PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1854.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES POLLOCK,
OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE DARSIE,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
DANIEL M. SMYSER,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Allegheny County Whig Ticket.

CONGRESS—21st DISTRICT,
DAVID RITCHIE, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, of Butler.

ASSEMBLY.
WM. R. STEVENSON, Pittsburgh,
ROBERT POLLOCK,
WILLIAM LARIMER, E. Birmingham,
JOHN J. MUSE, Versailles,
JACOB GUY, Finleyville.

JOHN MAGILL, West Dear.

REGISTER,
HENRY WOODS, Pittsburgh

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ALEX. HILANDS, Tom.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES B. GRAHAM, Upper St. Clair.

AUDITOR,
JAMES P. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

SELECTORS OF POOR,
JAMES WILKINS, Wilkins,
JOHN M'KEE, Birmingham,
JOHN BROWN, Ross.

☞ To Advertisers.—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the *Daily Gazette*, are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock, on Saturday.

☞ Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our businessmen a most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every merchant, manufacturer and shop-keeper in Western Pennsylvania, and Eastern Ohio.

Reading Matter on each page of this Paper.

The Whig Address.—The platform of the Whig State Convention embraced all the matters at issue when it was adopted; but as several new questions have since arisen, it was incumbent that some expression of opinion should be made respecting them. The address now put forward has been written with that end in view, and is an authoritative exposition of the ground occupied by the party on all the grand issues before the people. It is intended, we presume, not as one of a series, but as a final enunciation of the views on which the Whig party ask the co-operation of their fellow-citizens of all parties.

A very general desire has been expressed that the Free Soil men of Pennsylvania should unite with their Whig brethren in this campaign, in order to demonstrate the hostility of Pennsylvania to the pro-slavery policy of the National and State administrations. As a basis for such a union the Address lays down the views of the Whig party on the Slavery question, and we ask attention thereto:

"To the doctrine of the act of 1780, which relieved us by constitutional means being under the Constitution of the United States, by maintaining inviolate the trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus—to the assertion of the due rights of the States, of the North, as well as the South, and to the integrity of the Union, never so much endangered as when a wanton wrong is inflicted—to these principles the Whig party of Pennsylvania and its candidates are solemnly pledged. On this strong ground they now come to the front and to the support of these principles we invite the co-operation of every freeman in Pennsylvania."

Let us take these views in their order. And first of "the doctrines of the act of 1780," which relieved the people of this State from the curse of slavery,—what were they? The preamble to that act is the best answer, and we invite attention to its clear recital of the motives which actuated our fathers in passing it:

"We conceive that it is our duty, and we rejoice that it is in our power, to extend a portion of that freedom to others which has been extended to us, and relieve from that state of thraldom, to which we ourselves were tyrannically doomed, and from which we have now every prospect of being delivered. It is not for us to inquire why, in the creation of mankind, the inhabitants of the different parts of the earth were distinguished by a difference of features and complexion. It is sufficient to know, that all are the work of an Almighty hand. We find in the distribution of the human species, that the most fertile, as well as the most barren parts of the earth are inhabited by men of different complexions from ours, and from each other; from whence, we may reasonably, as well as religiously infer, that He who placed them in their various situations hath extended equally his care and protection to all, and that it becometh not us to counteract his mercies. We esteem it a peculiar blessing, granted to us, that we are this day enabled to add one more step to universal civilization, by removing, as much as possible, the sorrows of those who have lived in undeserved bondage, and from which, by the assent and authority of the King of Great Britain, no effectual legal relief could be obtained. Weaned by a long course of experience from those narrow prejudices and partialities we had imbibed, we find our hearts enlarged with kindness and benevolence towards men of all conditions and nations; and we conceive ourselves, at this particular period, extraordinarily called upon by the blessings which we have received, to manifest the sincerity of our professions, and to give a substantial proof of our gratitude.

And whereas, the condition of those persons who have heretofore been denominated negro and mulatto slaves, has been attended with circumstances which not only deprived them of the common blessing they were by nature entitled to but have cast them into the deepest afflictions, by an unnatural separation and sale of husband and wife from each other, and from their children; an injury, the greatness of which can only be conceived by supposing that we were in the same unhappy case. In justice, therefore, to persons so unhappily circumstanced, and who, having no prospect before them, wherein they may rest their sorrows and their hopes, have no reasonable inducement to render the service to society which they otherwise might, and also, in grateful commemoration of our own happy deliverance from that state of unconditional submission, to which we were doomed by the tyranny of Britain. Be it enacted, That no child hereafter born shall be a slave, &c.

