some of the dead at Barton's Bar. Since then the disease has raged along the river down to Park's Bar. It is a mournful picture to pass the scores of new graves along the river side."

### PROSPERITY OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURES

"Our workhouse has not a single able-bodied pauper in its wards." This seems likely to become a stereotyped announcement in the country newspapers in rural districts; whilst in many of the large manufacturing towns—Nottingham, for instance—we hear of the "smallest number of paupers of all classes ever known." In Sussex laborers were so few that soldiers were employed in harvest work, and the soldiers ascended from their encampment on rhodes into pure air and sunshine to follow the same avocation in the northern counties. The *Times* is now indulging in speculations on the day when we may have to import laborers from Flanders and Saxony. We are, in fact, at present importing artisans from Germany for some of our manufactures. In London business of all kinds is so brisk that it is with difficulty additional orders can be executed. Prices for all kinds of raw produce and of manufactured goods are advancing. The labor of every kind is getting more money for a day's work. Real estate is rapidly increasing in value. We are cognizant of the sale of a dwelling house in one of the midland counties for £1,600, which would not have realised £1000 a year ago.—*Lon. Cor. Nat. Intell.*

## NEWS ITEMS.

During October, 20,116 immigrants from Europe arrived at New York.

Thanksgiving in Kentucky and Indiana on the 25th inst.

A violent storm raged at New Orleans on Saturday, doing considerable damage to steamboats and buildings.

The Charlotte Railroad, (South Carolina,) employs a man to shoot all cattle found upon the track, with small shot.

The Commissioners appointed to search for the Gardiner Mines, have sailed from New Orleans for Vera Cruz.

The Mormons have established a weekly paper in Hamburg, Germany, and have prepared a German translation of the Book of Mormons.

A German named Rudolf, blew out his brains at the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia, on Thursday.

The London Morning News, of the 9th of October, has a long editorial in favor of a colony at Liberia.

An extensive bed of Sulphur has been found between the village of Kenah and the Red Sea, at the Straits called Babar at Sendingue, Upper Egypt. It is about to be opened for commerce.

Mr. Everett having declined to deliver the eulogy at Boston, upon Mr. Webster, Hon. Rufus Choate has been chosen in his stead.

An earthquake occurred at Clinton, Ga., on the 22d ult., at midnight. One had been felt there on the evening of the 11th ult.

Collins' Hotel at Pensacola, and the dwelling of Dr. Maxwell, were both destroyed by fire about a fortnight since.

An iron yacht, called the Irene, has recently been built by the Trinity House, which, on its trial trip, sailed at the rate of seventeen and a half knots an hour. She was built expressly for speed.

From TEXAS, we learn that General Persifer F. Smith has left Galveston to establish his headquarters at Corpus Christi, in order to control the Indians, who have been the cause of difficulty in that section.

Only fifteen deaths by yellow fever occurred at Charleston, S. C., during last week, and no new cases were admitted into the Roper Hospital during the last four days. The Board of Health have discontinued its daily reports.

Mrs. Partington says, the only way to prevent steamboat explosions, is to make the engineers "bile their water" ashore. In her opinion, all the bustin' is caused by "cooking the steam" on board.

The German translation of Victor Hugo's "Napoleon le Petit," just published at Berlin, was seized in all the booksellers' shops, and confiscated. The sale of the French edition has been prohibited.

The Baltimoreans have resolved upon having a second steamer running to Charleston, and a large part of the amount necessary has already been made up.

A large meeting, to express respect for the memory of Mr. Webster, was held at Charleston, S. C., on Saturday. The Mayor presided, appropriate resolutions were eloquently moved by Hon. Mr. Gallagher, and advocated by senator Rhett among others.

Their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, had an excursion on board the American propeller "City of Pittsburgh," (from New York for San Francisco,) in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, on the 14th of September.

Leroy Barney, a respected citizen of Buffalo, was instantly killed at Niagara Falls on Monday, in attempting to get on a railroad car while in motion, and was hurled under the wheels, which passed over his head, crushing out his brains.

*"The Columbian"* is the title of a new weekly newspaper started on the 11th September last at Olympia, Puget's Sound, Oregon Territory. It is conducted by Messrs. Wiley and M'Elroy, and is devoted chiefly to the improvement of the section of country in which it is located.

