PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 4, 1852.

☞For "Holding a Combatant Uneasy," and a "Thrilling Incident," see first page.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—We shall not re-publish our table until the official vote is counted. The majority for Scott will be between 2400 and 2500. Considering the way the country has gone everywhere we feel rather proud of Old Allegheny.

The election returns which reach us by telegraph are rather confused, but they all point to the same result, the election of Pierce by a large majority. We have made them as intelligible as possible.

The result amounts to this, that Pierce has carried all the States in the Union, except Vermont and Massachusetts certain, and Kentucky and Tennessee probable, for Scott. There is also a possibility of North Carolina for Scott, but it is not probably, and Kentucky is by no means safe. In such an overwhelming catastrophe nothing is certain, and we shall not feel very much surprised, if the two New England States were the only ones to stand firm in this day of trial.

MAINE.—Worse and worse. Since the above was in type, the telegraph informs us that Kentucky has filed off into the Pierce column, and that Tennessee, finding herself

"Alone, all alone,"

showed signs of escaping from her solitary position. Massachusetts and Vermont, alone, are

"Faithful found among the faithless."

Honor and gratitude are their due. The Fillibuster spirit has carried off the South.

Honor to the "Star that never sets;" the Green Mountain State; gallant Vermont! Honor also to Massachusetts. Alone almost she stands for whig principles, and for the gallant old Hero who is shamefully deserted by Pennsylvania which has so long professed to admire him; by New Jersey his adopted home; and by Virginia, who has the honor of claiming him as her native son. And for whom was he deserted! Whom!

It is too soon to speculate on the causes of our Waterloo defeat. We leave this not for a calmer moment—for we can survey the vast field of devastation with a serene countenance—but for the development of facts. We may, however, remark, that the Whig party was partially prepared by the fierce contest which originated in compromise measures, and the breach was increased in the struggle for the nomination. It is now quite evident that the friends of Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster were never fully reconciled, and that we went into the contest with divided forces.

The adoption of the platform at Baltimore was another element of discord and weakness. It gained us nothing in the South, and injured us fearfully in the North. It was paying too dear a price for Southern support, and it helped to lose us all. Southern Whigs asked too much and consequently defeated both themselves and us.

Our opponents had none of these difficulties to contend with. In discarding all their leading men, they buried the hatchet of all feuds. All the various factions of that speckled and spotted party joined together in one solid phalanx, to get into power with a new man, leaving the squabble for the loaves and fishes to come afterwards. The "outs" always fight harder than the "ins," because the offices are all at the disposal of the "outs," if they succeed, while the "ins" have nothing to give without removing friends. All these elements were in the favor of the opposition.

The scramble for the loaves and fishes will now come. "Old Hunkers," "Barnburners," "Van Buren men," "Cass men," Buchanan men," "Progressives," "Ginsifest destiny men," and "Fillibusters," will all now commence a furious and deadly contest for the control of the administration, and of its policy, and the offices and patronage of the country. Some will be bitterly disappointed, and in four years a party now so victorious and apparently united, will be torn into contending factions, and the Whigs will have a chance to take their revenge.

Notwithstanding the Whigs are out of power, and will have no direct control or responsibility in the government, yet they, after all, compose the great conservative element, the element of strength in the country. Although in the minority, it is a powerful minority, and is always liable to become a majority, and is able to prevent the mischief which an unscrupulous party would otherwise perpetrate. This is no mean or unimportant position, and it is one in which great honor can be gained, and much good can be done. Let this position be maintained with steadfastness, and dignity, and perseverance, without turning aside to this or that new name, and if it cannot do much for the good of the country directly, it can prevent much evil.

