PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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PITTSBURGH:

THURSSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, 1854.

Whig and Anti-Nebraska 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.

County Ticket.

CONGRESS—21st DISTRICT,
DAVID RITCHIE, Pittsburgh.
SENATE, 23d DISTRICT,
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, of Butler.

ASSEMBLY.
Wm. E. STEVENSON, Pittsburgh.
ROBERT POLLOCK,
R. B. CARNAHAN, E. Birmingham,
JOHN J. MUIR, Versailles.
JACOB GUY, Finley.

RECORDER,
JOHN MAGILL, West Deer.

REGISTER,
HENRY WOODS, Pittsburgh.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ALEX. HILLANDS, Ross.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES B. GLENN, Upper St. Clair

AUDITOR,
JAMES E. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS OF POOR,
JAMES KELLY, Wilkins,
JOHN M'KEE, Birmingham,
JOHN BROWN, Ross.

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

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

Advance Payments.—Hereafter no subscription will be taken for the Daily or Weekly Gazette, unless payment is made in advance. Whenever the time for which the subscription is paid, the paper will be invariably stopped, unless the subscription is renewed by advance payment. All transient advertising, of every description, will be required to be paid in advance. The only exceptions will be where special monthly or yearly contracts are made.—septdlaw

Reading Matter on each page of this Paper.

MEETING AT NEW BRIGHTON.—The anti-Nebraska meeting at New Brighton, yesterday, was well attended by the people of the neighborhood, and many were present from the adjoining counties.

Col. Curtin, of Centre county led in the speaking, and delivered a fine address, occupying about an hour. He was followed by Wm. M. Stephenson, of Mercer, after which an adjournment was had to the afternoon. We had not the good fortune to hear either of these gentlemen, and can only say that the report of their efforts made by those who heard them was highly creditable to both speakers.

In the afternoon Judge Pollock took the stand, and enlisted the attention of a large auditory for an hour and a half. We have not room to give anything like a sketch of his remarks, but we can say that it was listened to with the most profound attention and received with hearty manifestations of applause. It was devoted mainly, as was due to the occasion, to the aspects of the Slavery question as it now presents itself, and to the duties of American citizens arising therefrom. Judge Pollock recalled the many evidences given by those who framed our present form of government, of their design not only to limit the bounds of Slavery, but, by initiating an Anti-Slavery policy in the administration of the government, to pave the way for its ultimate extinction. He sketched the history of the celebrated Ordinance of 1787, which consecrated to freedom all the territory then under national control and made it the purpose of the government to admit no more slave States into the confederacy; and after claiming that it was our duty to return to the beneficent policy of that measure, and deploring subsequent departures therefrom, proceeded to dissect and expose the latest instance of national degeneracy in setting at naught the praiseworthy examples shown by our revolutionary fathers, as manifested in the passage of the Nebraska bill. His arguments and illustrations upon this topic were lucid and convincing, and met with a general and enthusiastic response. After alluding briefly to his views and position on the management of our Public Works and on the School question, the Judge retired from the stand amidst prolonged cheers.

He was followed in a short speech by Dr. E. D. GAZZAM, of this city, who gave in a clear and satisfactory manner his reasons for preferring Pollock to Bigler. He was not, he said, a member of either the Whig or Democratic parties, but as a Free Democrat he felt it his duty to give his vote for Judge Pollock to testify his disapproval of the pro-slavery course of the National and State Administrations, and aid in rebuking those who have abused the power committed to them for better purposes by employing it in behalf of human oppression. Dr. Gazzam was heard with much attention and his sentiments met with a very hearty response from the crowd.

Gen. Larimer was then called on and made one of his usual happy addresses. He called up in review all the leading issues of the day, exposed the mismanagement and misgovernment of the party in power as well as their abandonment of all true democratic principles, and made an earnest appeal to men of all parties to drop all minor considerations, and unite for the purpose of rebuking the miserable time-servers who now rule us, and ousting them from office. The General alluded to the many manifestations of popular disapproval bestowed upon the administration and its coadjutors, and instanced particularly the stormy reception given to Douglass at Chicago; he also mentioned the enthusiastic and spontaneous outpouring of the people in this city on Tuesday night and taking these as indications of a general awakening of the public sentiment he implored his fellow-citizens of Beaver not to throw their votes away on abstractions, but to make every ballot tell for the cause of human freedom.