A curious decision has just been made by the custom-house authorities of England, viz: that dead rabbits are poultry, and are therefore subject to an ad valorem duty of five per cent. They were not specified in Sir Robert Peel's tariff bill. Had they been admitted as dead meat, they would have been exempt from duty.

HUMAN FAT, CANDLES AND SOAP.—When the Cemetery of the Innocents at Paris was removed outside of the barriers, the buried corpses which had accumulated to the depth of sixty feet, were found, to a great extent, apparently converted into fat. The substances of the skin, cellular tissue, and tendons, all the soft parts, and even the bones, had completely disappeared, leaving only the fat, which resisted longest the influences of decay, (oxygen,) remained in the form of margaric acid. This brance has been employed to the extent of many tons by the candle boilers and tallow chandlers of Paris, for the manufacture of soap and candles.

TELEGRAPH TO TEXAS.—An effort is making at New Orleans to extend a telegraph line through the populated and fertile parts of MEXICO and Western Louisiana to Houston and Galveston, in Texas. The whole length of wire will be 1,200 miles.

THREE CENT PIECES.—The Philadelphia Ledger says of the operations of the mint during the last month:

"The manufacture of three cent pieces has been immense—2,666,800 pieces were issued, representing in value $80,000. Last month, the coinage of this very convenient little piece was over a million and a half, and the amount then was thought to be immense. Large as this supply is it does not exceed the demand. The Treasurer has now but few on hand."

GOLD STATISTICS.—The London Globe contains the following details of the gold shipments: Total amount of gold produced in California to September last, £48,000,000 sterling. Total produced in Australia to April last, £4,800,000. Total imported into England from California, £3,505,000; from Australia, £3,748,000. Gold coin withdrawn from the Bank during first nine months of the present year, £6,145,000, of which within £1,076,000 of the total aggregate importations from California and Australia.

CALIFORNIA.—The number of passengers who arrived at San Francisco during the quarter ending the 30th of September was 19,217. There left that city during the same period 3,364. The shipment of gold for the same quarter amounted to $10,070,538. In addition to this, $1,500,000, not included in the above, was to leave in the steamer on the 17th of October.

MISSIONARIES DEAD.—Accounts have been received of the death of two missionaries of the American Board, viz., Mrs. Morgan, wife of Rev. Homer B. Morgan, who died at Thessalonica, Sept. 10th, and the wife of Rev. Geo. Pearson, who died at Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 14th; aged 21. Mrs. M. was born Feb. 6th, 1822, in Westminster, Mass.

MACHINERY FOR CUBA.—Very few persons are aware of the large amount of machinery that is annually shipped from the United States, particularly from Boston, to Cuba. On account of the large crops which have been produced there the past few years, and the large demand for molasses and sugar, machinery has been, and is now, in constant demand, for the manufacture of it.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN RHODE ISLAND.—The House of Representatives of Rhode Island has rejected by a vote of 49 to 14, a bill to repeal the Maine Liquor Law, passed at the last session.

THE CHINESE.—While the Governor of California is trying to drive the Chinese out of that State, the government of British Guinea offers a bounty of $80 on their importation.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The total amount of subscriptions to the Washington National Monument during the month of October, was $2,189,69.

INSURANCE.—The Protection Fire and Marine Insurance Company is one of the oldest, wealthiest, safest and promptest companies in the Union. To those of our friends who wish to insure, we cannot do a greater favor than to recommend them to the agent of this company.

We would take this occasion to say a few words to our readers on the importance and duty of insurance. We need not urge this upon every man or our merchants, for they rarely neglect it, and they did, fires leave them other resources. But we address ourselves to our laboring fellow citizens—mechanics and others—who perhaps have little else than a home and its contents in the world. These should never neglect to insure; a fire which may visit them at any hour, would leave them homeless, and with no capital but their labor, to begin again the struggles of life, and years of laborious watching must pass before they can regain what they have lost, if indeed it is ever done. To such, insurance is a duty—a moral duty. If the individual is worth little, the expense is less; if he owns much property, still the expense is trifling, and by investing a few dollars he is safe. If he is overtaken by misfortune, and his all is in ashes, he receives a recompense in a cash capital equal to his loss, and may soon restore what has been destroyed. We advise our laboring men and mechanics not to neglect the duty of insuring their property.