We beg leave to offer to our Whig friends a word of admonition. Smarting under the pain of disappointment and defeat, men are apt to make rash expressions, and what is worse, make rash resolutions. Avoid these errors.—Wait the decisions of calm reflection. You are now the less American citizens, and you have no less high stake in the honor and welfare of your country than before defeat. The Whig party is so worthy of your attachment as if a triumphant victory had encreathed its brow with the ever green laurel. Wait in calmness the subsidence of the political excitement, and for cool consultation with your brother Whigs, who have risked all with you in the contest and who are ready to stand by you in weal or woe, and then, in these reflective moments, you will be prepared to judge wisely and prudently, and to act as freemen ought always to act, in view of solemn responsibilities, and not in the excitement of passion.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT FOR SCOTT.—A letter appears in the Boston papers of last Saturday, deprecating the division existing in the Whig party, and urging the Webster man to vote for Scott. Mr. Everett gives Gen. Scott high praise for administrative talent. He had no doubt of his being able to conduct an administration successfully. He says:

"Without being any judge of warlike operations, I conceive it a mistake in thinking, that to land an army on the tropics, consisting principally of soldiers, then for the first time in the field,—to lead them through a foreign country a thousand miles from home, and besides gaining every battle, to acquire the good will of the better part of the inhabitants of the conquered territory,—that to do all this requires administrative talent, as much as it does the talent for military command.

"I have not the least doubt of Gen. Scott's ability to conduct an able, patriotic, and successful administration. Experience has, in my judgment, shown that the possession of qualities so governed by principles, peculiarly called for in the present condition and prospect of affairs."

Thus, all true, but the American people rejected the statesman of established character and principles, for a new and comparatively an unknown man. Whether such base ingratitude can be successful in the long run, time will develop. We are proud of our identification with the defeated party. We have nothing to regret, but for the folly and ingratitude of the majority.

FEMALE SEMINARY.—We beg leave to direct the attention of the reader to the Seminary for Young Ladies, advertised by R. W. Poindexter, located in Allegheny. This Seminary has an excellent reputation, and will be found very useful to those who do not desire to send their daughters abroad.

GREAT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The sale of the Gregg estate, in Birmingham and vicinity, will be continued to-day, by P. M. Davis, Auctioneer, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. Of this estate, property to the value of $66,115 has already been sold. It is intended to sell as much as will bring $15,000 more. As this is a forced sale, the prices have been favorable to buyers. We are glad to learn that the estate, by this installment, will be freed from debt, and still be very ample. Bargains can be had to-day. See advertisement.

On the 17th ult. eighteen inches of snow fell near River du Loup, Canada.

THE CHOLERA.—The almost simultaneous appearance of this dreadful scourge, at Quebec, at this season of the year, and away off at New Providence, and other islands adjacent, is another singular evidence of its erratic character. Its breaking out at Quebec was quite sudden,—but there it has not been at all so destructive as at New Providence. A letter from there, dated Oct. 12, says:

"The dreadful cholera still continues its ravages among us; though to-day it has, I think, abated a trifle; but we can't tell anything about it. An all-wise and merciful God directs it, and in his hand is the issue. The 7th was observed as a day of humiliation and prayer by the people, and I must say, that in no place could a greater amount of seriousness be observed."

The National Intelligencer announces Mr. Everett's appointment and acceptance of the office of Secretary of State, as follows:

It gives us much pleasure to understand that the President has offered to the Hon. Edward Everett, and that the latter has accepted the vacant post of Secretary of State.

There is a peculiar fitness, we think, in this appointment. Mr. Everett was the attached personal friend of the Statesman whose lamented death caused the vacancy in the Department, as well as an irreparable void amongst the great men of the world. To this recommendation, however, may be added the higher consideration of the eminent qualifications of Mr. Everett for the office. His public services, at home and abroad, uniting experience and a thorough acquaintance with our foreign affairs to his fine abilities and regulated temper, render him a worthy successor to the honors and duties of the post.

The New York Tribune, of Monday, administers the following well-merited rebuke:

PIERCE LAMENTING WEBSTER.

No man who has not lived in New Hampshire can realize the deadly ferocity of hatred wherewith the Democracy of that State have always regarded Daniel Webster. In their journals, in their speeches, their private inculcations, they have, ever since we were born, depicted him as a monster of iniquity and corruption—an aristocrat and tory by nature—the satellite and tool of British monarchy—a debauched and profligate reprobate—a man of insatiate sensual appetites and immeasurable venality. His name has been used as a bugaboo in his native State for more than thirty years—and all his doings, his sympathies and his purposes defamed—and there has never been a time since 1828 when New Hampshire would not have thrown a larger vote and a larger majority against Daniel Webster than against any other Whig Statesman in the country. The aversion and dread wherewith he has been regarded by her Democracy to party hostility superadded personal malevolence.

