PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 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. STEWART, Pittsburgh.
ROBERT POLLOCK,
R. G. ROBERTS, Mc'ckens' Rocks.
ALEX. McJUNKIN, E. Birmingham,
JOHN J. MUSE, Versailles.
JACOB GUY, Finley.

SHERIFF,
JOHN MAGILL, West Deer.

REGISTER,
HENRY WOODS, Pittsburgh.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
A. ALEX. HILANDS, Ross.

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

AUDITOR,
JAMES E. FLANDRIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS OF POOR,
JAMES KELLY, Wilkins.
JOHN MYERS, 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 8 o'clock, on Saturday.

☞ **Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.**—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* to our business men is 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

☞ **A Rev. John Chambers.**—The *Free Presbyterian*, alluding to the chicanery of this priestly politician, says that the work and the man furnish an illustration of the "fitness of things," and that he "is just the man to play the demagogue for a political jesuit like William Bigler." This is not a very high character to bestow upon a clergyman, but we presume it to be just, from all the circumstances connected with the fraud which has been traced home to him.

It was stated in our columns, in some article referring to this man, that he was a Presbyterian clergyman. Several of our Presbyterian friends have called on us to disclaim the questionable honor of his brotherhood. They disavow all knowledge of him as one of their communion.—Since he is not a Presbyterian, what is he?—Who lays claim to religious fraternity with him? Is there any ecclesiastical body that will own him and bring him to judgment for his misdeeds? We know who his political associates are—men to whom fraud is a trade and with whom deception is the highest virtue. These are low enough to do him reverence; but their reverence is not of that kind which a Christian Minister in the legitimate exercise of his calling, is apt to receive.

While we are in the way of asking questions we may as well ask, What has become of Chambers? He dropped down at Bedford with the Governor's private pledge in his pocket to sign a prohibitory liquor law, paraded it before the vision of a few chosen ones, and put it in his pocket again. Having made the contents of the letter rather too public, the affair got into the papers, and since then we have not heard of the reverend demagogue. Has the letter been taken from him and confided to other hands? Has Dr. John Patrick's visits to different parts of the State anything to do with it? Was it found unsafe to trust such a delicate mission in the hands of such a Marplot as Chambers? Alas! that in his zeal he should permit himself not only to go far enough to lose the respect of all honorable men, but too far for the wily purposes of his political confidants. Despised by those whose esteem is worth possessing, he will be unfortunate indeed if he earns in addition the contempt of the conspirators he was willing to serve; but those who

"Steal the livery of Heaven
To serve the Devil in,"

and serve him blunderingly, must be content with such reward as falls to awkward and unprofitable menials.

Cuba.—The public were duly informed that Mr. Daniel E. Sickles came out from London as a special bearer of dispatches from Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Soule relative to Cuban affairs, and it was gravely hinted, as the purport of these dispatches, that the result of the revolution in Spain would be the triumph of the Republicans and the consequent easy acquisition of Cuba by the United States. It has since transpired, however, that the Republicans did not succeed in Spain, as Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Soule had permitted themselves to hope; and that the acquisition of Cuba, through the complicity of Spanish republicanism is for the present impossible.

Mr. Sickles, however, has returned to London, charged with the fresh instructions of this government; and the general impression seems to be that every step taken or to be taken by our Minister to Spain, looks to the ultimate annexation of Cuba. The telegraphic despatches from Washington to the New York *Herald* contain the following:

Mr. Daniel E. Sickles, Secretary of the American Legation at London, has been in this city for the past few days, on very important business connected with our foreign relations. He brought despatches from Mr. Buchanan at London, and Mr. Soule at Madrid, placing the latter *net au courant* with all matters connected with the Spanish revolution. Mr. Sickles arrived here yesterday at 9 o'clock, and went immediately to the President and Secretary of State since his arrival.—We have good authority for the assertion that Mr. Sickles will sail for Europe to-morrow by the Atlantic from New York, and that he is the bearer of despatches containing instructions to our Ministers at London, Paris and Madrid. *It is understood that our Ministers are directed to favor the republican party in Spain*, giving them aid and comfort, in consideration of some important reforms to be introduced into the government of Cuba. That this is the purport of the instructions intrusted to Mr. Sickles there is no reasonable doubt; and should the republican or liberal party become dominant, this line of policy will be pursued.