SLOW JUSTICE.—Our readers may recollect the trial in Lowndes county, Miss., some years since, of two young men named McCann and Tolland, for the murder of the father of the latter. On the trial it appeared that young Tolland hired McCann to commit the deed. McCann after two or three trials, spread over a period of three years, was found guilty, and hung at Columbus. Tolland, (whose brother and family were wealthy,) has repeatedly changed the venue of; and postponed, or obtained new trials, spending the whole of the intermediate time, (seven years,) in prison. A gentlemen just from Columbus informs us that he was tried some days ago, and *acquitted*. The expenses of his long protracted trials can be understood, quite impoverished the whole family. Assuredly this is not "justice slow and sure," but rather slow and expensive.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

ELAINE SKEPTICISM is to be hung at Philadelphia, on Friday next, for the murder of the Jew boy Lehman, a crime for which his brother Mathias also suffered some time ago. The last warrant was read to him last Thursday, when he strongly re-asseverated his entire innocence, saying that if the boy was murdered, his brother had exploited the crime by his death, and it was unjust to extend the punishment to him, when his only fault was having such a brother, and the same time permit Rathkwahl, the most guilty one, to escape. He said the public was prejudiced against him, and he must die, but the public would have to account to God for his innocent blood.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A PULPIT.—On Sunday evening week the congregation at the Wesleyan chapel, Norton, near Askern, was thrown into great exultement by the alarming and sudded demise of Mr. James Calvert, of Heslington, near York, whilst reading the beautiful parable given in the 15th chapter of St. Luke's gospel. Amid the many sudden deaths that are now frequently occurring, and which excite the deepest commiseration amongst friends and neighbors, there are none that could so powerfully have affected those present in the neat and pleasant little chapel of Norton on Sunday last. They were listening with the deepest attention, evidently moved with the simple and forcible passages of Scripture contained in the chapter in question, when all of a sudden, after uttering the words "I will arise and go to my—" the preacher exclaimed, "Oh my dear friends!" and fell down in the pulpit and almost immediately expired. This solemn incident made a deep impression on the minds of the congregation, which will not doubtless be obliterated till the last moment of their existence.—*English Paper.*

The Lockport Journal informs us that a piece of cast iron was found on the railroad track, on the high Bridge, over the Canal Basin in that village, the evident design of which was to throw the cars off, where death to all on board must have been the consequence? The Journal says that the castings was fashioned for the purpose.

*A Month's Immigration.*—The number of immigrants who have arrived at New York from foreign ports during the month of October, just closed, is 20,140. Of these, 11,429, or more than one-half, are from English ports.

☞ WINES, &c.—Persons wishing to purchase PURE WINES are cautioned of all descriptions, pure as imported, can obtain them at the subscriber's Wine Store of JACOB WHAVEN, Jr.,
oct15 Market and Front streets.

### To the Afflicted.

☞ To those afflicted with that dreadful scourge to America, the Liver Complaint, the proprietors of Dr. Sanford's Liver Pills are happy to offer this remedy, as at once complete and safe. It has been tried often in all parts of the country; it has been used in the practice of the most eminent physicians, and always with triumphant success. In fact all these pills to the public the proprietors are actuated by a desire to alleviate human suffering, and offer a remedy within the reach of all, which is at once a safe and effectual remedy for a most dangerous and different class of disease.

This truly efficacious remedy may be had from most Druggists and Merchants, in town and country, and from the sole proprietors.

oct30-d&w2 J. KIDD & CO., 63 Wood street.

### Scrofula.

☞ IT is due to Kier's Petroleum to say that it has been known to completely eradicate every vestige of this dreadful disease in less time than any other remedy, and at less cost or inconvenience to the patient.

The thousands of certificates in the hands of the proprietor, many of which are from well known citizens of the city of Pittsburgh and its immediate vicinity, go to show clearly and beyond all doubt, that KIER'S PETROLEUM is a medicine of no common value, not only as a local remedy in Paralysis, Rheumatism, Sciatica, loss of Sight, but as a valuable internal remedy, inviting the investigating physicians, as well as the suffering patient, to become acquainted with its merits.