Yet from the moment Franklin Pierce was nominated for President he has been assiduously making capital out of Websterism. He first affected apprehension that Mr. Webster might be nominated against him, knowing perfectly well that against Webster the darts were already sharpened and poisoned that could not fail to prove fatal. It would only have been necessary, in case of his nomination, to raise the old cries of "Federalism!" "Hartford Convention!" "opposed the war of 1812!" "pensioned advocate of the Bank!" &c., &c., and Mr. Webster would have been beaten without an effort, and nowhere more signally than in his native New Hampshire.

All this Niagara of obloquy which Mr. Webster through life endured from the Democracy of his own State was a part of the political engine by whereby Frank Pierce was lifted to consequence. He never rebuked nor discountenanced it by word, deed, or gesture. He has been "standing by and consenting," and participating in the profits from his boyhood.

From the moment he became a candidate for President he commenced fondying Mr. Webster. He affected to fear his strength as a rival candidate, and began to pay to promote his nomination. When another was nominated he was early and officious with his respect and sympathies. When Mr. Webster died he made a speech of eulogy. When the funeral took place, he was there as a guest of honor, so as to be telegraphed all over the Union as one who followed Mr. Webster to the grave, honoring in death one whom his jackal had hunted unrebuked through life.

We know not how this looks to others, but to us it is incrpressibly loathsome. It is like the Sixth Ira cannibal's repast on the flesh of his dead enemy. It is shedding tears to sell at so much per pint. It is the fiendish sneer of a tricky politician, dicing with the bones of the mighty dead, and turning a funeral cavalcade into a party procession. It ought to be rebuked and repented of.

MILLWOOD, WESTMORELAND CO., PA., Nov. 3, 1852.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:—The election in our district, Derry, resulted thus:—Scott 195; Pierce 309; Hale 9; Total 517; Annual election 370; Increase 147.

Pierce,	309	Scott,	199
State,	235	State,	130
Increase,	74	Increase,	69

Thus you see, although the Whigs did nobly, the locofocos gained on us, but not in proportion to numbers. A full vote was polled. The result is rather disheartening to Whigs, but I hope we shall receive some word of comfort through the mails to-day. Yours, truly.

Free Soil votes all formerly Whig.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

EAST LIBERTY, Nov. 3, 1852.

MESSRS. D. N. WHITE & CO.—Prior to the election the Scott Central Committee of Collins township calculated on 116 for Scott, with an expectation of 15 more. Scott had 132 votes. The majority for Scott is 30 more than the Whig State ticket had in the same district, in October. The district has done every thing their committee expected it could do. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the Whigs of the district turned out, and showed their appreciation of the services of Winfield Scott to his country.

If the election has gone against them they will not be to blame for the defeat.

Yours, respectfully,

LUKE B. DAVISON.

CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.—The *Madrid* correspondent of the *Kolnische Zeitung* writes under date of Oct. 3, that he knows from a sure source that the American Ambassador at that Court has lately renewed the offer of $150,000,000 made under Mr. Polk's administration, for the island of Cuba. The Ministry, after having made the matter the subject of special deliberation, replied that Spain no longer thought of parting with the Island, but would employ her utmost power to keep it. As for the attempts of filibusters to which the Ambassador had alluded in making his proposal, he no longer feared them, but was ready to suppress them as they should be made. The army in the island was strong, loyal, and trustworthy, and the civil officers would prove faithful to the last. The reply concluded by requesting the Ambassador not to renew the proposal. The general belief at Madrid, says the writer, is that the filibustering reports are got up by the American Government, in order to induce Spain to sell the island. Accordingly, this reply of the Minister's gives general satisfaction to the public of that City.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, October 19, 1852.