The details of the line of policy to be pursued are thus sketched editorially in the Herald:

We do not believe that any government that Spain may hereafter be blessed or cursed with, as the case may be, will listen to any proposition to sell Cuba to any body. The same pride which induces a Spanish grandee to risk starvation rather than accept a maravedi from a stranger, revolts at the idea of the sale of the fairest dependency of the crown to a government comparatively of yesterday. The hundred millions offer has once been refused, and would be again refused by even a liberal ministry. In this state of affairs, the United States offers its sympathy, aid and comfort to the liberals, providing that they will so modify the government of Cuba that our immense trade with that island can be carried on without any of the contemptible insults and annoyances which our merchants have suffered at Havana and other ports during the last twenty years.

The liberals want money, and to Cuba or thro' Cuba they must look for the means whereby their empty pockets may be replenished. Cuba will demand value received, in the shape of the removal of odious imposts, grinding monopolies, and cruel municipal regulations, which have been from time to time forced upon the unhappy island by the home government. *The money for which these reforms would be a consideration, might be furnished by the United States*, which would give this republican immediate claim upon Cuban gratitude. With a liberal government, the island would increase in value ten fold, because then this modern Eden would be turned to the best account by Yankee enterprise and Yankee industry.—Neither France, England or any other European power could object to this course, as it would be equally beneficial to their commerce. In the course of time, Cuba might become an independent State, and afterwards, under proper restrictions, admitted as one of the United States.

This programme looks to the early success of the "liberals" or republicans in Spain, but contemplates a movement entirely too slow for the Fillibusters and the ardent Southrons who look with covetous eyes upon the gem of the Antilles; yet it is probably the best that the administration can do in the premises. Cuba can not be bought, that much is certain: and to steal her seems hardly as feasible as the conquest of Greytown. It is probable, therefore, that the roundabout policy of furnishing the money from our national treasury to the Cubans, to be by them applied in purchasing privileges from the mother country, which privileges will result in ultimate annexation, is the one chosen by our wise rulers. But what a spectacle does this present! Here is a government which can find no power to help the indigent insane, none to protect and improve our rivers and harbors, and none to secure homesteads for the poor, which yet can find abundant power to cover the itching palms of Cubans and Spaniards with American gold with which to buy favors that may result, at some future day, in robbing Spain of her richest possession!

New Music.—We have received from Mr. Kleber copies of two new pieces of music.

The *Constantinople Quadrille* by Charles D'Albert, has a beautiful frontispiece, and the Music is of a high order. It is one of those innumerable compositions which have sprung up, in England and France, since the commencement of the Turkish war.

"The celebrated *Know Nothing Song*, composed and dedicated to 'Know Nothing' by Weis Nichts." This is a pretty little air, set to a flash song, and set off with a title which is expected to "take" with the numerous class whose name it bears. We wish the art of Music could be separated from such humbug as this; but we presume that as long as publishers find their account in ministering to whatever taste may be for the moment uppermost it will be in vain to look for an abandonment of such tricks of trade.

The *National Intelligencer* speaks of the Iowa election as a Whig victory, which it was not.—Let things be called by their right names. The victory in Iowa was the result of a combination of elements which the *Intelligencer* will fail to recognize as *Whig*; and a few more such victories will be as disfastful, we fancy, to that sheet as to the *Washington Union*. We rather like them, ourselves; but our tastes and those of the *Intelligencer* differ somewhat.

