PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 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. E. STEVENSON, Pittsburgh.
ROBERT POLLOCK,
R. R. CARNAHAN, E. Birmingham,
JOHN M. BURK, Versailles.
JACOB GUY, Finley.
RECORDER.
JOHN MCCLURE, West Deer.
REGISTER.
HENRY WOODS, Pittsburgh
CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ALEXR. RICHARDS, Ross.
COMMISSIONER.
JAMES S. GLENN, Upper St. Clair.
AUDITOR.
JAMES E. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTORS OF POOR.
JAMES ALEX. Collins,
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 at 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 for advertising. Its circulation is extensive in Western Pennsylvania, and over 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 Cincinnati Brokers decline to receive the notes of the free banks of Indiana, of a less denomination than five dollars, and contemplate excluding them altogether. They also are taking measures to exclude the notes of all banks out of the State of a less denomination than ten dollars. Our brokers would do well to imitate their example. This community has been long injured by having a currency consisting of bank notes and scrip below par, causing a constant drain upon the legitimate earnings of business. Our State, county and city scrip was bad enough, and it is now replaced by the wildcat currency of Indiana. On the brokers we must mainly depend for ridding us of the trash, and if they will not do it, let the people themselves refuse to receive it, and it will soon disappear.

The Louisville Journal states that the brokers of that city refuse the notes of Rensselaer, Peru and Elkhart Banks of Indiana, and adds:

"A general want of confidence is evinced in regard to all free banks. Some of the brokers refuse the notes on the following banks in Tennessee, while others take them at 5 per cent discount, viz:—the Commercial Bank, the Farmers' and Mechanics' and the Mechanics' Bank of Memphis, the Bank of Dandridge, Tazewell, and the Citizens' of Nashville and Memphis."

In reference to these banks, the *New York Courier* says:

"Extras have been issued stating the failure of four of the Indiana free banks. The paper of these banks has not been current at this city for some weeks past, although attempts have been made to give it circulation. We advise our merchants to take and receive New York and New England paper, and that of New Jersey, *but to avoid western free banks.*"

That these banks cannot sustain themselves is quite evident, if the following facts, set forth by the *Cincinnati Commercial*, are true:

The principal feature in the free banking law in Indiana is, that all the notes issued by any bank doing business under it, shall be signed by the Auditor of the State, and that State or United States stock shall be deposited with the Auditor, amply sufficient to secure the payment of all notes which he may sign, so that each one of these Indiana State Stock banks, has on deposit with the Auditor of State stocks equal in amount to their entire circulation, and should any one of these banks fail to redeem their issue, it becomes the duty of the Auditor of State to dispose of the stocks deposited with him, and redeem the notes with the proceeds. This all looks fair and safe, for so far, but there are some other matters and considerations connected with the system which makes it less satisfactory. A mistake was made in framing the law, by permitting the stockholders to increase their capital to an indefinite amount after they had commenced business, no restriction was placed upon them in this respect, and the consequence is that adventurers from the eastern States have taken the advantage of the Indiana Legislators, and abused the privileges conferred by financing in such a manner that with a bona fide capital of fifty or one hundred thousand dollars, they manage to issue one, two, three, and even as high as four hundred thousand dollars, in this manner after the Company is formed. With the capital first paid in, stocks would be purchased, and an equivalent amount in notes obtained for them from the State Auditor, with these notes another amount of stocks would be purchased and a new batch of notes obtained for them, and so on until the company might conclude it was discreet to stop.

With such an extraordinary issue of paper, founded on State Stock, which is of itself a debt of the State, an extension of credit, it is utterly impossible for these banks to sustain their paper by promptly redeeming it with specie or its equivalents. As long as the public confided in it, and it could be readily paid out by the brokers, it got along. A breath of suspicion, however, blows the whole paper fabric down.

The New York Courier says that Indiana State Stock has advanced beyond its intrinsic value, in consequence of its absorption for banking purposes. The five per cent. State bonds are quoted at 97@98, and the two and a half per cents. 60@62. The Canal preferred five per cents are held at 24.