This preamble, it will be seen, places the abolition of Slavery on the ground of the inherent wrongfulness of that system. It is declared to be a sin against God, repugnant to natural justice, and at war with the principles of true Republicanism; and to these doctrines the whig party in this Address gives its unqualified support. This is going to the basis of all honest anti-slavery action, and cannot be excepted to or carped at by any reasonable man.

The Address next endorses "the great Ordinance of 1787, in its full scope and all its beneficent principles." Every one familiar with the past can appreciate the extent of this endorsement. The great Ordinance of 1787 was an act which prohibited Slavery in all the territory of the nation then free from its curse. It gave to the national government an anti-slavery policy and had that policy been adhered to faithfully we should not now have to contend with such a fearful evil as slavery has grown to be under other auspices. A return to that policy on the part of the Government is imperiously demanded by the interests of Liberty and humanity, and to its adoption the whig party of Pennsylvania fearlessly commits itself.

Next in order the Address pledges the party "to a resolute determination to effect the absolute and entire repeal of the aggressive portions of the Nebraska bill." This is the course sternly called for by all the dictates of patriotism and duty. The huge territory given up to Slavery by that bill, covering nine degrees of latitude and with an area seven times that of Pennsylvania, must be regained and re-consecrated to Freedom.

Following these anti-slavery avowals is another not less important, which commits the Whigs of the State "to the protection of *the personal rights of every human being* under the Constitution of Pennsylvania and the Constitution of the United States, by maintaining inviolate the trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus." Although this does not mention the Fugitive Slave Act by name, it is a broad declaration of a general principle which reaches the deformities and monstrosities of that act and points out the way by which the constitutional rights of men claimed under it may be protected in a constitutional way. An application of this principle to that law would rob it of its terrors and so abate its inhumanities as to make it no longer an object of dread. For ourselves, we infinitely prefer its repeal; but inasmuch as those asking for an expression of opinion on this matter limited their query to the points embraced in the address before us, they have no reason to be dissatisfied.

The last point, that which pledges the maintenance "of the due rights of the States, of the North as well as the South," includes the only remaining measure now called for by the people. A due regard to the rights of the Northern States will lead to the adoption of many beneficent measures now ignored, and restore the government, in its administration, to its original design.

To recapitulate, then, let us see what is included in the basis of action set forth in the Address:

1st. The doctrines of the act of 1780, which abolished Slavery because of its sinfulness, injustice and anti-republicanism.

2d. A return to the beneficent and anti-slavery national policy of the Ordinance of 1787.

3d. A repeal of the aggressive portions of the Nebraska bill and a restoration of the national territory to freedom.

4th. The extension of the rights of habeas corpus and trial by jury to persons claimed as fugitive slaves.

5th. The assertion of the due rights of the States, North as well as South.

In not this a platform broad enough to secure the co-operation of every Anti-Slavery man in the State? We think so. There may be factious men who will carp and sneer at it, and reject it; but with such it is manifestly impossible to co-operate. We know not what the Free Soilers may do. If they adopt a platform so wide and genial, they will do honor to themselves and contribute immensely to the overthrow of the Slave power; if they reject it, the consequences be upon their heads. We shall be happy to have their aid in electing Judge Pollock, because of the moral effect that must result therefrom; but having done all that can reasonably be asked of us we shall not turn aside from the path before us if they refuse to walk with us. We shall elect our candidate for Governor either with or without their aid, and have no motive for co-operation but the desire to see the opposition to the administration in this State present a united, unbroken front. Any opposition to the platform now tendered will be, on their part, factious in the extreme, and will leave them, in the end, not only reduced and contemptible in numbers but powerless for good.

The Dispatch and the Whig Address.—The *Dispatch* does not like the Whig address—at least we infer so from all that we were able to read of its leading article yesterday. If we misinterpret its meaning the editors must lay the blame on the wretched typography which overtaxes our ability to decipher its contents.

The ground of opposition assumed is (as near as we can make out) that the Baltimore Platform is the platform of the Whig Committee, and that as the address does not allude to the Fugitive Slave Law, by name, its advocacy of the right of every human being to trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus must be taken as meaning nothing. The unfairness and ungenerousness of this will be apparent to all.