The news of the last few days has been considerable. There have been arrivals from the Cape of Good Hope, the River Plate, and India and China, all conveying details of interest. The entry of Louis Napoleon into "this fatal city of Paris," as it was termed in an address delivered to him by the Prefect of the Seine, has likewise taken place, and at home the day for the reassembling of Parliament has been positively fixed, and also the period for the funeral of the Duke of Wellington.

The accounts from the Cape of Good Hope give a better prospect of a speedy termination of the Caffre war than has been entertained at any previous time. The retreat of the chief Kreli has been attacked and burned, and 10,000 head of cattle being captured on the occasion. Some of the minor chiefs have at the same time made overtures of peace, and general signs of discouragement have been exhibited on the part of their followers. As regards the supposed discovery of gold, mentioned by the former arrival, it appears by the specimens sent in turned out to be merely sulphuret of iron. From the nature of the country, however, the colonists entertain an impression that valuable mines will ultimately be found.

The mails from the River Plate this month bring most unexpected and satisfactory intelligence of the progress of events at Buenos Ayres. The advices a few weeks ago led to the belief that the deposition of Rosas had merely resulted in his place being filled by a still more determined despot, General Urquiza having apparently thrown off the principles which he had professed up to the hour of conquest, to establish an undisguised dictatorship.

It is now stated, however, not only that he has made use of the supreme power, which he thus assumed, in bringing about the most beneficial changes for commerce, but that he has also intimated an intention of summoning the national congress at an early period, and proposing the adoption of a liberal constitution. By a special decree he has opened the rivers Plate, Parana and Uruguay to the vessels of all nations. He has also established an efficient boarding system, and has commenced at the same time a decided reform of the currency; accompanied by a retrenchment of the public expenditure.

Simultaneously with these measures, moreover, he has performed an act of grace, which has apparently added much to his popularity in restoring to Rosas the large estates that had been confiscated on his flight. He is not yet allowed to return to the country, but all property will be respected.

On the London exchange the consequences of these tidings was an immediate rise of nearly 7 per cent. in Buenos Ayres bonds, which went from about 72 to 80. But for the doubts which invariably arise as to the possibility of any enlightened course being permanently pursued in a South American republic.

From India and China also very favorable accounts have arrived, an unequivocal improvement having taken place in the various markets for our manufactured goods.

The entry of Louis Napoleon into Paris was unattended by any startling event, but the day was remarkably fine and the programme appears to have been carried out with perfect success, to the intense delight of the citizens.

Here, as in the provincial pageants, "young girls in white" constituted, next to the soldiers and the priests, the chief attraction. The cries for the Empire are described as having been universal, and among a large portion of the population, the belief was entertained that it would be declared in the course of the evening. It seems, however, that the Senate are to meet for the purpose on the 4th of November.

To-day an announcement has been received that Abd-el-Kader is to be liberated and sent to Asia with a pension. A more politic step could not have been taken. Two or three years since, Louis Napoleon solemnly promised the release of the Emir as soon as it could be brought about, and nearly a year having passed since the *coup d'etat*, without any indication that the pledge would be fulfilled, the circumstance was quoted as an instance of deliberate falsehood.

He has now, however, kept his word, when it was least expected, and just at the moment when it was most essential that he should generate a belief in the possibility of such a circumstance, since both at home and abroad much will depend upon the degree of faith attached to his declaration that the Empire is to be a reign of peace. At the same time, too, the act comes most favorably with the conduct of the late King into whose place he is about to step, and by whom the chief was treacherously captured.

The meeting of parliament is fixed for Thursday, the 4th of November, a week earlier than the period hitherto named. The Queen's speech, however, will not be delivered until the 11th, the day originally intended, and on which the actual business of the session will commence. The preceeding period will be occupied simply by the tributes of honor to be paid to the memory of the Duke of Wellington, whose funeral is announced to take place on the 18th of November. The body, it is said, will lie in state at Chelsea Hospital, and the final ceremony is to be as much as possible of a purely military character.

In the English funds during the past few days there have been some slight fluctuations, and notwithstanding the favorable accounts received for almost all quarters, with the unparalleled prosperity of trade throughout the country, there are signs of a want of confidence that checks the buoyancy which every now and then seems about to manifest itself. The market however has closed to-day at an improvement of quarter per cent, the last price of consols being 100¾.