A South Carolina Governor for Nebraska.—The Kansas and Nebraska emigration societies will doubtless be gratified to learn that Mr. Francis Burt, of South Carolina, has accepted the office of the Governor of the Territory of Nebraska. The Congressional Free Soil Emigration Company should immediately inquire what kind of property the Governor intends to take out with him. A prodigious influence is always exercised, in domestic affairs, by the effects and example of the Governor.—*N. Y. Herald.*

There is no necessity for the inquiry proposed by the *Herald*. We have the authority of the *Post* and *Union* of this city and sundry other prints of the like faith for saying that slavery cannot and will not be transplanted to Nebraska. Of course Mr. Francis Burt will not be so inconsiderate as to endanger their reputation for veracity by taking his slaves with-him to the new territory.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18th, 1854.

We have disatrous news from Spain. The insurrection in that kingdom which was to end in revolution, the dethronement and flight of the Queen, and by consequence the transfer of Cuba to this Republic, has resulted in a change of Ministry; and what is much worse for us in the restoration to power of General Espartero, the Duke of Victory, the champion for constitutional monarchy in Spain, and of liberty regulated by law. Espartero is a soldier and a statesman.—His return to power establishes two things, to wit—the intrigues for fastening upon Spain an absolute despotism will fail, and the Soule plan for seizing Cuba while the transition was in progress will be dropped. I do not suppose any man of influence in the late movement had any thought of establishing a republic. I doubt whether the people are fitted for it, but it is beyond doubt that no such project could succeed, though attempted by the best of men from the best of nations.

The restoration of tranquility and the triumph of the right, however, are, as I said, disastrous results for us, for the designs of our rulers required a bloody civil war, just as the burglar who finds the lock too strong for his tools calls in the incendiary, and both together carry off the plate during the distress and confusion of the fire.

Each party in Spain will now rival the other in the vehemence with which it will cling to the last remnant of Spanish dominion in Cuba, in order to prove to the nation its loyalty on that question. This termination of the *emeute* annihilates the last hope of the peaceable acquisition of Cuba. Intrigue has done its work, and now force must be invoked for the attainment of the end. It will not be difficult to create pretences, and we have before us the choice of an open rupture with Spain as the official organ has all along recommended, or we may set the Fillibusters to work to get up an invasion and may then bring the government forces to sustain them.

I do not feel authorized to express any confidence of a Whig victory in Iowa, as they come by telegraph, but, if the apprehensions of the Democrats of that State are well founded, a very serious misfortune has befallen their party.—A Whig legislature will give us a Senator for six years in place of Dodge, who has had possession since 1845, and was supposed to have a life lease of the place. If he is ousted now, it will be found that he has passed his political climacteric. As population and education increase and just political principles become established, such politicians as Dodge, Douglass, Bright and Pettit will be irremediably rooted out of the West, and their places will be taken by a better class of men, who will be generally Whigs, but, whether Whigs or Democrats, will have small sympathy with their predecessors. Iowa was about the most hopeless of the free States we had to deal with, and if it is true that we have met and whipped the enemy even there, the present will prove a year of glorious popular triumphs.

I do not find any one who regrets the defeat of the so-called Whig organization in North Carolina. Had it been successful it would probably have returned Badger to the Senate, joining with him, perhaps, through the concurrence of the Democratic minority, Mr. Clingman. An honest locofoco who believes in the jargon of his party is far preferable to either.

The "regular Democracy," that is, the administration faction, was nowhere in Missouri. They have not elected a single representative in Congress, and it is presumed will be powerless in the legislature. Atchison is prostrated as thoroughly as Benton, and perhaps worse, for there is a possible contingency in which the Whigs may unite with Benton's friends upon him, but no earthly inducement could be offered to conciliate the support of either for Atchison. There can be no doubt, however, that both these prominent Democratic leaders are shelved.

