PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 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. S. STEVENSON, Pittsburgh.
ROBERT POWLOSKI.
R. H. CARNAHAN, S. Birmingham.
JOHN J. MUSE, Versailles.
JACOB GUY, Finley.

RECORDER.
JOHN MAGILL, West Diam'd.

RECORDER.
HENRY WOODS, Pittsburgh.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.
ALEX. HILANDS, Ross.

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT.
JAMES B. GLENN, Upper St. Clair.

AUDITOR.
JAMES E. FLAHERTY, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS OF POOR.
JAMES KELLY, Wilkins.
JOHN WICK, 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 three and four thousand, reaching almost every merchant, manufacturer and shop-keeper in Western Pennsylvania, and Eastern Ohio.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.—The advices received by the Alps and the Canada steamers present the state of the war question in a more mystified and uncertain aspect than ever. We glean from our telegraphic dispatches, that the strong probabilities now are that Austria has been from the beginning acting a deceptive part, most probably under the dictation of the Czar himself, and that she will finally declare for Russia. What effect this will have upon England and France will depend a good deal upon which party controls the councils of England. There is a strong Russian party there, at the head of which is Aberdeen the Prime Minister. There is, however, a powerful party in favor of a vigorous war, which is supported by the masses of the common people. If this party is able to sway the government or to overturn the present Ministry, the defection of Austria must prove of decided advantage to the cause of liberal principles in Europe. Austria and Prussia will make a strenuous effort to patch up a peace, of a character to do the least harm to the wounded honor of Nicholas. Such a peace will in effect satisfy nobody and will only postpone a struggle which will come sooner or later for the settlement of Europe on safe and liberal principles. In prospect of such a hollow truce the Russian party, in England, according to the latest advices, assert that the military operations of the allies are nearly at a stand still—that the attack on Sebastopol is indefinitely postponed—that the attack on Cronstadt is not to take place this year—that the great battle to take place near Buchrest is problematic—that the hostile operations have been reduced to a simple blockade, and, in the end the Russians may triumph by diplomacy. This may all prove true, because the Russian party may be strong enough to control events. We have, however, great faith in the true English party, which will not easily consent to such an ignoble ending of so fair a beginning. Austria and Prussia, it is said, have asked England and France to state the terms on which they are willing to conclude a peace. The settlement of these conditions will try the strength of parties. If the Russian party and policy succeeds, a disgraceful peace will be patched up and the oppressed people of Italy, Hungary and Poland will have to await the dawning of a day more propitious for liberty. If, on the contrary, England and France insist on such terms as their honor and interests alike demand, and they are rejected, and Austria openly unites with Russia, the war will commence in downright earnest, and all Europe will soon be in a blaze of excitement and commotion. In such an event England and France will lead the party of progress and freedom against Autocrats and Absolutists. The result can not be otherwise than beneficial to Europe and glorious for the great nations which espoused the cause of liberty.

From Spain the news is interesting and important. The insurrection has resulted in a revolution, and probably before this a new government has been established. Whether it will prove to be any better for the welfare and progress of that unhappy country remains to be seen.—Spain wants a revolution in religion instead of politics. If the accursed and degrading yoke of Popery, with its horrible idolatries and insane mummeries could be effectually broken, Spain would once more become a first rate power in Europe and a prosperous and delightful land.—We have little hope of the permanent existence of a just and liberal government in any country where the people are so dwarfed and degraded by the wickedness and follies of Popery. We rejoice, however, at the prospect of any change for the better. It is certainly a favorable symptom that the people have become wearied and disgusted with the gross vices of the Queen, and have sufficient national pride to desire that their sovereign should at least wear the outward semblance of decency. The delicate relations of our own country with Spain render a change of government there of much interest to us, apart from other considerations, and we shall look for further advices from that quarter with no little anxiety.