Telegraphic intelligence was received yesterday from Constantinople, which caused some very violent fluctuations in the new Turkish scrip. A short time back it transpired that the Finance Minister had been dismissed, and the cause was rumored to have arisen from some difficulties he had raised in connection with the loan. This caused a depression in the stock, and now the fall has been further promoted by the news that the entire Cabinet had been broken up, under circumstances which seem to show that, on the part of all, the Ministers from the Grand Visier downwards, there has been some grand financial jugglery.

It is said that a sum equal to $10,000,000 has been forced in the Treasury, at the very time when the Finance Minister declared himself to be out of funds, and all operations are raised whether the loan was got up as a ruse de jeu, or without the actual authority of the Sultan. Others again attribute the fall of the Cabinet to Austrian and Prussian intrigues. In any case the character of the country is such that the Sultan is scarcely likely to take any obstacle to the final ratification of the acts of his Ministers at the time being, and as the discovery of the unknown funds is very favorable to the general prospects for the future, there seems little reason for apprehension on the part of the holders. The decline, nevertheless, is very heavy. A few weeks ago the quotation was between 11 and 12 premium, and yesterday it was sold at 4¾. The closing price this afternoon is 5 premium.

The Liverpool Cotton market this week has opened at steady prices, but with rather less excitement.

The grain market is steady at former prices. The next packet from this side will be the 23d.

Our last advices from New York are to the 6th of October.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF RHODE ISLAND.—The General Assembly of Rhode Island adjourned at Bristol on Thursday last, after a session of three days, to meet at Providence in January. A bill was introduced for the election of a United States Senator, providing that the members of the Assembly shall vote by ballot, writing their names on the back of the same.

INDIANA.—The new Senate comprises 16 Whigs and 34 Democrats, the House 33 Whigs and 67 Democrats. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 52. A U. S. Senator is to be chosen by this Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Whitcomb, dem.

STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON.—This ship, seized at New York by the United States on charges of smuggling, has been bonded in the sum of $30,000. Shepherd Knapp, Esq., was the surety, and justified in $160,000.

CHOLERA IN DELAWARE.—Mr. Geo. Edwards, of Dover, was attacked with cholera on Wednesday last and died the same night. It is said that several cases, some four or five of which proved fatal, occurred in Frederica.

THE STEAMER QUEEN CITY.—The steamer Queen City, which got ashore on Thursday night, eight miles below Erie, has been got off, after throwing her cargo overboard. She now lies at Dunkirk with five feet of water in her hold.

NEWS ITEMS.

Charles Scudder(colored) was hung in Suffolk county, N. Y., on Friday, for the murder of Mrs. Robbins.

Rev. William Squire, one of the oldest and most efficient Wesleyan Ministers in Canada, died last week in Montreal.

Deputy Sheriff Lowell and several others, presented for an assault on Jerry, the fugitive slave, have been acquitted in the Circuit Court, at Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, appointed 2d Comptroller by Gen. Taylor, has been transferred to the post of Solicitor of the Treasury, vacated by the death of Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Fisk, of New Orleans, was robbed of money and jewelry, valued at $20,000, a few days ago, on a steamboat near Cairo, Ills.

The First Baptist Church, in Chicago, was destroyed by fire on the 20th ult. Loss $6,000—insurance $3,000.

The work of laying the rails of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Wheeling, was commenced on Thursday last.

Twelve slaves, consisting of a woman and her children, the greater part of them young, were sold at public auction, at Warrenton, Va., a few days ago, for $5,902.

Rev. Dr. Berrien, rector of Trinity Church, N. Y. refused the use of that building for a religious service on the day of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington.

The Cork Constitution says that the emigration from that city keeps up a steady flow, averaging 743 per week. Up to the latest record ten barks, the total this season from Cork is 16,687.

Mr. Thomas Deane, a respectable citizen of Nottoway, county, Va., was found brutally murdered on Thursday last. Two slaves have been arrested on suspicion.