The affairs of Central America are about to assume the foreground in our politics, while Cuba will take a more modest position. In the course of next month England will be heard on the Greytown question, and I am under the impression that Mr. Crampton will receive instructions to interrogate Mr. Marcy very closely on the point whether the Union speaks for the Government when it assumes the arson as an act of hostility against Great Britain. Lord Palmerston is still in the ministry, and this blitz out of the way village of Greytown is an old acquaintance of his, and he has heretofore held a very peremptory tone in regard to it. Although in case of a row we must all stand by our own government, yet we cannot suppress the curiosity to know whether his valiancy, Gen. Pierce and the braves of his Cabinet, will adopt as summary a course toward a power that has ships and men and money with which to meet and repel insult and outrage, as the little tropical town that had no defence against us but our respect for justice and humanity. Heaven help them that rely on that sentiment, while a Pierce, a Borland and a Hollins control the policy and energies of the country! And here I would say that while nothing should be permitted to intervene to shield Marcy and Dobbin from responsibility, there is every reason to believe that Hollins is just the man to be employed in the commission of so disgraceful an outrage. He evidently entered upon the work *con amore*, and the burning as a complement to the bombardment adds a touch of brutality to the whole which displays the hand of a master. Hurrah for Hollins the *bombarder*, and let the praises of Hollins the incendiary rise as high as the smoke and flame of the dwellings and merchandize which he destroyed.

Junius.

Columbiana County, Ohio.—The fusion in Ohio is working gloriously. Whigs, Democrats and Free Soilers, laying aside their old prejudices, rush to each other's arms and unite in solid phalanx to oppose slavery and the administration. From the New Lisbon Buckeye State, we take the following account of the fusion convention in that old and strong Democratic County:

The People's Convention.—Which assembled in this place on Tuesday last, was composed of a large body of Whigs, Democrats and Free Soilers from all portions of the county. No County Convention, called for similar purposes, has ever equalled it in numbers, respectability and harmony and union of action. The resolutions adopted by the Convention, are decided and energetic; and such as the interests of the people demand, and which the votes of the people will sustain. The resolutions insist upon the restoration of the Missouri Compromise—they oppose the further extension of slavery—demand the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law—are in favor of Congress abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia—they approve of a Homestead Bill granting free homes to landless citizens—are in favor of Retrenchment in State and County expenditures, and of equal taxation,—and are in favor of a more rigid and stringent State Temperance Law. These are the principles for which the party of the people will contend, and these are the principles which an honest man can truly, cordially and consistently support.

The nominees of the Convention are all "honest and capable," are composed of Whigs, Democrats and Free Soilers, are gentlemen of strict integrity and correct morals, possessing the confidence of the community to an eminent degree, and highly qualified for the offices for which they have been nominated. The ticket received the unqualified approbation of the Convention. Everybody was pleased with the platform, and everybody was pleased with the nominees.—Judging, indeed, from the hearty and cordial cooperation which manifested itself throughout the whole stage of the proceedings, the contest this fall cannot result otherwise than in the triumphant rebuke of the Slavocracy, and of the overthrow of the vilest combination that ever succeeded in fastening itself upon the interests of the people of Columbiana County.

[Paris (Aug. 5) Correspondence of the London Times.]

The Spanish Revolution.