ANOTHER INSULT TO THE FREE STATES.—The Senate of the United States has passed a bill granting a pension to the widow of the man Batchelder, who was a member of the special police which had charge of the Fugitive Slave Burns, at the Boston Court House, and who was killed in the attempt to rescue the prisoner.—Congress has repeatedly refused to grant pensions for civil services, and a case of this kind was refused by this very Congress. It was determined, however, to make a special case of this instance, in order to show how utterly subservient our government has become to the demands of the slave power. Batchelder lost his life in the defence of an execrated law, and in services which outraged the feelings of nine-tenths of the people of Boston and Massachusetts. To single out the case of his widow from those of all other cases of persons who have lost their lives in the civil service of the government could only have been intended as a marked insult to the sentiment of the great majority of the people of the North, and to gratify the impious demands of the slave power. Thousands of widows of men who lost their lives in the military service of their country have gone down to the grave without ever experiencing the bounty of the government, and there are hundreds of widows now living of men who have lost their lives in the meritorious civil service of their country who have never been deemed worthy of a pension. Slavery demands that its friends and supporters shall be rewarded and that the North shall be punished for its reluctance to discharge the dirty work of slave-catchers, and the present United States Senate, the most corrupt and degraded political body which ever met in this country, hastened with apparent delight to discharge the duty required of it by the Master it so obediently obeys.

These things will be remembered. They go to swell the long catalogue of insults and injuries which will produce most bitter fruit for slavery in the day when freedom shall be regarded, and freemen arise to vindicate the rights of humanity.

HANDSOME IS AS HANDSOME DOES.—The portrait of Benjamin Rush Bradford, the candidate of the Native Americans for Governor, has been published at the office of the *American Banner*, 84 Carter street. The face is long. This is not to be wondered at, considering Mr. Bradford's rather slim prospect at the next campaign.—Ugliness is no sin, but if this likeness is a good one, it is a libel of much magnitude.—*Phil. Reg.*

We have not seen the portrait here alluded to, but assure our friend of the Register that Mr. Bradford is a fine looking man—too much so to be libeled by a bad portrait. He can't come in, however, although he is good looking.

BIGLER IN THE NORTHERN COUNTIES.—Judge Knox of the Supreme Court, is from one of the counties north of the Susquehanna, and is generally reputed to be popular there. For the purpose of profiting by this popularity, Gov. Bigler despatched him thither to counteract the influence and opposition of Wilmot; and this judicial officer of the Commonwealth, who is paid out of the people's treasury for attending to the duties of his office, abandons those duties for the purpose of deluding the anti-slavery democrats of the Northern counties into the support of the double-faced, no-faced Bigler.

Judge Knox was, before his elevation to the bench, an anti-slavery man. A correspondent of the *Tioga Agitator* thus speaks of him:

"When in the Legislature he was believed to be the most radical man there; and his independence of opinion, and fearlessness in expressing it, distinguished him from the most of his fellow members. His bold attack, made in a speech, upon the inefficiency and fogyism of the Supreme Bench of the State, was well deserved, and attracted much attention throughout the Commonwealth. He also took a prominent part in passing the law closing our jails to the slave hunters, and the law extinguishing the last remains of slaveholding in the State."

Taking advantage of the reputation earned by his anti-slavery course, Judge Knox has been following Wilmot through the infected Northern district, endeavoring to win back the rebellious democrats who have enlisted against Bigler.—With what success let the correspondent we have quoted tell:

"It is well known to 'Mr. Bigler that Judge Knox *was* very popular here, and for that reason he was pitched upon as a sort of Missionary, probably, to visit and reclaim us from the fanatics' him to which the Governor thinks we have fallen.' Mr. Knox very singularly reached Tioga county at the very time, and at the very point at which Judge Wilmot did. And after doing what he could to restore the political health of Lawrenceville, preceded Mr. Wilmot to Wellsborough, and was there upon the day that Mr. Wilmot spoke, where he received the most pointed rebuke and neglect—not being invited to speak in a Democratic Mass Meeting, although a popular speaker and former favorite. The fact is, the people know his mission, and believed him a backslider.