The following remarks by Mr. Henry F. Baker, an experienced banker of Ohio, will be found to apply to the present condition of banking affairs in Indiana:

"In prosperous times, when money is abundant and stocks high, no doubt such institutions may glide along smoothly, and their bills pass currently and without scarcity; but in periods of difficulty and alarm, when the specie banks are compelled to entrench themselves for protection, the bills of these free banks would be driven home with such rapidity that it would be found impracticable to sustain such an amount of circulation. If the banker was even inclined to redeem his notes, he would find it an Herculean task, since the bills, not having been issued to supply the ordinary wants of trade, but rather forced upon the market, for the mere purpose of circulation, would be found in a few-neigh borhoods only, and on the least alarm, they would be returned faster than provision could be made for their redemption. The Massillon bank of Ohio furnishes a pointed illustration of the practical working of a one man power in a banking institution, although in this case, unfortunately, there are no deposits of State Stocks to secure the payment of the $380,000, which the public have received through the hands of railroad contractors, and which is now sold at less than half its nominal value. But is it not obvious, that a banker who issues ten times the amount of his capital, in circulation, does so for speculative purposes only? The temptation is great, for in periods of prosperity he can make $80,000 or $40,000 per annum, by his circulation, and if his bank fail in a period of scarcity, he is only liable for $50,000, or the amount of his stock; and even this he might avoid by a timely conveyance to irresponsible parties, and thus escape personal liability altogether. But how long would it require to dispose of the $500,000 of the Indiana 5 per cent. bonds in the New York market at par, in a period of panic; or even in a severe monetary crisis: and meanwhile, what would be the discount on the bills of his bank, when driven into liquidation?

Past experience has taught us, that the community would suffer a loss of at least 25 per cent. of their amount, and we maintain that that is not legitimate banking, which exposes a community to such a contingent hazard; and although an extreme case has been stated, yet it is one which may occur, and it would not be difficult to point to one where the circulation now exceeds three times the amount of the capital, under this system of free banking.

FARM FOR SALE.—The advertisement in today's paper of a farm for sale near Enon Valley Station is deserving of attention. The advertiser has bestowed on the place a great deal of labor, expecting to make it his permanent abode, and has rendered it one of the choicest spots in the country; but he is now compelled to abandon it to the enjoyment of whoever may be so fortunate as to become its purchaser. It is situated in state as to become its purchaser. It is situated in the Canal Coal region, and the large supply of that article it affords makes the place a desirable one.

Iowa.—The mail begins to bring us returns of the late election in Iowa, and we are now able to determine the result. We subjoin such figures as have come to hand:

1854—*Governor.* 1852—*Presid't.*

	Grimes.	Bates.	Scott.	Hale.	Pierce.
Black Hawk	50	...	New county.		
Bremer	50	...	do		
Buchanan	50	...	...		25
Cedar	175	...	118		...
Clinton	...	30	...		58
Clayton	200	...	10		...
Davis	50	...	...		10
Desmoines	...	125	...		90
Dubuque	...	450	...		544
Delaware	50	...	47		...
Henry	050	...	542		...
Iowa	100	...	12		...
Jackson	...	80	...		173
Jasper	200	...	47		...
Johnson	100	...	...		78
Jones	80	...	...		50
Jefferson	197	...	...		...
Lee	...	255	...		128
Linn	225	...	10		...
Louisa	180	...	205		...
Muscatine	138	...	13		...
Mahaska	250	...	197		...
Polk	10	...	25		...
Poweshiek	75	...	18		...
Scott	270	...	...		43
Van Buren	100	...	1		...
Washington	250	...	285		...
Wapello	60	...	...		59
29 counties	3475	940	1550		1296
	940		1296		
	2535		254		

Grimes majority in these counties is now 2,535 Scott and Hale had 254 majority in the same counties in 1852; showing a gain for Grimes of 2,281. Pierce's majority in the State over Scott and Hale was 301; so that Grimes has now nearly two thousand to spare, after overcoming that majority. There is no doubt of his triumphant election, and of an Anti-Nebraska legislature, which secures the early retirement from the Senate of Augustus Cesar Dodge. Thorington, Anti-Nebraska, is elected to Congress in place of Cook, Whig. The other district is in doubt.