A private letter from Madrid of the 30th, proceeding from an official source, mentions that Queen Maria Christina was still in that city, but that it was confidently hoped that her departure would take place on the following day, as every precaution was taken to get her out of Spain with secrecy and safety. Her destination for the present is, it appears, the Portuguese frontier, the distance being much shorter than to France, either by Burgos, Barcelona, or Saragossa. The distance is not, however, the only objection. On the direct route to Portugal there is not so much cause for personal danger as in the great and excited towns she would have to pass through on the French line. We have as yet no account of the telegraph of her Majesty's departure from Madrid—not the least difficult part of the operation, as 400 or 500 determined soldiers of the Lavapies, or the calle de Toledo, on the look out for her; and her life would not be worth an hour's purchase if she fell into their hands. This is not the only party whose anger that lady has to fear; it seems it is contemplated by those who are about to impeach the late Ministers and their worst accomplice, not only for offences against the State, but for enormous malversation of the public funds, to include the Queen Mother in the latter charge. One of the accusations brought against her is, that she drew her large allowance as Queen Dowager during eight years of her marriage, which she concealed.—This is not the first time that the subject has been mooted of compelling Maria Christina to disgorge a portion of her vast wealth. More than three years ago a motion was made in the Chamber of Deputies of Madrid, by a member of the liberal party, for an inquiry into the accounts of the royal patrimony during the period of the regency of Maria Christina. Curious stories were told, and proof promised, if the inquiry were sanctioned, of the unaccountable disappearance of an immense quantity of jewelry and silver plate from the royal palace. The inquiry was of course refused. If an investigation now take place it must produce curious disclosures. We are informed that the well-known Salamanca has been arrested, and is likely to be put on his trial; and if Sartorius and his colleagues be caught; their misdeeds will also be brought to light.

It appears that while the combat was going on between the people and the troops in the streets, not far from the palace, nothing could be more odious than the selfishness and ingratitude of Queen Isabella towards the wretched men who, whatever may have been their crimes, at all events had shed their blood for her personal gratification.—She held on to them until the moment of danger, and when that came she turned upon them. Her conduct had been always contrary to her wishes and commands. She informed them, in the midst of the uproar, that from her they could seek no protection or sympathy, that she would not aid them against the people, that she knew no more of constitutional government as to be aware that she was not responsible to any one, and that as her ministers had got into trouble and danger, they must manage to get out of it as well as they could. Of the truth of this I am assured on good authority, and base as it is, I find no difficulty in believing a Spanish Bourbon capable of it. It is Ferdinand to the life.

I think you will find that the letters of your Madrid correspondent, particularly that of the 30th, confirm to a great extent what I mentioned on Tuesday, relative to the state of affairs in that city, and which has not yet ceased to be critical. The French government certainly apprehend that Espartero, with all his popularity and influence, will not succeed in mastering the situation, and repressing the evil passions which have exploded. *They fear that circumstances will be too strong for him, that the popular indignation against the Queen is too vehement, and that in such a state of public feeling the more violent and energetic section of the liberals, whose aim is the abdication of the Queen, if not the expulsion of the whole Bourbon family, will prove itself too powerful for him.* It is also apprehended that the moment the retrograde moderados recover their presence of mind they will begin at their old work of intrigue, and hating the Queen quite as much as political adversaries can, will force her to abdicate in favor of her child, and establish a regency with Narvaez at the head. The great difficulty of the moment, however, is the ultra democratic party, purblind on it is by the French refugees who infest Madrid and other cities of Spain. The barricades were still standing on the 31st and the attitude of many of the defenders was sufficiently menacing. Under such circumstances it were, perhaps, desirable that a sort of dictatorship should be maintained until such calmness returned as would ensure that it be dissipated. Jealousy and dissension among the generals are also dreaded; they are full of all, intrigues in the palace. The best way to avoid the latter will be for the Spanish government, if they have it yet in their power to do so, to send the Queen Mother to the Phillippine Islands, with all her numerous relations, and to sweep from the palace all those who were employed in it in the period of the outbreak, for all or most of those persons will be spies and agents of Queen Christina the Munozes. The Queen dumbre, as it is called, must be completely reformed. All the dependents of the favorite and the favorite's favorites must be got rid of. In a word, all communication must, at any cost or at any sacrifice to personal feeling, be cut off between Queen Isabella and her mother and late favorite, if the Queen's safety and honor are to be secured.

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☞ I also keep every variety of Trusses, Body Braces Supporters, Shoulder Braces, and in fact all kinds of mechanical appliances used in the cure of disease.