"Mr. K. remarked at the close of the meeting that they were abolitionists, because they had passed a resolution in favor of the repeal of the wicked "Fugitive Slave Law." Now I recollect that the Judge condemned that law in strong terms about a year after its passage, and had then no fears of being called an abolitionist.

Mr. Knox was willing to pledge Mr. Bigler to come out in a letter condemning the passage of the Douglass Bill, but said he could not pledge him to be in favor of its repeal. Now all can see that the repeal and restoration of the slavery restriction is the only practical question. And this manœuver of the Judge is only a political trick. The South does not care how much we condemn the law if we stop there, and do not repeal it.

"Mr. K. proceeded to Potter county with Mr. Wilmot, probably to neutralize the effects of his speech, and I am informed on good authority, *tried to induce Judge Wilmot not to speak.*"

Judge Knox's mission has proved a failure.—He has returned to the bench, a sadder if not a wiser man, and the rebellion in the North goes on. To show the temper of Judge Wilmot's speeches we quote a few extracts from his address at Coudersport, Potter county. It will be seen that he and those who think with him are determined to vote against Bigler but have no objections to vote for a Whig in opposition to him:

Mr. Wilmot said that in all countries and in all ages aristocracies were always united and always very powerful. That the slaveholders of the South constituted a wealthy, united and powerful aristocracy, and as such he opposed them. For his part, if he was to be governed by an aristocracy he chose that which traced its descent from the Cæsars, or some other ancient stock; for there was something sublime in that. But to cringe to an aristocracy which was attained by the overseer's lash and by a traffic in human beings, had in it nothing of the grand and sublime, and savored too much of meanness for him to stoop to.

Mr. Wilmot showed most clearly that the success of the South over the North was brought about by means of the unity of interests which prevailed there. Whatever affected the interests of slavery, affected the whole slaveholding South, and they acted in furtherance of their own interests, regardless of dead issues and slight shades of difference between parties. But at the North there is no great interest to unite us—we are continually fighting over party names and shadows where there was no real difference of opinion. For this reason, the North, although superior in learning, intelligence, wealth, and talents, had been uniformly defeated upon all questions touching the interests of slavery.

Mr. Wilmot urged with great force and clearness the folly of being blinded by party names and predjudices, by dead issues and shadows of former differences, to the great question of the day—the slavery question—and the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. He said that there was no other issue before the people, *and ridiculed most effectually the idea of refusing to vote for a Whiger a Democrat who agreed with us upon this question and disagreed with us on no vital or practical issue upon agitating the public mind, merely because of a difference in name.* He urged the voter to to reflect seriously before casting his ballot, and to vote as becomes an intelligent citizen in such a manner as to effect those issues which now present themselves.

A RECEIVING VAULT.—It has been contemplated for sometime back to erect a receiving vault at the Allegheny Cemetery, for the reception of bodies in cases where it is not desirable, from various causes, to inter them at the time of the funeral. Cases frequently arise where a receiving vault would prove a great convenience and relief to the friends of the deceased. When this work is undertaken, which we hope will not be long delayed, we would suggest that an upper story be added for the reception of persons apparently deceased, but of whose death some doubts still linger. We have lately noticed the relation of cases, going the rounds of the press, of persons who were supposed to be dead of cholera, reviving and recovering. It is always desirable to bury cholera cases, and others supposed to be contagious, as soon as delicacy, and the feelings of relatives will allow, and sometimes friends yield with great reluctance to a speedy interment of persons who have been suddenly stricken down by the fell destroyer. A place such as we suggest would permit friends of deceased persons to become entirely satisfied before interment, without endangering the health of others. We make the suggestion for the consideration of those who contemplate adding to our truly beautiful and admirably managed Cemetery the advantages of a receiving vault.