The battle in Iowa, was fought on Anti-Nebraska grounds. The free-soilers, more reasonable than those of Pennsylvania, adopted the Whig nominees on a simple Anti-Nebraska platform, and the result is as we have stated it.

The Dubuque Tribune sends the following greeting to the North:

Iowa to her Sister States.

Sisters! Iowa is Redeemed!

Yes, our noble, young State has spoken in thunder tones, words that will tell upon her recreant Senators, and upon the foes of Freedom every where.

Sisters of the East have we done our duty?—Is Freedom worth struggling for? Will you too "Come to the Rescue?" Or will you with unprincipled timidity shrink ignominiously from the contest?

Freedom or Slavery! Sisters what say ye?—The spirits of our noble sires, from the high sphere which they inhabit, stoop to hear your answer, what is your reply? We urge you, by the holy ties of brotherhood which should bind Freemen one to another, by all the suffering and sacrifice of our Fathers, by the memory of Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill, and by the heart-rending ties of crushed and bleeding humanity. *Do your duty*—Will you act as becomes the sons of worthy sires, or will you tamely bow your necks, and hold out your arms for the manacles.

Shall the pure virgin soil of the north be disgraced by the blood of human beings, trickling from the lash of the task-master, or will you, "Trusting in the God of your fathers," manfully follow our lead?

Iowa has done her duty, will you do yours; to you we commit the contest, and *upon* you rest the responsibility.

THE NEW YORK BANKS.—The weekly statement of the New York city banks, for Saturday, August 12, shows, that with a capital of $48,163,400, their circulation is only $8,917,179; their specie $18,522,023. their deposits $74,626,889; and their loans amount to $93,435,057. Such banks are perfectly safe, and a benefit to community. At any moment they can redeem every dollar of their circulation, while they are enabled to extend great facilities to the public by the confidence reposed in them by depositors. The fact that such an immense sum is lying idle on deposite shows that there is no want of money. Confidence is what is wanting. There are very many millions of dollars lying idle in the country while accommodations are obtained by railroads, and other borrowers, at ruinous rates. *Confidence* would restore all this idle capital to circulation, and render money comparatively easy. Things must greatly change, however, before this takes place. Extravagance must give way to economy; recklessness to prudence; speculation and gambling to honest callings; visionary undertakings to wise and matured enterprises; the dishonest haste to get rich to the patient, contented pursuit of a decent competence honestly acquired. We shall then hear of no want of money.

☞ WM. DUNBAR, Esq., of Knox county, has been nominated by the Democrats of the 15th Congressional District of Ohio, composed of Knox, Holmes, Tuscarawas and Coshocton counties, as their candidate for Congress, after an exciting session of two days. The district has been strongly Democratic, but we hope the anti-Nebraska men will succeed in electing their man.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, Aug. 1, 1854.

Numerous and important reports are prevalent regarding the progress of the war, but none which can be fully relied upon. A telegraphic dispatch from Vienna yesterday announced that on the morning of yesterday week (the 22d of July) the Russians, in pursuance of their alleged orders from the Czar to make another attempt to drive their enemies into the Danube at all costs, attacked the Turkish entrenched camp near Giurgevo, and were again signally defeated. They lost, it is added, 2000 men in killed and wounded and 5000 prisoners, and 200 wagons laden with wounded were said to have arrived at the Russian head-quarters at Bucharest two days afterwards, namely, on the 25th of July. As some new and desperate effort on the part of the Russians had been anticipated, the whole of this intelligence seemed more or less probable, but it has subsequently been rendered very doubtful, since later accounts from Vienna allege that dispatches had been received from Bucharest to the 27th of July, making no mention of any battle on the 23d.