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If you would have the roses 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 friends and vigorous, and the whole system refreshed and invigorated like a Spring coming on, then your case is hopeless, and all the valuable certificates we possess, go for naught. It is the greatest purifier of the blood and system; is perfectly harmless, and at the same time powerfully efficacious. See advertisement. aul8-1md&wT

We seldom recommend a manufactured medicine, believing that, in most cases, nature herself performs 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, liver and bowels, when serviceable at all seasons, but especially during the spring. Dyspepsia can only be cured by a patient perseverance in the proper remedies, and to all those suffering under this and malady, we would recommend an application to the depot of Hoofland's German Bitters, 120 Arch st., Philadelphia.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

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They are put up in bottles, with full directions accompanying them, the Antidote at $1, and the Lotion at 50 cts. per bottle, or the bottle lasts ten days. Many have been entirely cured in two or three days.

Invented by M. BALLY, Physician to the Hospital of Paris, and prepared by DUROY & CO., General Agent's for the United States and Canadas, to whom all orders must be addressed. Principal Depot, 498 Broadway, corner Grand st., New York.

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Flour will be delivered to families in either of the cities. Terms, CASH on delivery.

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Indigestion and Liver Complaint Cured
BY KIEB'S PETROLEUM.—Read the following letter from Rev. Lewis Cass Leeper, a Missionary in Oregon:

Mr. S. M. Kier—Dear Sir—Your kind and wife having been greatly benefited by the use of your Petroleum, I wish to make use of it for a few days. Please send me two bottles by the Rev. Mr. Leeper, who is about to leave for Oregon. I am now the Congregational Minister in this place, and several of my people are affected with indigestion and an inaction of the liver. I have used Kier's Petroleum myself, taking your PETROLEUM, OR ROCK OIL. We took several bottles in Syracuse, Onondaga Co., N. Y., a year and a half ago, and we have never enjoyed so good health for years as we have since that time. I had not taken a single bottle before that fullness of the stomach which so distresses the dyspeptic was relieved, and I have felt nothing of it since that time. My wife was also relieved from a chronic disease of the liver, which had been of several years standing, by the use of your Petroleum.

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WILLIAM FLOYD, Surg. & Physician.

Norfolk, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Feb. 17, 1854.

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This is to certify, that after having used Myers' Compound Extract of Rock Rose for the Salt Rheum, with complete success, I would sincerely recommend it as the best article in use, to all who are troubled with the like complaint.

IRA WALKER.

Boston, March 27, 1852.

DYSPEPSIA.

N. B. L. Myers:—Dear Sir—I have suffered for a long time from Dyspepsia: and it gives me great pleasure to inform you that, after using one bottle of your Compound Extract of Rock Rose, I received so much benefit that I can cheerfully recommend it to any one thus afflicted, as being a valuable medicine, and [the best I ever used.—Yours, truly,

ELIAS PIERPONT,
corner of Grand and Oliver streets.

SICK HEADACHE.

This certifies that one of my daughters has been subject to periods of Sick Headache and Vomiting for some years—that some of the attacks were very severe, and were almost sure to follow extra exertion. Hearing of the beneficial effects of the "Rock Rose" upon others similarly afflicted, I was induced to purchase a bottle. From the commencement of her using it, (several weeks since,) she has been free from the distressing complaint. Her general health has improved and is now good, and we attribute this desirable result to the properties imparted by a merciful Providence to this valuable preparation.

New Haven, Jan. 2, 1852. RODNEY BURTON.

ERYSIPELAS.

This will certify that I have for years suffered with the most obstinate Erysipelas, which, it seemed to me, nothing would cure. I was finally induced by my friends to attend the Medical Clinique in this town. Dr. Knight prescribed the Syrup of Rock Rose, which gave me immediate relief, and cured me of a disease from which I never expected to recover. J. JONES.

Southington, Conn., Dec. 1851.

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