The *Union* of Monday made the deliberate charge that the State Convention which nominated Judge Pollock for Governor passed a resolution in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law. This we characterised on Tuesday as being untrue.—To our denial the *Union* of yesterday makes no reply, for it has none to make. The Whig State Convention passed no such resolution, and well the editor of that paper knows it. But it seizes hold of the late controversy between ourselves, Mr. Craig and the *Dispatch*, and endeavors to insinuate itself into that discussion on the side of our opponents. We presume aid from such a quarter will be as unwelcome to them as it is impudent and graceless.

A paper with a decent regard for public opinion and its own reputation would, when detected in making an unwarranted statement, hasten to give the correction of it, when pointed out. But this is not the policy of the *Union*.—We have before, on several occasions, detected it in giving currency to unfounded and unjust allegations, but it has never had the manliness to do justice to those whom it has calumniated. It prefers to indulge in such insensate ravings as flow from those whom the moon has smitten, and we leave it to the free enjoyment of its preferences.

The *Post* has discovered another mare's nest. It copies a section of a bill lately passed by Congress "providing for surveys," &c., in Kansas, Nebraska and New Mexico, which donates a homestead of 160 acres to every settler in said territory." This the *Post* assures its readers secures farms free to actual settlers in Kansas, and cackles amazingly over the alleged fact. It so happens, however, that the section quoted by the *Post* has reference solely to the territory of *New Mexico*, as it will find on a further reference to the bill in full, and secures nothing for Kansas but the office of Surveyor General. It is a little unfortunate for the *Post*, but nevertheless true; and all that palaver about the credit due to the democracy for this bill will have to be taken back.

PROGRESSING.—The foundations of the M. E. Seminary, at the rear of the new Church on Penn street, has already attained a height of several feet. The work will be prosecuted with vigor as soon as the heat moderates a little.

Historical Reminiscence.

We publish in another part of this paper an interesting letter communicated to the *Journal of Commerce* by Mr. Kingman, its sagacious, able and experienced Washington correspondent.—The account of the Foxardo affair, a transaction which, with its consequences, created a good deal of excitement throughout the country thirty years ago, is interesting just now, when the Greytown outrage is attracting so much attention.

It will be noticed that the letter, in speaking of the trial of Commodore Porter, says, "even the interposition of Gen. Lafayette could not save him from the penalty of the severe sentence." Lafayette's interference in behalf of Porter, to whom he was much attached, was known at the time; but the circumstances which caused it to be unsuccessful were not made public, and the enemies of President Adams urged the fact against him as an evidence of his cold, unforgiving and tyrannical disposition.—And the refusal of so inconsiderable a favor as the remission of the sentence of the Court Martial, made an unfavorable impression, even upon the best friends of Mr. Adams. It was really a small matter for the Marquis to ask, especially when it was not pretended that Porter's conduct at Foxardo was anything more than an error of judgment, and the general notion was that the President had borne himself ungraciously and in bad taste. But Lafayette, who was familiar with all the circumstances, knew better, and the course of Mr. Adams had his unqualified approbation. The real history of the affair has never been published so far as we know. We give it on the authority of Mr. Adams himself. If his language could be recollected, it would impart increased interest to the narrative, for his conversation was as concise and terse to a rare degree, with a felicity of expression hardly ever surpassed. But that is impossible, so we can simply state the facts.