It will be remembered that the packet from this side, of Wednesday last, took out a statement of a Turkish victory having been previously gained near Giurgevo, on the 19th of July, of which the details were still wanting. Nothing further, however, has been received concerning that affair, if any such really happened. Nevertheless, as the reports of successes by the Turks have generally been not merely confirmed, but rendered more striking upon the arrival of full particulars, the hope that something new and decisive has taken place, is still not entirely disregarded. The most likely supposition is (looking at the confused accounts of complete victories being gained in the neighborhood of Giurgevo at different dates, such as the 19th and 23d of July, that a series of running fights have been kept up, and that the Turks gained some advantages on the first named day, which were entirely secured on the last. It was precisely in a similar manner that the accounts first reached us of the Russian reverses before Kalofat, which ended in their disastrous flight from Lesser Wallachia.

Another report which is still more doubtful than those lately received from the Danube, was said to have come by telegraph yesterday, to the effect that the Aland Isles in the Gulf of Bothnia, constituting the most important stronghold of the Russians in that region, with the exception of Helsingfors and Cronstadt, have been captured by the allied fleets. An operation of this kind was believed to be the first thing contemplated on the arrival of the French troops lately sent from Calais, and as they are known to have reached their destination its fulfilment may be daily anticipated. It is feared, however that the report just in circulation is merely one of those that usually precede any movement on which the public mind has long been fixed.

From the Turkish army in Asia the advices seem still destined to form a contrast to those from their brethren on the Danube, a rumor being now prevalent of their having sustained a new defeat by the Russian army under General Andronikoff. There is, however, reason to hope that this story may be merely a fresh version of the reverse of which we had tidings about a fortnight back, and which has since been partially redeemed by the Turks in a successful ambuscade.

With respect to the intended tactics of the Russians in the Principalities under the circumstances in which they now find themselves, the information is as contradictory as possible. A few days ago it was that Omar Pasha was to be driven from Giurgevo, even if it took 200,000 men, while the latest assertion is that the Russian army are unquestionably preparing for a general retreat to the line of the Sereth. Another attempt to regain Giurgevo having been made and defeated in the manner reported by telegraph, would be the only circumstance by which these conflicting assertions could be made to tally.

The intentions of Austria are as questionable as ever, but the general expectation undoubtedly is that in the course of two or three weeks she will enter upon active operations in conjunction with the Allies.

The Spanish news continues highly satisfactory. Letters from the capital of the 25th of July, announced that the Queen has accepted the conditions proposed by Espartero, whose entrance into Madrid took place on the 29th of July. The nature of these conditions is not known, but they are believed to include the banishment of the Queen-mother and her adherents, and the assembling of the constituent Cortes. Meanwhile, all danger of further conflicts between the populace and the government troops appear to be at an end; the royal palace being now guarded by a force composed equally of citizens and regular troops, and her Majesty having issued a constitutional manifesto.

The first excitement of success having passed, there will be good ground to hope that Queen Christina and the late Ministers will, even if their retreat should be discovered, escape the summary violence with which they were at one time threatened. Thus far, on the whole, nothing could have been more creditable to the people than the way in which after so many years of provocation they have used their suddenly-acquired power. Indeed, their conduct in this respect furnishes almost the only point of encouragement that can be entertained as to their fitness to appreciate, even for a short time through the future, the duties and advantages of a constitutional system.

The English funds continue to exhibit great steadiness, and the general tendency has been toward improvement. Consols at the last date were quoted at 92¼.

Nothing has occurred to mar the splendid prospects of the harvest, and the grain market has experienced a further decline, wheat having been sold at a fresh reduction of 1s to 2s per qr. The weather remains sufficiently warm to insure a satisfactory ripening, and in the southern parts of the country the progress of the wheat crop has been such that reaping will in many instances commence to-day. From Ireland likewise there are still good accounts, and as considerable confidence is now beginning to be felt in the potato will this year be spared, there will be a large supply of wheat for exportation to the English market—the high prices throughout the last year having induced the sowing of an unusual breadth of land. SPECTATOR.