The Whig party of Pennsylvania never endorsed or adopted the obnoxious part of the Baltimore Platform, and have not a feeling in sympathy with it. It has never felt itself bound by the resolution quoted in the *Dispatch*, and never acted in harmony with it. The Convention which nominated Judge Pollock for Governor, the published letters of that gentleman and this Address of the State Committee all practically set that resolution at naught. Why, then, this unfairness of assuming a fact which has no existence?

The Whig Address commits the party in whose name it speaks to the policy of securing to *every human being* the rights of habeas corpus and trial by jury, and as the Fugitive Slave Law is the only law on the statute book which deprives human beings of these rights, its amendment in these particulars is so clearly pointed out by the language of the Address as if the Committee had expressly named it. A broad and general principle is laid down, to which the action of the party is committed, and the only present specific application of which this principle is capable is to the Fugitive Law; and to treat such a position as unmeaning is either to be ignorant of the use of language or wantonly to deceive and delude.

The great mistake of the Whig Committee was that, in issuing their address they did not accompany it with a proposition to place a distinguished Free Soiler, not now a candidate, on the State Ticket. Had this step been taken the Address would have been perspicuous and cogent, admirable and complete.

We have received from New York the first number of a paper called the "American Sentinel," devoted to the advocacy of Nativism. The Editor is Mr. Wm. H. Young, formerly editor of a paper in Savannah, Georgia, and he shows his Southernism by devoting a large portion of the first page to a bitter pro-slavery article from a Southern magazine. The friends of the cause to which the Sentinel professes to be devoted might, we think, have found an editor somewhere this side of Savannah; and they will doubtless learn that establishing a nominally American paper to give a Southern fanatic room to propagate his heresies and disseminate his insults to Northern feeling is not the surest or best way to advance their own views. If a Northern editor should go to Savannah, start a paper, and publish in its first issue a bitter anti-Slavery article, how long would the people of Savannah tolerate it? We desire to ask, also, in this connection, if there is a necessary or natural connection between the new phase of Americanism and Slavery propagandism?

Change of Front.—The *Dispatch* of the 18th of June contained a series of questions, on affirmative answer to which, it gave assurance, would secure the Freesoil support to Judge Pollock. One of the queries ran thus:

"Do you believe that the constitutional rights of inbens corpus and trial by jury should be preserved inviolate to every person arrested under or by virtue of the process of the federal judiciary?

This question it will be seen, makes no allusion, in direct terms to the Fugitive Law, and is not a whit more explicit than the language of the Whig Address on the same subject. And yet the *Dispatch* of yesterday objects to the Whig address because, it says, "if the committee intended to pledge themselves to an alteration of that odious law they would have said so in a few words, and not resorted to such loose generalities." The "loose generalities" of the Whig address, it will be seen, are borrowed from the question as published in the *Dispatch* of June 18th. An affirmative response is given to that question in its own terms, with the expectation, doubtless, that what would have been satisfactory on the 18th of June would be equally satisfactory on the 21st of July. If a more specific answer was wanted why not make the question more specific?

The expression in the Address "maintaining inviolate," on which the *Dispatch* parades so much linguistical knowledge, is but a grammatical change of the term, "preserved inviolate," in the question as originally published in the *Dispatch*.

Ohio.—The democratic papers of Ohio are in a terrible stew about the late Fusion Convention held in that State. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* assures the Whigs that they have been swallowed by the Free Soilers, while the Cleveland *Plaindealer* is of opinion that it is the Freesoilers who have been swallowed by the Whigs. Both of these sheets united in declaring, not long since, that the Whig party was dead and buried and not in a condition either to swallow or be swallowed. The platform, too, is represented on the one hand as being thoroughly "abolition," and on the other as being less comprehensive on the slavery question than the locofoco platform of January 9th, 1848. This effort to fight the new Republican organization from so many widely different points shows how much it is dreaded by the party in power.

Michigan S. & N. Indiana Railroad.—We ask the attention of travelers to the advertisement of this Company in our paper. To persons wishing to visit the northwest this road affords a certain and speedy route, and its officers are gentlemen who discharge the duties and amenities of their office faithfully.

Cholera.—The deaths from cholera in Chicago on the 16th, 17th and 18th were 24; from other diseases 52. Among the "other diseases" we notice 11 set down as "unknown," and 8 from Diarrhœa and Dysentery. We suspect that the physicians of Chicago are drawing rather fine sights in the way of distinguishing between diseases, for the purpose of keeping down the apparent number of Cholera deaths.

The deaths in St. Louis during the week ending on the 17th were 282, of which 138 were from Cholera. The health of the city was improving.