Rev. A. B. Bradford, of New Castle, made a few remarks, bearing high testimony to the character of Judge Pollock. They were natives of the same county, and schoolboys together; and claiming to know something of his schoolmate he desired to testify to the exalted qualities of his mind and heart, and to commend him to the hearty support of his friends as one every way worthy of their confidence.

The resolutions were then read and adopted, and the meeting adjourned to hold an evening session. Rev. Mr. Bradford was then to address the meeting, but we were unable to be present.

The effects of this gathering were of the very best character. Judge Pollock made a very excellent impression, gathered about him hosts of friends, and conciliated the support of many hitherto voting with the opposition. Beaver will give a good account of herself at the election.

From Brighton Judge Pollock and Col. Curtin proceeded to Butler, where arrangements are made for a grand turn-out to-day.

HON. M. C. TROUT.—This gentleman has been nominated by the Democrats of Mercer county as a candidate for re-election to Congress. Before proceeding to the nomination, Mr. Trout appeared before the Convention to make a defence of his course on the Nebraska bill. His speech is published in the Mercer Whig, and is eminently characteristic of the man. Strange that the intelligent people of that district can find no better material from which to manufacture members of Congress. His remarks are a compound of ignorance, bluster, and egotism, in which he tries to show that he is a superlatively honest and much abused man. They would not have merited any notice at our hands, had he not chosen to single us out for the purpose of relieving himself of his spleen and mortification. In the course of his remarks he said:

And here I would just remark that some of the Whig papers have basely misrepresented my votes. The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, the *Whig* of this place, and other papers, have stated that I voted in favor of laying aside all other business to take up the Kansas-Nebraska bill, with a view to its immediate passage. This is simply false; and these editors must be great knaves or fools or they would not have published such statements. I voted for the motion to go into Committee of the Whole. I did so every day. The Committee of the Whole, every person acquainted with legislation knows, is the place where all business is done; and unless they went into Committee nothing could be done. The bill, as I said before, had already occupied the attention of Congress four months—it had been discussed all over the country—nothing could be done until it was disposed of, and I honestly desired to meet the question, since it had to be met—to face the music, as it was evident that the friends of the bill every day was gaining strength—the Administration had endorsed it and was using all its influence in its favor; but I wanted the business on the calendar disposed of in its order. Seventeen bills had to be disposed of or laid on the table. I voted against laying them on the table—against every motion of the kind—the whole seventeen as the Journal will show; and when the bill finally came up I voted against it, as I uniformly had done. I repeat it, that these editors must be either fools or knaves in making this charge against me.

Mr. Trout's memory is poor. We do not charge him with being either a "fool," "knave" or "liar." Men who use such genteel epithets, so dignified in a member of Congress, should, however, have good memories. Mr. Trout evidently has a poor one, for the Pittsburgh Gazette did not state that he "voted in favor *of laying aside all other business* to take up the Kansas-Nebraska bill with a view to its immediate passage." What was said in the Gazette, in an article copied from the New York Tribune, was the following:—"The representatives from the Free States named below, voted on Monday week to take up the Kansas Nebraska bill with a view to *urge* its immediate passage."

This statement is substantially true, as will appear on examination. On the 8th of May, Mr. Richardson, *pursuant to previous notice*, well known to Mr. Trout, moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, for an especial purpose, *which was to lay aside all other business on the calendar until the Kansas-Nebraska bill was reached.* For this motion, made by Mr. Richardson, the leader of the Nebraska party, Mr. TROUT voted! This vote was considered and understood in the House to be a *test* question. If Mr. Richardson failed in his motion, the victory was on the side of freedom. If he succeeded, nothing could prevent the bill coming up. And so it proved. Mr. Richardson's motion, by the aid of such men as Trout and Drum, prevailed, and the conspirators against the peace of the country had everything their own way. Why did Mr. Trout desert the friends of freedom at this critical moment?—How could his vote be interpreted but as favoring the outrage on Northern rights? Mr. Richardson and the slaveholders say, "we will go into committee for a certain purpose." The friends of freedom say, "you shall do no such thing." The struggle takes place, and Mr. Trout votes with the slaveholders! Mr. Trout knew that the Kansas-Nebraska bill was beyond the reach of the conspirators, unless reached by some such ruse as that of Mr. Richardson's, and yet, notwithstanding the object was boldly avowed, he fell into the trap ignorantly, or jumped into it willingly. If ignorantly, he is unfit for the place; if willfully, he betrayed his constituents while endeavoring to deceive them, by voting right when his vote was not needed by the conspirators. It is charitable to believe that Mr. Trout is sincere, and that he did not understand the nature of his vote. If this is true, it is strange that he has not before this discovered his egregious error.