The Rev. Mr. Byington, of N. Y., has received the amount ($2,000) he asked for to redeem Simon Harrison and family, slaves in the Choctaw Nation of Indians.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Hollidaysburgh, Pa., on Friday, Nathaniel Keart was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years in the Western penitentiary.

We see it stated in a Boston paper, that about two weeks since, Mr. Webster sent to Boston for a large lantern to be placed on the yacht, which lay at anchor on the pond visible from the chamber where he lay. He gave orders that this lantern should be lit every night as long as he lived.

Mr. Peabody, the American banker in London, gave a farewell dinner to the Hon. Abbott Lawrence previous to his departure for the United States. About forty American and English guests were present.

Hundreds upon hundreds, says the Burlington Telegraph, cross the Mississippi river at that point, daily, seeking new homes in Iowa. It is thought the population of Iowa will increase faster the present year than it has done for years past.

John Wadleigh, one of the founders of the Society of Shakers and a member for the last seventy years, died at the Shaker Village, in New Hampshire, on the 23d ult., at the advanced age of 95 years, 7 months and 23 days. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and was said to be one of the last to leave the scene of

It is stated that two millions of dollars have been offered by one of the wealthiest citizens to the New York Common Council, for the right to construct a railway through Broadway.

The wife, daughter, and son-in-law of a man named John M'Nally, (the owner of property in Philadelphia,) have been arrested in Fairfax county, Va., on the charge of murdering him. His body, which had been buried at Alexandria, was disinterred, and found to have received thirteen musket shots in the breast.

Mr. Bartlett, of the American Commission on the Mexican Boundary Survey, sailed from New Orleans on the 24th ult. He is on his way to El Paso, or wherever the chief rendezvous of the commission may be. It is supposed that Mr. Bartlett carries out to the members of the commission orders to abandon their labors.

A BRIDE'S REVENGE.—The other day, as a wedding party was ascending the steps which approached one of our Liverpool churches, the intended bride herself, owing to some obstructions, or to an inadvertent step, missed her footing, and fell. The swain, unable, even at that joyful crisis of his existence, to conceal his vexation at this little *contretemps*, exclaimed, petulantly, "Dear me, how very clumsy!" The lady said nothing, but she was observed to bite her lip, and a far darker and gloomier look than before crossed the Court of Hymen was seen to gather on her brow. She walked deliberately, however, into the church; the ceremony commenced, and everything proceeded in orthodox fashion, until the important question was put, "Will thou have this man," &c. Here, instead of whispering, blushingly, a soft affirmative to the communion cushions, the fair lady drew herself up, cast a withering glance upon her betrothed, and muttering the words, "Dear me, how very clumsy!" sailed down the aisle, and out of the church, with the port of an offended goddess.—*Liverpool paper.*

☞WINES, &c.—Persons wishing to purchase FOREIGN WINES AND LIQUORS of all descriptions, pure as imported, can obtain them, at the lowest prices, at the Wine Store of JACOB WEAVER, Jr.,
oct5 Market and Front streets.

To the Afflicted.

☞To those afflicted with that dreadful scourge to America, the Liver Complaint, the proprietors of M'Lane's Liver Pills are hither to offer this remedy, as at once complete and safe. It has been tried often in all cases of the worst character: it has been used in the practice of the most eminent physicians, and always with triumphant success. In offering 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 sure and effectual remedy for a most dangerous and difficult class of disease.

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

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J. KIDD & CO.,
62 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 merit, and not only as a local remedy in Paralysis, Rheumatism, Deafness, loss of Sight, Pain in the Side, Internal wounds, &c., but in investigating physicians, as well as the suffering patient, to become acquainted with its merits.

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

The following certificate is copied from a paper published in Cincinnati, New York, and bears date August 2, 1852, to which is also appended the certificates of the celebrated D. Y. Foot, M. D., of Syracuse:

I can say 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 in our country, all to no purpose. I at last concluded to try Kier's Petroleum, and was induced to procure one bottle. I commenced using it, and was encouraged to use a second one before I had used the first. I did so without faith at first, but the effect was astonishing. It threw the poison to the surface and in the evening of the next day, I was able to walk about the house. I have used in all, about SIX BOTTLES, and am entirely well