The *Butler Whig* says:

"The Cholera appears to be on the increase in all parts of the country. Several cases occurred in Pittsburgh last week, and it is feared that it will soon assume an epidemic character in that city."

The *Whig* will probably be glad to receive the assurance that there is no danger whatever that Cholera will assume an epidemic form in this city.

An annoying mistake occurred in our article of yesterday in reply to the *Post*. We were made to say, after giving the separate areas of the old Nebraska and Indian territory, that the two made "the *balance* of Nebraska and Kansas as now existing 323,781 square miles." We wrote it "the *area* of Nebraska and Kansas as now existing," and corrected the error in proof; but the blundering carelessness of the compositor left it uncorrected.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1854

I have again to crave a little indulgent consideration at the hands of your readers. The langour of the season has insinuated itself into every part of my system, and saturated every fibre of my brain. No Junius that ever lived—neither the Great Junius Brutus that died so foolishly and inopportunely at Phillippi, nor old *Nominis Umbra* who stood golf-father at my literary christening, nor Junius Brutus Boothe, who could not even die decently on the stage, unless sustained by the inspiration of the occasion—could have fought, or written, or acted under such a sun, and with so disordered a stomach and dizzy a head, as I have been suffering from for two weeks past. Heaven speed the hour of rest.

To-day and yesterday the progress of the Homestead towards dissolution, has been slow, but steady and painful. Its enemies are emboldened by the consciousness of their own strength. They are now at the heel of a nine month's session just commencing upon long speeches against the bill. Mallory to-day read a speech two or three hours long. It is probable that it will be suffered to slip out of sight without a formal vote.

I am glad that Dr. Olds' bill for the increase of postage on newspapers published in cities, was laid on the table to-day, by a good round majority. This was Olds' pet plan for punishing the N. Y. Tribune for having spoken disparagingly of him, [Old's] for his treasonable and infamous course on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. In the mean time Olds has withdrawn from the political arena of Ohio politics. He announces that he declines a re-election! He declines, does he? He declines after a three month's struggle for the nomination, when he finds that three-fourths of his democratic constituents would spit upon it if made, and that the District Convention is almost unanimous against him. We shall have before next November a great many such declinations.

The River and Harbor bill will be reported to the Senate without material amendments. It is now supposed that it will pass that House and be sent to the President who will veto it. The enemies of the bill are confident that such is his determination.

The Senate seems resolved to consume time, as if for the mere purpose of the extension of the session. It is rumored that the advices from Spain afford ground of hope that a treaty for the purchase of Cuba will be received before the day now fixed for adjournment which it will be desirable to act upon at once. The insurrection in that distracted country has occurred very opportunely for the success of the intrigues in which it is understood that Pierce, Marcy and Soule are engaged.

It is said that an offer is about to be made for the purchase of the rights of the British Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Companies in Oregon and Washington. Three hundred thousand dollars is the sum named by the Secretary of State. Governor Stevens, of Washington, recommends the purchase.

There never was a time more distinguished for reckless and unprincipled expenditure of public money than now. I noticed last week that the general appropriation bill then passed was the largest in amount that ever passed the House.—Since then the Senate agreed to add more than two millions of dollars to the bill. The House inserted in the army bill an item of $950,000 for the benefit of California, being the amount of expenses said to have been incurred in an Indian war that occurred two or three years ago. This very day there have been brought forward, with the certainty of adoption, schemes for the local benefit of California and the two Pacific territories amounting to more than two millions of dollars. In addition a great contract has just been closed for building a dry dock and basin, which will cost $800,000, and on the same work there has previously been paid $610,000.

It is believed that Buchanan will soon follow in the wake of Brodhead, and announce his open hostility to the administration. There has never been any denial upon respectable authority that Mr. Buchanan wrote a letter last spring to a political friend, repudiating the Nebraska bill and vindicating the sanctity of the Missouri compromise. Moreover Mr. Marcy treated his rival very scurvily in taking away from him the negotiation on the questions of the Fisheries and reciprocal trade. Even the bosom friend of Mr. Buchanan who presides over the columns of the Union, has not ventured to defend him from the imputations touching his fidelity to Democracy, as come to be understood since his departure from these shores. It is hoped that the distinguished gentlemen will take occasion to publish his sentiments on the new doctrines at a seasonable time before the fall elections.