Those having a dread of substances are assured that this medicine is purely natural, and is bottled as it flows from the bosom of the earth.

The following certificate is copied from a paper published at Syracuse, New York, and bears date August 2, 1852, to which is also appended the certificate of the celebrated D. T. Pyne, M. D., of Syracuse:

This may in truth certify, that I have been so badly afflicted with Scrofula for the last seven years that most of the time I have been unable to attend to any kind of business, and much of the time unable to walk, and confined to my bed, and have been treated nearly all the time by the best physicians of this country, affording I consciously got some relief, but no cure, and continued to grow worse, until Dr. Pyne recommended me to try the Petroleum, or Rock Oil, as every thing else had failed. I did so, and in a short time I found the effect was astonishing; in three months I was able to walk about, and in two months more, I was better, and by using seven bottles, I have had a cure worth thousands of dollars.

Witness my hand, this 2d day of August, 1852. MRS. NANCY M. BARKER.

This may certify that I have been acquainted with Mrs. Nancy M. Barker, for more than 4 years, and that she was afflicted with the Scrofula in the cure of hundreds whom I have attended in the cure of Scrofula, and can with confidence recommend the Petroleum as a most powerful, and safe remedy for a most dangerous and obstinate disease.

D. T. PYNE, M. D.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.


NEW CARPET STORE.

ROBINSON & CO.,
NO. 47, FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

Now opening a large and entirely new Stock of Imported and American Carpets, together with everything usually kept in a Carpet Store, at the lowest cash prices. oct19

JAMES P. TANNER.
WHOLESALE DEALER
IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c.,
NO. 56 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Between Third and Fourth.

☞ My stock embraces on every variety and style of Boots, Shoes, Bonnets &c., purchased direct from the New England Manufacturers, adapted expressly for Fa l and Winter sales, and will be sold at Eastern prices or Please call and examine before buying. nov1

Rich and Attractive Stock
OF
IMPORTED AND AMERICAN
FALL GOODS.
A. A. MASON & CO.
NOS. 62 AND 64, MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

HAVE received and are now opening, from late Two Trousers Cases and Packages of English, French, German and American Goods, comprising a complete assortment of the latest and most fashionable styles for the Fall Trade, many of which are now ready for exhibition and sale, and will be offered at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest Eastern Market Prices
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS,
Amounting in value to more than fifty thousand dollars, Comprising Silks, Rich and Brocade Silks, warranted de-Black and figured do., Glace, Gro d'Afrik, Poult de Soie, Satin de Chines, Armures, Striped and Checked do., Velvet Silks and Satins, Gro D'Afrik, Plaids, Plaid Merinoes, &c., &c.

SHAWLS.

Paris and Vienna Long and Square Shawls, French Printed de Laines, Scotch Plaid do., Bay State, Waterloo, Water Plaid, Empire State, Saltillo, Peruvian, Scotch and other Long and Square Wool Shawls, of all sizes and prices.

DRESS GOODS.

Splendid Paris Cashmeres and De Laines, Persian De Laines, English, Scotch and American Cashmeres and Delaines, French Printed Cambrics, Poplins, Alpacas, Bombazines, Paramattas, Cashmere de Ecosse, French and German Merinoes, &c.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

French Cloth Cloaks and Mantillas, all of the latest and most fashionable styles, will be received throughout the season. Will open a new invoice Paris Pattern Cloaks in a few days.

HOSIERY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Will always be found complete, with the best makers of Cotton, Silk and Woolen Hosiery. All kinds of Gloves, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, TRIMMINGS

A complete assortment, of all the most desirable styles Also, Ribbons, Flowers, &c. Bonnets of all the newest styles.

WHITE GOODS,

Cambrics, Jaconets, Swiss, Mull, Book and Nainsook Muslins, Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Curtain Material, Plain and Tablecloths,

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 White Table Cloths, Linen Sheetings, Pillow Case Linens, Diaper, Napkins, Doylies, Huckaback, Linen and Brown Damasks, Napkins and Doylies, Table Cloths, &c. &c. Also, cases of English, French, and other Linens, for the retail trade, in various qualities, Bleached and Brown, Holls, Bolsters, Twills, Jeans, Linsey, Kentucky Jeans, &c.