We have thus shown that we did not say what Mr. Trout alleges, and that what we did say was substantially correct; for Mr. Trout did vote to go into committee for the purpose of taking up the Nebraska bill; for that was the avowed purpose of going into committee. It was in effect voting to take it up, for the result of going into committee was just as Mr. Richardson contemplated. Mr. Trout admits that he wanted to "face the music" although he knew that the only hope the friends of freedom had, was in the advantage which the rules of the House gave them, until, the voice of the people became sufficiently potent to make itself heard. Now we will leave the constituents of Mr. Trout to decide whether the choice epithets he so liberally deals in, belong to himself or to us.

Mr. Trout makes another charge against us, couched in his characteristically polite and classical phraseology, as follows:

"There is another matter which I hardly think worth while to notice, but perhaps I had better. I have been charged by the *Whig* and Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and other papers, with voting to stifle discussion. This is simply untrue. It is a malicious falsehood, manufactured out of whole cloth, and the man who utters it is a base liar and a malicious scoundrel. * * * Stifle discussion! The man must be a great liar and malicious scoundrel who will state that I voted to stifle discussion. The question had to be met, and had it been met at the threshhold, could have been defeated, and it was gaining strength every day. What would you think of a general, who knew he would have to give battle to an enemy, and while he saw his soldiers every day deserting him, and going over to the enemy, would rest at his ease and refuse to grapple with the foe at once. I shrank from no responsibility—I was willing to *face the music.*"

Well, let us see how the gentleman "faced the music." Mr. Richardson, by the aid of such men as Trout and Drum, having succeeded in going into Committee, and having the bill before the House, next moved to close the debate.—Then commenced that long struggle of the friends of freedom, which lasted at one time for thirty-six hours without adjournment, and was renewed after a short interval of rest, until the House adjourned on Saturday night, leaving the friends of freedom still victorious. Our readers will recollect with what anxiety all eyes were turned to Washington to learn the final result. The cause of freedom was trembling in the balance. In this extremity the Democrats held a caucus on Saturday night, which Mr. Trout attended. On Monday, when the House met, Mr. Richardson and his fellow conspirators appeared with smiling faces, the vote was taken, and the victory was again with the Nebraskaites. The discussion, it was voted, should close on Friday; and Mr. Trout again voted with Mr. Richardson and the slaveholders. He voted, as we say, "to stifle discussion." He voted to stop discussion, he says, because he wanted to "face the music."—A brave man, truly! He wanted to "face the music" after contributing to the loss of the battle. It was safe to "face the music," then. He had just come from a caucus of the friends of the outrage, and had agreed to vote to stop discussion, and that was all, probably, that was required of him. He had aided the conspirators on two important occasions, when his services were indispensible, and he now could be spared. He was now keen to "face the music!" He would show his constituents how true he was. He would vote against the bill—aye, he would "face the music!" They would never be able to discover his treachery, and if any thing was said about it by those lying Whigs, he would tell them it was all owing to his bravery; he was in a hurry to "face the music!"

Mr. Trout charges us with lying, scoundrelism and malice, for using the following language:

"Monday, the 15th, after the struggle had continued for several days, the Nebraskaites succeeded in bringing the proposition of Mr. Richardson for closing the debate to a direct vote, and among the yeas is found the name of Mr. Trout of Pa., who voted with the compact-breakers to stifle discussion on a bill which did not require haste, and which it was important to the free states should be discussed until the people had an opportunity of rallying to oppose it."

Will any candid man say that this language was not justified by the occasion? Was not discussion stopped, *stifled* by the success of the proposition for which Mr. Trout voted? The discussion went on until midnight of the day on which Mr. Trout had voted to stop it, and there were then numerous members who were anxious to discuss it. Was it not then correct to say that the discussion was stopped, was *stifled?* Besides the country wanted to discuss it. They had not had time to meet in conventions and town-meetings to express their opposition. They wanted the question delayed until they had expressed *their* opinion. Now that the bill is passed they are told that it is useless to discuss it, that the act is done, and that it cannot be recalled. We leave it therefore to Mr. Trout's constituents to decide whether our remark which he has characterized in such gross terms, was not fully justified by the occasion. It is indifferent to us what Mr. Trout thinks of us, but we have a desire to be truly represented to the people of his district, and we have therefore taken the trouble to exhibit the exaggerated and ungentlemanly character of his assault upon us. It must sink him in the eyes of all intelligent and right thinking men, as he has clearly classed himself with blackguards, and voluntarily expatriated himself beyond the pale of gentlemen. In closing his remarks, he expressed a wish that they would send to Congress "some better man" than himself. This was about the only sensible remark he uttered, and leads us to hope that there is some redeeming trait in his character. We most heartily agree with him in his wish, and we have no doubt that his constituents will agree with him, too. *They will send a better man!*