Mr. Adams, on the request of Lafayette, had determined, not only to remit the sentence of the Court Martial, but to offer Commodore Porter the command of the fine frigate Brandywine, then fitting out to carry a nation's guest back to France. He had apprised Lafayette of his intention, and to enhance the value of the favor and make it still more complimentary, both to the Marquis and the Commodore, Mr. Adams had invited them, with three or four other distinguished gentlemen, to breakfast with him on a given day. The ceremony was to have been performed before breakfast, and it was the purpose of Mr. Adams to express to Com. Porter his high sense of the valuable services rendered by that gentleman to the country, and to explain that the entire approval had been given to the sentence of the Court as a prudential step, deemed necessary in the then delicate state of our relations with Spain, &c. But unfortunately, the opponents of the administration had seized upon the sentence of Com. Porter, and its approval by the President for a party purpose, and had addressed the Commodore a letter upholding his course at Foxardo in the most unqualified terms, and severely censuring the executive for permitting him to be punished therefor. Com. Porter replied in such language as the feelings of a proud and high spirited man would naturally suggest under such circumstances. He gladly accepted the tendered sympathy, and acquiesced in the rather sharp criticism of the conduct of the President. The correspondence was published in the morning papers when the breakfast was to be given. It was shown to Lafayette on his arrival at the White House, accompanied by an inquiry as to the proper course to be pursued.—There could be but one answer to the question. And when Mr. Adams and the Marquis, on passing out of the house to enter a carriage for an airing, met Com. Porter, Mr. A. turned his back upon him, and the courage, skill, and nautical experience of that gallant seaman were lost to the Navy for ever.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

Progress of the Cholera.

PHILADELPHIA.

Those who may be surprised at the unusually heavy mortality of last week, which we announced on Saturday, should remember that in the report we included the interments of those that died on the Friday and Saturday of the previous week, which were omitted days and the most trying to invalids known here for years.—The increase of cholera deaths is not great over the previous week. Sunstroke was fatal in 27 cases. Of the whole number of deaths, no less than 187 were children under one year of age. Of persons over five years of age, only 270 died. The Alms House furnished 58 of the dead, and 23 were colored people. We subjoin a statement of the total mortality of the city for a series of weeks since the cholera appeared:

	June.			July.				Total. 9 weeks
	24th	1st	8th	15th	22d	29th	6 w'ks	
Cholera	9	12	22	11	61	70	246	
Chol. Inf.	4	4	21	8	13	16	66	
Diarrhœa	14	9	31	13	11	100	174	
Dysentery	7	15	16	25	29	41	133	
Consumption	78	91	99	99	92	95	555	
Convulsions	15	16	16	20	22	25	114	
Marasmus	9	9	23	18	27	37	92	
Other Dis's	131	135	158	154	144	214	1096	
Total	267	288	366	415	432	573	2276	
Under 5 yrs.	114	110	203	222	242	305	1256	

NEW YORK.

The interments reported in New York last week were unusually numerous, amounting in all to 1139. Of these 241 were of cholera—nearly as many as we have had in Philadelphia in six weeks, and showing a daily average of over 34 deaths of cholera. There were 22 deaths of sun-stroke, one of yellow fever, one of Panama fever, one of ship fever, and the catalogue of other diseases is very long. Three hundred and seventy-two of the dead were under one year, and 249 from one to five. We subjoin a summary of the weekly reports of interments since the cholera appeared in New York:

	June.				July			Total. 9 weeks
	24th	10th	17th	24th	1st	8th	15th	22d. 29th.
Cholera	3	4	8	11	21	37	52	87 241 — 475
Chol. Morbus	5	6	8	13	11	17	21	26 — 118
Chol. Inf.	4	9	13	22	18	17	18	13 — 112
Diarrhœa	7	11	8	11	23	34	41	47 — 183
Dysentery	10			10	26	22	34	42 — 167
Consumption	61	45	51	60	52	54	59	63 — 504
Convulsions	38	31	33	44	39	50	70	106 — 311
Marasmus	24	21	23	29	30	29	31	28 — 215
Oth. Dis.	247	260	252	248	237	250	316	315 427 — 2556
Total	415	408	429	437	517	761	817	915 1132 — 5833
Under 5 years	203	210	197	222	266	421	455	696 591 — 3054

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The interments last last week in Brooklyn, were 257, including 92 of cholera—an increase of 16 from the previous week. There were also 34 deaths from cholera infantum, 9 from cholera morbus, 12 from diarrhœa, 8 from dysentery, 6 from sunstroke, &c.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 27.