P. S.—The latest reports since the above was written are that the Russians commenced a retreat from Bucharest towards the Sereth on the 23d of July, and that Bomarsund (Aland) has been taken with great loss on both sides.

THE GREAT EAST AND WEST RAILROADS.—The New York Tribune, of Wednesday last, contains the following statement of the proceedings of the convention of the great leading roads between the East and the West:

The Convention of the four great East and West Railroad lines was held at the St. Nicholas last night. The Erie was represented by Messrs. Ramsdell and McCallum, Robinson and Drew; the Hudson River informally by Mr. Nelson Robinson; the New York Central by Messrs. Corning, Richmond, Shedell, Yates and Vibbard; the Pennsylvania Central by Messrs. Thompson (President) and Haupt (Superintendent;) the Baltimore and Ohio by Messrs. Harrison (President) and Deane (Superintendent); the Baltimore and Wilmington by its Superintendent; the People's Line, Hudson River, by Com. Newton. The meeting was held for the purpose of agreeing upon some harmonious action in regard to fares, speed, &c., and the discussion of the various questions brought up was of the harmonious character.

The meeting, after a long session, adjourned to meet to-morrow morning, without decisive action, but with a general understanding that resolutions would then be adopted revising and equalizing the rates of freight and passenger charges, the speed of trains, the extent of service and the system of free passes. The increase of charges will be about 10 per cent., the decrease of speed about 7 per cent., and of service about 20 per cent., with a material reduction of the present latitude of dead-heading. Another important point agreed upon was the entire abrogation of the system of runners and agents, which has heretofore been a very expensive feature in the operating expenses of our two great routes to the West. The feeling of the meeting was, without exception, of the most conciliatory character and the effect upon the net earnings of the various roads must be very marked.

MR. BENTON'S DEFEAT.—The Whig press generally laments the defeat of Mr. Benton. The *Cincinnati Gazette* says:

We regret the defeat of Mr. Benton, because the whole country will be the loser by it. His great experience and learning—his high reputation and pure personal character, put him at the halls of Congress at this time greatly require. However respectable his Whig successor may be, and we do not in the least degree question either his talents or respectability, he cannot hope to fill a nation's eye like Mr. Benton, for years at least.

We cannot claim Mr. Benton's defeat as a Whig victory, because it is not a Whig victory. It is a victory of the Pierce administration. Mr. Kennett was elected by the votes of the Administration Democrats. The Whigs are a powerless body in that district, and the Pierce Democrats voted for the Whig candidate to defeat Benton. Not that they hated Kennett less than Benton more. The administration would rather have half a dozen Mr. Kennetts elected, than to have seen Old Bullion returned.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.

As I have disposed of my stock in trade and consequently declined business, as far as it effects myself, I wish to inform my friends and customers that I have made arrangements with

S. STONER, No. 80 Wood Street,

to cut for him, and as I find his stock a very good one, I can assure those whom I have been in the habit of supplying, that they may rest assured that I can be most in every particular to their entire satisfaction.

aul7-2wdfr GEORGE ARMOR.

A great blessing to the Afflicted.—The number and formidable character of diseases of the Liver have of late years attracted the attention of medical men. Some of these diseases, classed under the general term 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 Vermont, act directly on the Liver, and by correcting its operation and purifying it from disease, cut off and extirpate the complaints which have their origin in the diseases of this organ. Remedies hitherto proposed for liver complaints, have failed to operate upon the seat of the disease; but Dr. M'Lane'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. MLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and to see that the signature of Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, is on the wrapper. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public; also, his Celebrated Vermifuge, can be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States; also, for sale by the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS, aul7-2dw3r Successors to J. Kidd & Co. 56 Wood st.

A Secret for the Ladies.—How to preserve beauty.—Don't use Chalk, Lilly White, or any of the so-called cosmetics, to conceal a hideous complexion.