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—This body had a very stormy and boisterous session yesterday.—In spite of the warnings of the *Post*, the Know-Nothings and anti-Bigler men had some 35 members of the convention; and they succeeded in keeping the whole concern in an uproar from the start. The opening fight on Chairman resulted in putting a man in the chair supposed to be anti-Bigler; but the great fight was on the question of appointing a committee on resolutions.—The anti-Bigler men knew that the result of appointing a committee would probably be the endorsement of Bigler, and they accordingly resisted the creation of one. On this point a fierce struggle arose, and when the yeas and nays were called there were found to be 35 nays. The committee, we believe, was composed of a majority of anti-Bigler men; and when the resolutions came before the convention there seemed to be great doubt whether they had the endorsement of the committee, the general impression being that they had not.—After a very exciting and angry contest, the Convention was brought to decide upon the resolutions, and the division showed 50 in their favor to 30 against. They of course endorse Bigler, but the fact that, at this late stage of the canvass, and in such a County as this, three-eights of a democratic convention could be brought to vote against the nominee of the party for Governor, shows a very deep and wide-spread hostility to him in his own ranks.

The *Post* of this morning, we understand, will say that the Convention was harmonious and that every thing passed off happily, and all that; but the fact is nevertheless notorious that it was the most noisy and violent assemblage of the kind ever gathered in this County.

With regard to the ticket nominated we shall have more to say hereafter. We do not regard it as having any elements of strength or any possibility of success.

THE FUSION in Cuyahoga county, O., is most complete and harmonious. A convention met last week in Cleveland and nominated a County Ticket composed of men who had previously belonged to Whigs, Free Soilers and Democrats. Judge Spaulding presided. The meeting was entirely harmonious.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PATRIOT published at Harrisburg, states that the recent Free Democratic State Convention at which Mr. Potts' name as a Gubernatorial candidate was withdrawn, and Mr. Pollock's substituted, was held clandestinely, or at all events, that no person seemed to be aware of such a meeting. It was no doubt managed by a few political wire-workers. By the proceedings published in the *News*, it appears that Dr. Robert Mitchell, of Indiana, acted as *President* of the Convention.—Pennsylvania material must have been very scarce, when an Indianian had to be selected as presiding officer of a Convention purporting to act with special reference to our State affairs.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The editor of the *Pennsylvanian* must be deplorably ignorant of our State geography if he does not know that there is an Indiana *county* in this State, and that Dr. Robert Mitchell is a denizen of that county.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills are ranked among the most popular remedies of the day. That it will cure Liver Complaint, sick-headache, and costiveness is now beyond a doubt. Read the following testimony from a well known lady and gentleman of our own city:

NEW YORK, August 3, 1852.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams, No. 248 Second-st., testify that they have, both been suffering with the liver complaint for about five years, during which time they have taken a large amount of money and tried many remedies, but to no purpose. Finally, hearing of Dr. M'Lane's Pills, they purchased four boxes, which they took according to the directions accompanying each box; and now pronounce themselves perfect by virtue of that distinguished medicine.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public; also, his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States; also, for sale by the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh.

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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.

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

MILL PLAIN STATION, NEAR VANCOUVER, T. O., Sept. 8, 1851.

S. M. KIER—Dear Sir—Many years of life having been greatly benefitted by the use of your Petroleum, I wish to have you send me a box of two or three dozen bottles. The Indian Department, of which I am the head, and several of my people are affected with indigestion and an inaction of the liver, the result of which they find relief by taking your PETROLEUM, OR ROCK OIL. We took several bottles—two or three months—about the middle of last year, and we have never enjoyed so good health for years as we have since that time. I had not taken a single bottle before this fall, when a sickness which prevailed among our people 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.

Sold by S. M. KIER, Canal Basin, GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., and Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere. See advertising Pamphlet for particulars.

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SAMUEL I. MARSHALL, *Sec'y.*

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☞ **M. Bally's Antidot and Lotion**, celebrated throughout the land as the only reliable preparations ever invented for the cure of a

Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Piles, and Female Complaints.