The opinion of the President and of the Secretary of the Navy upon the harsh procedure of Captain Hollins, of the Cyane, in destroying the houses and property of the inhabitants of Greytown, is not yet known. It is not known upon whom the responsibility rests—whether upon Captain Hollins or those who gave orders he should act in this manner. Retribution was, at all events, wholly disproportioned to the offence, so far as we understand it. A local government must of necessity, exist at Greytown. It owes no allegiance to the United States; and springing from the necessity of some law, its authority ought to be recognized by the United States, and all other governments, so long as it refrains from assuming a political character. The local government of Greytown was as competent to the suppression of disorder and violence, and to the preservation of the lives and property of those within its necessary jurisdiction, as is the government of Russia or of France. The authorities arrested a man for killing another, and they resented the interference of the American Nicaraguan Minister for his release. I would like to know under what law of nations or of humanity they incurred the penalty of the destruction of their town, with all their property, by fire and shot? The prowess of the American Navy is quite as undisputed, as is the burden of its expense upon the Treasury, and its need of reform in every particular. Therefore, the demonstration thus made was not requisite to the entire establishment of the credit of the Navy for valor and efficiency.—It has, in former times, achieved victories, even where an equal force was opposed to it.

The people of Greytown were not pirates, and Congress had not passed a special Act, as they did in 1822 for the suppression of piracy in the West India seas. They were a quiet people, engaged in pursuits which have for their object the promotion of the comfort of passengers passing between the two oceans. The town, originally under the protection of Great Britain as a portion of the Musquito Territory, has been left without protection both by Great Britain and the United States, while the offer of Great Britain to make it a free port was refused by our government.—The town was not under the jurisdiction of Nicaragua, though that convulsed little state makes a claim to it—which claim neither the U. States nor Great Britain have ever acknowledged.—Greytown was, to all intents, and from necessity, an independent jurisdiction, and was entitled so to be treated, in reference to the case which has occurred.

The *Fozardo* case is an illustration of this. A bill was introduced and passed by Congress in 1822 for the suppression of piracy in the West Indies. I remember that Mr. Southard of N. J., then in the Senate, protested against it, as a great and unwarranted stretch of power to be exerted by the executive in regard to Spain, with which nation we were at peace. The bill passed, and Commodore Porter was sent out with a squadron to suppress piracy, but under certain orders from the Navy department. Commodore Porter found that he could not comply with his orders, without pursuing the pirates to the place where they met with protection, to wit:—the town of Foxardo, where he landed with marines, and effected his object, but without burning or pillaging the town.

Hon. J. Q. Adams became President; and Mr. Southard was continued by him as Secretary of the Navy, Mr. S. having meanwhile been Secretary under Mr. Monroe.

The President and his Secretary both "*pitched* into" Commodore Perry for the violation of neutral territory with as much violence as, according to a New York paper, Capt. Hollins "*pitched* into" unoffending and unprotected Greytown.—The captain was tried and sentenced to suspension, notwithstanding all his well won honors, and even the interposition of Gen. Lafayette, who was in this city at the time, could not save him from the penalty of the severe sentence.—In fact, he was driven out of the naval service by the persecution of the government, on account of his supposed interference with an independent jurisdiction, in demanding the surrender of pirates—"enemies of the human race"—and acting under the combined legislative and executive authority of his government as well as of the laws of nations.

The assured fame of Commodore Porter, as a naval commander, could not be elevated by his demand upon the piratical town of Foxardo. He acted simply in accordance with his supposed duty; and under a subsequent administration, it was acknowledged, by his appointment as Minister to Constantinople, without reference to any committal of his government on the question of our right to pursue pirates into Foxardo, that he had acted according to instructions. In this case, Secretary Southard's own opinion was, as expressed in the Senate, that the law did authorize Executive instructions for the pursuit of pirates into neutral territory.

The Greytown affair presents no such reason, as Commodore Porter had, for his attack upon Foxardo. *He* can only be justified by *strict* instructions. Those instructions must have been unduly stringent, leading him to acts which must throw upon *somebody* the reproach of brutality and cowardice

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mrs. Hannen, No. 600 Fourth street, says of Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE:

NEW YORK, May 15, 1852.