A serious case of alleged infidelity to trust has just come to light. Jacob Richardson, a Silver Grey politician of the Fillmorean era, has turned out a defaulter in the sum of $100,000 or upwards. That, at least, is the charge privately circulated here. Mr. R. was Collector at Oswego. While thus referring to the reports as circulating about the Department, I would say that it is not my design to endorse them, for they may be refuted or explained away. Mr. R. is a pleasant and agreeable man, and I should rejoice to see him vindicated from all unfavorable allegations; but it must be admitted that appearances are very much against him. Junius.

Special dispatch to the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 19.

I have positive and undeniable information, from the highest source at Honolulu, to the effect that a treaty is about concluded between Mr. Gregg, the United States Commissioner, and the Government of the Islands, for their annexation to the United States forthwith. The only unsettled question in relation to the annexation is, whether the Islands shall come in as a territory or a State. Mr. Gregg insists on the former. The administration here at Washington is perfectly advised as to the position of the negotiations.

This is kept a profound secret at Honolulu to all out of the court circle. The King and Privy Council have the constitutional power to make the treaty, and in fear of filibustering or some thing else in the way of foreign invasion, they are exercising it. The native population is undoubtedly opposed to annexation, while the majority of the foreign residents desire it.

The Franklin a Total Wreck!—The latest intelligence received from the steamship Franklin indicates that the vessel is a *total wreck*. It is supposed that most of the cargo will be saved. The passengers and their luggage, as we have already announced are safe.

The steam-tugs Hector and Achilles arrived here yesterday from the wreck, having left the beach at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening. The Franklin at that time still lay broadside on, the sea making a clean breach over her. Owing to the heavy northeastern sea running, the tug could not hold any communication with her. It is understood that she made some water. The ship had not commenced discharging, as the lighters could not lie alongside; but an attempt was made to get anchors out ahead, to assist in working her off.

The Leviathan left yesterday, for the beach, to assist in getting the steamer off.—N. Y. Times.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Great Blessing to the Afflicted.—The number and formidable character of the diseases of the Liver have long challenged the attention of medical men. Some of those diseases, classed under the general head of Consumption, have been supposed incurable and the unhappy patient allowed to die, without medical science to offer him a hope of recovery. Happily this can no longer be the case. A remedy has been found which will cure all complaints of whatever character, arising from derangement of the Liver. The Pills discovered by Dr. McLane, of Virginia, act directly upon the Liver; and by correcting its operation and purifying it from disease, cuts off and extirpates the complaints which have their origin in this organ. Remedies hitherto proposed for liver complaints, have failed to operate upon the seat of the disease; but Dr. McLane's Pills make themselves felt upon the action of the Liver, and by cleansing the fountain, dry up the impure streams of disease which thence derive their existence.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLane's celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Store in the United States. jy21-d&w3

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.—These great scourges of our people cannot be too well understood, or the means of averting or curing them too highly appreciated. The person who discovers any means of cure or alleviation, confers a benefit upon his fellows, and is a benefactor of honor. This desirable consummation has been achieved, and not only may dyspepsia be cured, but it may be prevented, by the use of "Hoofland's German Bitters" prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, which medicine is spoken of in terms of the highest commendation by thousands who have tested its efficacy. It is perfectly innocuous in its nature, and possesses the valuable property of improving the health of the robust, as well as restoring the health of the sick.

Sold in Pittsburgh, by FLEMING BROS., Druggists, 60 Wood st. Also, for sale by GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street. jy11-dw&w2

PITTSBURGH
Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Company;
OFFICE 55 FIFTH STREET,
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JAMES S. HOON, President.

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This Company makes every Insurance appertaining to or connected with LIFE RISKS.

Also, against Hull and Cargo Risks, on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and tributaries, and Marine Risks generally.

And against Loss or Damage by Fire,

And against the Perils of the Sea, and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

All effected at the lowest rates consistent with safety to all parties.

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Invalids recovering from the effects of Fever, Bilious Diseases, or continued illness of any kind, will find Carter's Spanish Mixture the only remedy which will revive their drooping constitutions, expel all bad humors from the blood, excite the liver to a prompt and healthy action, and by its tonic properties, restore the patient to life and vigor.

We can only say TRY IT. A single bottle is worth all the so-called Sarsaparillas in existence. It contains no Mercury, Opium, or any other noxious or poisonous drug and can be given to the youngest infant without hesitation.

See the certificates of wonderful cures around the bottle. More than two hundred persons in the city of Richmond Va., can testify to its good effects.

See advertisement. jel7-d&w1mT

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.'S
TRUE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL,
Prepared expressly for their sales for Medicinal use. J. C. B. & Co. having employed an agent at the Fisheries to superintend the manufacture of their Oil, assures the public that it is prepared with the greatest care from none but fresh and healthy livers.