The great success these extraordinary 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 would assure the public that they are not mere *patent humbugs*, compounded solely to sell, but are prepared by a thoroughly 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. One 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 DUBOY & CO., General Agents for the United States and Canadas, to whom all orders must be addressed. Principal Depot, 48 Broadway, corner Grand st., New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, by FLEMING BROS., (successors to J. Kidd & Co.) No. 60 Wood st.; Wheeling, J. H. PATTERSON & CO., and by Druggists everywhere. je23-3mdfc.

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Beg to call the attention of Buyers to their extensive Stock of

HARDWARE AND SADDLERY,

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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

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CAPITAL $850,000.
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OF PHILADELPHIA;
CAPITAL, $300,000,
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OFFICE PENNA. INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH;
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $500,000.
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For Sale—1,100 acres of Valuable Coal Land,

SITUATED in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, six miles from Uniontown, and five from Connellsville, has been divided into eight farms of from 80 to 160 acres each. This land is well known as the "Mount Braddock farm," and is unsurpassed for evenness of surface, beauty of location, and natural fertility, and abounds in Coal and Limestone of fine quality.

The convenience of location of this land will make it desirable in many respects. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad will pass within three miles of it, and the State road from Uniontown to Connellsville passes through it. The neighborhood is composed of frugal and industrious citizens, churches, school houses, grist and saw mills, and other conveniences near it.

The above property will be offered at private sale until the 6th of October next, on which day, if not previously sold, it will be offered at Public Sale on the premises.

Persons wishing to examine said lands, will please call on JOHN SOWER, Mount Braddock, who will also make known the terms.

MARY MEAGHER.
GEO. H. KEYSER, Wholesale Druggist,
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aug18-1md&wT

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

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aug7-2wdfc GEORGE ARMOR.

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All goods 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 it is without doubt vastly more efficacious than any yet discovered, for consumption or pulmonary affections.

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Also, on Boats and Property on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and tributaries, and Marine Risks generally.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public; also, his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States; also, for sale by the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh.

septdawtf Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st.

More Proof in favor of Myer's Frost Wort or Rock Rose.

To the Rock Rose Company:—

MESSRS.—A Medicine under the name of *Myers' Extract of Rock Rose*, has recently found its way into this country, and from the newspaper account (or recommendation) I was induced to make a trial of its healing properties in the case of my wife, who had for years been laboring under a disease known by the name of Scrofula. Its prominent symptoms were open ulcers in the throat, enlarged parotid glands, diseased condition of the mucous membranes of the head, and to that extent many times she could not breathe except when the mouth was open, there being no passage through the nostrils, with many other painful symptoms that offer attend this scourge of human happiness and life. I believe it is the opinion of the medical faculty generally, that this disease is the foundation of almost every case of Consumption that fall destroyer, that carries to the grave annually its tens of thousands. Mr wife has taken three bottles, and it has restored her to perfect health, healing all the ulcers, reducing every gland to its original size, and removing from the lungs a difficult running cough, which, at times, was painful. In my opinion, it is due to the medicine and its inventors, to say, at least in Scrofula there is no specific that can equal it. Yours, with esteem

WILLIAM FLOYD, Surg. & Physician.

Norfolk, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Feb. 27, 1854.

SALT RHEUM, OR TETTER.

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.

A. 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 subjected 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 this distressing complaint. Her general health has improved and she is now good, and we attribute this desirable result to the use of Myers' Compound. It is a merciful Providence to this valuable preparation.

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

FERMENTED ALE.

This will certify that I have for years suffered with the most obstinate Erysipelas, which I was seemed to be incurable, nothing would cure. I was finally induced by my friends to attend the Medical Clinique, of New Haven. Dr. Knight prescribed for me Bridge's 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.

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

☞ Sign of the Golden Mortar. aug11-d&w8

MARRIED.—In Allegheny City, Tuesday morning, September 5th, by A. F. McGill, D. D., JOHN HART, Jr., and FANNIE M., eldest daughter of John McGill.

DIED—At his residence, in Lower St. Clair Township, after a brief illness, Rev. ROBERT PATTERSON, in the 82d year of his age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY.—S. Sadler, Federal st., Allegheny, has for sale and is receiving fresh supplies of School Books, the latest editions in use in city and country Schools; with a general assortment of School Stationery; Wholesale and Retail, at low prices.

PORTMONNAIES.—A general assortment of fine Morocco and Pearl Portmonnaies, fine Cutlery, &c., rec'd by S. SADLER, Allegheny.