VARIETY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

30 cases Domestic and American De Laines.
200 " Calicoes and Ginghams.
75 " Bleached Muslins.
50 " and Bags Ticking.
70 bales Hosiery, all sizes and prices.
25 cases Bleached and Brown Cotton Shirtings.
" Imported and American Blankets.

Having enumerated a small portion of the goods comprising their stock, they would respectfully invite all purchasers to examine for themselves. nov1

Wholesale and Retail

At an examination of their extensive assortment, securing them the pleasure of possessing the same, a visit to their Houses, in always having a resident buyer in the Eastern cities, is constantly availing the newest and most desirable goods, they are enabled, in connection with our
oct4dawlm A. A. MASON & CO.

CHOICE STOCK OF
PIANOS
JUST RECEIVING FROM
NUNN'S & CLARK, DUNHAM, HALLETT & ALLEN,
AND OTHER CELEBRATED MAKERS,
IN NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

Some of these Instruments are of
ENTIRELY NEW STYLES,
OF GREAT ELEGANCE AND BEAUTY.
They are Unsurpassed For
SWEETNESS AND VOLUME OF TONE,
ELASTICITY OF TOUCH,
STANDING IN TUNE, AND
DURABILITY.
The Pianos of these Manufacturers have been
Generally introduced, and have
STOOD THE TEST OF TIME.
*They Have Always Given Satisfaction Wherever Introduced.*
HENRY KLEBER,
No. 101, Third Street.

Nelson's First Premium
DAGUERREOTYPES.
*Fret Office Building, Third Street.*

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic, and its like a correct likeness, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment, where they will be sure to get a perfect likeness or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best operating rooms in the city, and every facility for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful class, and having secured the services of one of the most skilful operators ever introduced to the public, he feels confident he will be able to please the most fastidious. He has also secured the celebrated process of coloring Daguerreotypes, by which he is enabled to color to the nature of the art, a style of beauty and delicacy not equalled by any other process. Rooms open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. oct9

Notice.

All persons are cautioned against trusting or harboring any of the hands employed on the Steamer Ben Franklin No. 2, as I will not be responsible for any debts they may contract after this date. JOHN MCCLELLAND.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 30, 1852. oct30

DAGUERREOTYPES
AT THE
NATIONAL GALLERY.

JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, corner of the Diamond and Market street, (opposite Wilson's Drug Store,) Pittsburgh.

The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the public to his new and extensive establishment, as above, which he has just opened, and fitted up with such skill and taste as to render it the most attractive and pleasant Daguerrean Gallery in the city. The arrangements are such that visitors can see the operations of taking likenesses of sick and deceased persons in any part of the city and vicinity.

☞ Likenesses taken equally well, whether from life, from miniatures, paintings, &c., &c. Pictures copied, and duplicates of the same taken at any time.

☞ Likenesses taken of sick and deceased persons in any part of the city and vicinity.

☞ Persons desiring to be Daguerreotyped, will please call at their earliest convenience, as I am desirous of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor me with their patronage. nov1

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

C. G. HUSSEY, President.
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, Sec'y.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO AND FREIGHT RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES.

☞ Issues Open Policies for Vessels or Cargoes by FIRE. Also, against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| C. G. Hussey, | N. G. Leslie, Jr., |
| Wm. Darragh, | Wm. Eaghen, |
| Hugh D. Wilson, | Wm. Bingham, |
| Robert Dunlap, Jr., | A. B. Fleeson, |
| Nathaniel Holmes, | Francis Sellers, |
| Lewis Peterson, | Samuel Marshall, |
| Walter Forward, | Samuel Rea, |
| | James H. Peacock. |

At a late meeting of Snowden Township Total Abstinence Society, the undersigned were appointed a C. mittee to call a Mass Meeting of the friends of a Prohibitory law against the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

The Committee, in accordance with their appointment, invite the friends of prohibition to meet at the Grant St. Baptist Church, in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 24th day of November, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to take such action as may be deemed advisable, to secure the passage of a prohibitory law, at the approaching session of the Legislature.

HIRAM HULTZ,
THOS. JOHNSTON,
J. C. MURRAY.
nov2-2t

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOVEMBER 4th, 1852.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company, on Tuesday, the 9th inst.
nov4-2t P. M GORDON, Secretary.

For Sale.

A BAY MARE,