"A child of mine showing symptoms of worms, I gave it a bottle of Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, which brought away a bunch of worms, numbering, I should judge about thirty. The child was very sick during the operation, but is now well and hearty.

Mrs. Twist, No. 18 Avenue B, writes under date of August 10, 1852, and says she had been troubled with worms for more than a year, and that she took one bottle of Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, which brought away from her over three hundred worms, big and little. She now believes herself to be entirely free from disease.

Mrs. Burgins, a German woman, residing at 204 Rivington street, says, that after using one vial of McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, she passed two large tape worms.

The above certificates are all from parties well known in this city. If there are any who so desire, they have the names and addresses, and can satisfy themselves by personal inquiry.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and from the sole proprietors,

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And as a Purifier of the Blood, is unequaled.

From the New Haven Palladium.

Proof Worth of 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 cry of "quack," so truly applicable to at least one half of the medicines of the day, cannot be justly applied to the Rock Rose. It has been in use in this city in private practice, to the relief and cure of sufferers, when other remedies have failed—and what is quite remarkable, some of our best physicians do not hesitate to speak very favorably of the compound. We received testimony from such persons, but from highly respectable persons, most of whom are well known to us. The manufacturer is also well known to us as a gentleman who would not be engaged in a humbug, or in deceiving the public in any way.—*Pub. Journal.*

We cheerfully endorse the above, having witnessed its good effect ourselves on pulmonary and scrofulous complaints. We believe it is the best compound for colds and coughs, of any kind, and we believe it to be 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. 20, 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 the 'Rock Rose,' was a voluntary testimonial, induced by the writer's knowledge of the curative effect of the article in certain cases, as well as by the favorable opinions which others well known to him, had expressed of it; and furthermore, the article was written without pay or the promise of payment, or the knowledge of the manufacturer.

"SCROFULA."

MYERS' EXTRACT OF ROCK ROSE.

This wonderful medicine is fast gaining for itself a popularity which its medicinal properties fully warrant. The plant, Rock Rose, is used and recommended by many eminent physicians of our country. Hear what J. H. Thompson, of Philadelphia says: "I have prescribed it in bad cases of Scrofulous patients at Will's Hospital. His extract attracted the attention of senior physicians. He reports the following remarkable case of White Swelling of the right hip, in February, 1844. The lad was 7 years old, and had the disease for 3 years, the bone was dislocated outwards and contracted. There was a large opening on the hip leading to the bone, into which I could thrust my finger. I counted 3 ulcers. He had been under several physicians, who had given him up. I ordered a decoction of Rock Rose—in two days his night sweats ceased, I then ordered a syrup 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.

Sold by S. M. KIER, Canal Basin, C. BO. R. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., and Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere. [Papers advertising Petroleum copy.] oc26

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.

All 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.,
No. 100 North 2d st., Philadelphia.
For sale by all the principal Druggists. jy17-6md&w3t

Great Cure of Rheumatism.—The Editors of the Richmond Republican, of Dec. 24, 1852, say that Carter's Spanish Mixture is no quack medicine.

They had a man in their press room who was affected with violent Mercurial Rheumatism, who was continually complaining of misery in his back, limbs, and joints; his eyes had become feverish and mattery, neck swollen, throat sore, and all the symptoms of Rheumatism, combined with Scrofula. Two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture cured him, and in an editorial notice as above, they bear testimony to its wonderful good effects, and say their only regret is, that all suffering with diseases of the blood are not aware of the existence of such a medicine. They cheerfully recommend it. See their certificate and notice in full around the bottle. jy18-1md&w1t

NELSON'S FIRST PREMIUM
DAGUERREOTYPES.
OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING, THIRD STREET.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life-like likeness, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best-arranged Rooms in the City, Skylights constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful and best, and having adopted the improvements in taking, as now practiced by the celebrated Roots, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. Nelson flatters himself that he can offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotype, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed. Rooms open and operating in all weathers, from 9 o'clock a.m. to 5 o'clock, P. M. mad-d&w1

Cholera! Cholera!! Diarhœa!!!