FANCY STATIONERY—Buff and White Note Paper, Envelopes to suit.
Buff and White Post and Envelopes;
Gilt Edged White Visiting Cards, with an assortment of Stationery, rec'd by S. SADLER, Allegheny.

WALL PAPER.—Just received, some new style Lace Cottage, Flower and Sprigs, Swiss Flounciog, and Embroidered Swiss Muslins.
A. A. MASON & CO., 25, 5th st.

NEW CARPETS, rec'd this day by Pa. Railroad, at the Carpet Warehouse, 112 Market st., new and elegant style TAPESTRY INGRAIN CARPET, for which we are selling at very low prices.
McCLINTOCK & BROS.

RICH GARDEN LAND FOR RENT.—A rich Garden plot of from 10 to 14 acres, on which stands a large Dwelling, out houses, stabling, &c., with a large amount of plantings, such as Raspberry, Strawberry and other small fruit, together with an orchard of a choice selection of young fruit bearing trees, taking a short distance below the Hayrick station of the Pa. railroad, and fronts the main road to Beaver. Apply to B. McCLAIN & SON.

CASTILE SOAP—25 bxs. just rec'd and for sale by R. E. SELLERS & CO.

SALAD OIL—20 cases rec'd and for sale by R. E. SELLERS & CO.

MANNA—1 small flake rec'd and for sale by R. E. SELLERS & CO.

SPTS. TURPENTINE—30 bbls. just rec'd and for sale by R. E. SELLERS & CO.

ROLL BRIMSTONE—1000 lbs. just rec'd and for sale by R. E. SELLERS & CO.

OLIVE OIL—1 pipe just rec'd and for sale by R. E. SELLERS & CO.

INDIGO—3 cases for sale by R. E. SELLERS & CO.

FOR SALE—20 shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock, by H. D. KING,
Coln. Stock and Exchange Broker.

CITIZENS' DEPOSIT BANK,
Pittsburgh, Sept. 4, 1854.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. for the last six months, on the capital stock paid in, payable on or after the 12th inst.
E. D. JONES, Cashier.

Liverpool and Philadelphia Steamship Company.

NOTICE.—The CITY OF PHILADELPHIA will sail for Liverpool, SATURDAY, 23d September, instead of the 16th as previously advertised.
SAMUEL SMITH, Agent, 11 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
Or JOHN THOMPSON, Agent,
410 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP cannot be recommended too highly.

Wintersville, Madison Co., O., Feb. 14, 1852.

Mr. R. E. Sellers:—I have sold all the Imperial Cough Syrup your agent left with me, and should like to have more off. We have used your Cough Syrup in families and can only pronounce it the best Cough Medicine we have ever known, and cannot recommend it too highly to all those who are afflicted with coughs, or colds, as a speedy and certain cure. S. BUCKNER, Postmaster.
J. M. Beach, J. Shirley,
J. R. Little, D. Geisinger.

The above is strong testimony, and offered without solicitation, in behalf of the best Cough Medicine of the day. Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS & CO., Pittsburgh.

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

Medicine Chests of every kind for sale over than they can be had elsewhere, at KEYSER'S Drug Store, 140 Wood street. aug14

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

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS who wish to obtain Daguerreotyped Likenesses, that are at once a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at the well known establishment where entire satisfaction is guaranteed. The character of Mr. Nelson's Pictures is the largest and best arranged Slide and Sky Lights ever constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping as now practiced by the most noted artists of Philadelphia and New York. Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to offer to the citizens of the Art, a style of Daguerreotype, either single or in groups, which has never been surpassed. Rooms open and operating in all weathers, from 4 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock, P. M. mh-tdwT

ARNOLD & WILLIAMS
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilson Furnaces, Wro't Iron Tubing
AND FITTING GENERALLY,
For Warming and Ventilation of Buildings.

A. A. W. will contract for Warming and Ventilating by Steam or Hot Water Apparatus, Churches, Dwellings, Schools, Hospitals, Factories, Green Houses, Court Houses Jail Hotels or Dwellings, No. 23 Market st., Pittsburgh

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

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or CORDIAL.—If it is inquired now this great restorative is accomplishing such extraordinary cures, we can only reply that in the Arabian herb that forms its cardinal ingredient have been blended by the Omnipotent Physician, a larger amount and greater variety of curative properties than he heretofore been supposed to exist in a hundred different ar ioles of the pharmacopœia. A whole medicine chest of remedies, so to speak, seems to