The Oil sold with their signature will be found to be of unusual fine quality, and can be retained in the most delicate stomach.

It is extensively employed both in private and Hospital practice, and well deserves the attention of invalids, as a remedy more valuable than any yet discovered, for consumption or pulmonary affections.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
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Myer's Extract of Rock Rose, an invaluable Remedy for all
Scrofulous Diseases, Indigestion, Chronic and Acute Diarrhœa, Bowel Complaint or Dysentery, Illious Diseases, Nausea, Sick or Nervous Headache, Liver Complaint, Chronic and Acute Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Sick Headache, Canker, Nursing Sore Mouth, and General Debility;

And as a Purifier of the Blood, is unequaled.

From the New Haven Palladium.

☞ *Frost Wort or Rock Rose.*—A medicine under the title of "Rock Rose," made from a plant of that name, is having a great run in this vicinity for its curative properties. The old "quack," so truly applicable as at least one half of the medicines of the day, cannot be justly applied to the Rock Rose, for it has "made its mark" in this city in several cases, to the relief and cure of sufferers, when other remedies had failed, and what is quite remarkable, some of our best physicians do not hesitate to speak very favorably of the compound. The certificates of cures are not fabrications, but from highly respectable persons, most of them well known to the community. The Rock Rose is known to us as a gentleman who would not be engaged in a humbug, or in deceiving the public in any way.—*Palladium.*

We cheerfully endorse the above, having witnessed its good effect ourselves on pulmonary and scrofulous complaints. We believe it to be the most compound for colds and coughs, and the only reliable preparation of the Rock Rose we have known, that is entirely free from alcohol, or any other pernicious ingredient. It is a plant of rare medical virtue, and its preparation is superintended by a gentleman of ability and character, in this city.—*N. H. Register.*

New Haven, Dec. 29, 1851.

This is to certify that the notice of the Rock Rose medicine published in our paper in connection with one from the Palladium, was not only unsolicited, but was written by the editor of his own judgment and observation.

OSBORN & BALDWIN.

Palladium Office, New Haven, Dec. 22, 1851.

This will certify that the favorable notice of the medicine known as Myer's Extract of Rock Rose, is a testimonial, induced by the writer's knowledge of the curative effects of the article in certain cases, as well as by the favorable opinions which others well known to him, had expressed of its virtues. The article was written with the utmost care or the promise of payment, or the knowledge of the manufacturer. DAVCOCK & WILDMAN.

SCRIPTELLA.

MYERS' EXTRACT OF ROCK ROSE.

This wonderful medicine is fast gaining for itself a popularity which no other medicine can boast of. The plant, Rock Rose, is used and recommended by many eminent physicians for scrofulous complaints. Dr. Thompson, of Philadelphia says: "I have prescribed it in bad cases of Scrofulous patients at Wills Hospital. Its success attracted the attention of some physicians. He reports the following remarkable case of Wm. Swilling of the rich in February, 1844. The lad was 7 years old, and had the disease for 3 years, the bone was dislocated upwards and outwards. There was a large opening on the hip leading to the bone, into which I could thrust my finger. He was treated with the Rock Rose, and several physicians, who had given him up. I ordered a decoction of Rock Rose in two days his sight sweats ceased, I then ordered a teaspoonful of Rock Rose, three times a day. Thirty nine days after he was entirely well.

Sold wholesale and retail at the Drug Store of George H. Keyser, No. 140, corner Wood st. and Virgin alley.

☞ Sign of the Golden Mortar. jy12-d&w3

Indigestion and Liver Complaint Cured
BY KIER'S PETROLEUM.—Read the following letter from Rev. O. Dickerson, a Missionary in Oregon:

Mr. H. Kier.—Dear Sir—Myself and wife having been greatly benefitted by the use of your Petroleum, I wish to have you send me a box of one to three dozen bottles. I consider Petroleum a valuable medicine in this place, and several of my people are affected with indigestion and an inaction of the liver. The most of myself and wife, before taking your PETROLEUM, OR ROCK OIL. We took several bottles of your Petroleum, and a box and a half are now on the way, we have never enjoyed so good health for years as we have since taking it. I am now free from a chronic disease of the liver, which had been of several years standing, by the use of your Petroleum.

Sold by S. M. Kier, Canal Basin, Geo. H. Keyser, 140 Wood st., and Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere. Ohners advertising Petroleum copy. jy22

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