Dr. Hamilton's Syrup of Blackberry and Sassafras, *for the cure of Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Dysentery, Vomiting, Chlic, Cramping, and all looseness of the bowels, effectually stops the disease.*

DR. HAMILTON'S SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY AND SASSAFRAS has given universal satisfaction, and is just the very medicine you need in your families, for which you are in the habit of using paregoric or laudanum, which is not so danger resulting from its use. It will cure the most slight attacks of your children and it will cure the severest cases of Cholera, as I have cured persons in the collapse state after being given up by their Physician—or is never failing in cases of the flux.

Give this Medicine a trial and you will not be satisfied without a supply always in your house. Whenever your children cry, it is evidence of something the matter. They are suffering pain of some kind, and often times at night they are restless and troublesome, and nothing will do them so much good as a few drops of the Syrup—it is very pleasant, and your children will be fond of it. Price only 25 cts. per bottle.

Sold, Wholesale or Retail, at Dr. KEYSER'S Drug Store No. 150, corner Wood street and Virgin alley, sign of the Golden Mortar. jy20-d&w6t

HARDWARE
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
Beg to call the attention of Buyers to their extensive Stock of
HARDWARE AND SADDLERY,
comprising one of the most complete assortments in the country.

RECEIVED BY RECENT PACKETS FROM EUROPE, and which they offer on the most favorable terms, Merchants going East will find their interest promoted by buying their HARDWARE at

No. 62 Wood st. Pittsburgh.
(4 DOORS ABOVE THIRD.) jy22-1ydawtf

Enlarged or Varicose Veins, Weak Knee Joints and Weak Ankles.—I would respectfully invite the attention of physicians, and the public generally to my assortment of Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Ankle Socks and Bandages for the relief and cure of Varicose or Enlarged Veins, Weak Ankles, Weak Knee Joints and the various appliances used in the cure of diseases requiring outward support.

Have also been every variety of Trusses, Body Brace Supporters, Shoulder Braces, and in fact all kinds of mechanical appliances used in the cure of disease.

GEO. H. KEYSER, Wholesale Agent,
No. 140, cor. Wood st. and Virgin Alley.
mh23-d&w6 Pittsburgh.

M'Clintock's Family Medicines.—We call the attention of heads of families, and others, to the advertisement on the fourth page of these valuable Family Medicines.

HENRY H. COLLINS,
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH,
And Produce Generally,
No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
jy15

A. A. CARRIER & BRO.,
Corner 4th and Smithfield sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
State Mutual Fire & Marine
INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARRISBURG.
CAPITAL $350,000.
Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA:
CAPITAL $300,000.
INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA,
WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA:
Capital $200,000.
OFFICE PENN'A. INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH:
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $200,000.
A. A. CARRIER, Sec'y.

M. Bally's Antidot and Lotion, celebrated throughout the land as the only reliable preparations ever invented for the cure of a *Disease of the Urinary Organs, Piles, and Female Complaints.*

The great success these celebrated Urinary Medicines have always met with in curing the above complaints, has surprised even the Proprietors themselves, saying nothing of the thousands of individuals who have been permanently cured by their use. We certificate over signatures to the public that they are not mere *patent humbugs*, compounded solely to sell, but are prepared by a thorough Chemist, with the most choice and rare ingredients which can be obtained, and are intended to do good. But one trial is required to convince all that such is the fact.

They are put up in bottles, with full directions accompanying them, the Antidote at $1, and the Lotion at 50 cts. per bottle, (for bottle large size,) and 12 per cent discount to Agents. Many have been entirely cured in two or three days.

Invented by M. BALLY, Physician to the Hospital of Paris, and