If you would have the rose brought back to your cheek, a clear, healthy and transparent skin, and life and vigor infused through the system, get a bottle of Carter's Spanish Mixture, and take it according to directions. It does not taste quite as well as your sweetmeats; but if after a few doses you do not find your health and beauty reviving, your step elastic and vigorous, and the whole system refreshed and invigorated like a flowing morning, then you can be a hopeless case, and all the valuable certificates we possess, fit for naught. It is the greatest purifier of the blood known; is perfectly harmless, and at the same time powerfully efficacious. See advertisement. aul8-1md&w8

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Capital Stock, Annual Premiums and Western Fund.
$1,000,000.
INCORPORATED 1825.

Policies of Insurance issued at all times on the most favorable terms, against
LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
OR THE
PERILS OF NAVIGATION,
GEORGE F. ARNOLD, Agent,
mh16-'53 ly pltn For Pittsburgh and Allegheny Co.

PITTSBURGH
Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Company;
OFFICE 55 FIFTH STREET,
MASONIC HALL, PITTSBURGH, PA.
JAMES B. HOON, President.
CHARLES A. COLTON, Secretary.

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.

Policies issued at the lowest rates consistent with safety to all parties.

DIRECTORS.

James B. Hoon,	Wm. S. Haven,
Samuel McClurkan,	James D. McGill,
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John Scott,	John Fullerton,
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John McAlpin,	Alexander Reynolds, Armstrong County,
Wm. F. Johnston,	Horatio N. Lee, Kittanning,
James Marshall,	Hiram Stowe, Beaver.
George S. Selden,	

my25-1y* [Post copy 1 year fm cold

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.

Syringes—A large assortment of Self-Injecting and other Syringes, for sale at KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street. aul4

50 gross M'Lane's Liver Pills and Vermifuge for sale low at KEYSER'S Drug Store, 140 Wood st.

50 ozs. Quinine for sale at KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street. aul4

Medicine Chests of every kind for sale lower than they can be had elsewhere, at KEYSER'S Drug Store, 140 Wood street. aul4

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. jel7-6mdawf&w8t

We seldom recommend a manufactured medicine, believing that, in most cases, nature herself perfects a cure more rapidly and effectually than can be accomplished by the vegetables and minerals of medical science. But in the matter of dyspepsia, there are chronic features about it, which, very often, defy all the efforts of nature to create a healthy action of the digestive organs, and it not unfrequently happens that thousands suffer for years, diseased both in body and in mind, from indigestion and its kindred ills. To such, Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, are truly a most valuable preparation. It is a tonic medicine, giving a healthy action to the stomach, and will be found highly serviceable at all seasons, but especially during the spring. Dyspepsia can only be cured by a patient perseverance in one course of treatment, and to all those suffering under this sad malady we would recommend an application to the depot of Hoofland's German Bitters, 120 Arch st., Philadelphia.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Sold in Pittsburgh, by FLEMING BROS., Druggists, 60 Wood st. Also, for sale by GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street. aul2-2wdaw8

Myer's Extract of Rock Rose, an invaluable Remedy for all

Scrofulous Diseases, Indigestion, Chronic and Acute Diarrhœa, Bowel Complaint or Dysentery, Bilious Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Chronic and Acute Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Sick Headache, Canker, Nursing Sore Mouth, and General Debility;

And as a Purifier of the Blood, unequaled.

From the New Haven Palladium.

☞ *Prest Hurt or Rock Rose.*—A medicine under the title of "Rock Rose," made from a plant of that name, is having a very extensive sale, and is certainly 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, for it has "made its mark" in this city in so wonderful cures, that even the most prejudiced, 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. The certificates of cures are not fabrications, but from highly respectable persons, most of whom are well known to us. The proprietor 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.—*Palladium.*

We cheerfully endorse the above, having witnessed its good effect ourselves on relatives and scrofulous complaints. We believe it to be a good compound for colds and chronic asthma. The Rock Rose has long been known as a plant of wonderful virtue, and its preparation is superintended by a gentleman of ability and character, in this city.—*N. Haven Register.*

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 20, 1851.

This is to certify that the notice of the Rock Rose medicine published in our paper is correct in every particular