PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1854.

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

ASSEMBLY,
Wm. B. STEVENSON, Pittsburgh.
ROBERT POLLOCK,
R. H. CARNAHAN, R. Birmingham,
JOHN J. MUSE, Versailles,
JACOB GUY, Finleyville.

RECORDER,
JOHN MAGILL, West Dear.

REGISTER,
HENRY WOODS, Pittsburgh.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ALEX. HILANDS, Ross.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES B. GLENN, Upper St. Clair

AUDITOR,
JAMES P. PLANEUIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS OF POOR,
JAMES WILSON, 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 9 o'clock, on Saturday.

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

Advance Payments.—Hereafter no subscription will be taken for the Daily or Weekly Gazette, unless payment is made in advance. Whenever the time is up for which 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 terms by or yearly contracts are made. sep8d4w

Reading Matter on each page of this Paper.

THE GREAT CONFLICT.—The antagonist forces of freedom and slavery are becoming more clearly marshaled and more exactly defined. Freedom is at length taking her stand-point from which she cannot be driven, and slavery is becoming more intolerant of contradiction, more bold in its demands, and more communicative of its designs.

Within a year past it has been shadowed forth occasionally, that a design was entertained of re-establishing the African slave trade. This seemed so unreasonable and monstrous a proposition, that few could believe that so flagrant a design could be entertained. The effort made to withdraw our squadron from Africa, alarmed some few persons, but the idea has not taken hold of the public mind that a project to re-open the slave trade is really entertained by the slaveholding oligarchy.

Our correspondent "Junius," in his letter to-day, notices the astounding fact that the project to revive the slave trade has received the endorsement of the Washington *Union*, the organ of General PIERCE, and which is understood to speak the views of our present government authoritatively. Lest any reader should infer that the zeal of our correspondent has given a coloring to his comment, we take the following extract from an editorial of the Union, published under the head of "A Southern Remedy for the Abolition Movement:"

"We have to call the attention of the reader to a very remarkable communication, taken from the New Orleans Delta, on the subject of the re-*vival of the African slave trade*—an alternative which, however strongly and vehemently rejected by the patriotic statesmen of the South, now *began to acquire significance* from the savage violence and inhuman threats of the Abolitionists of the free States. * * This article is from the prolific pen of the venerable Dr. Cartwright, of New Orleans, whose name alone is a sufficient guarantee that the subject has been well and faithfully treated. * * * * * *The argument of Dr. Cartwright is so full, clear and convincing that we* give it to our readers without another word."

That American voters in the free States may know what it is that is so emphatically endorsed by the American government, through its organ, which is also the central organ of the great Democratic party, we make an extract from the "full, clear and convincing argument," to use the language of the Union, of Dr. Cartwright. The Doctor having labored to show that opposition to slavery was British policy, and that his "Southern remedy" was quite an agreeable and beneficent dose, grows enthusiastic, and finds in it a veritable panacea for all the dangers likely to arise from abolition and disunion. He says:

"If Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts, Western New York, and the Ohio Reserve will continue to be the dupes of British policy, force upon the country a dissolution of the Union, it is but right and proper that one of the consequences of disunion, which their blind fanaticism has disqualified them from seeing, should be made known to them in advance; and that is, that *the South would be compelled, in self-defence, to revive the African slave trade on a grander and more extensive scale. than the world has ever witnessed.*—Gen. Felix Huston, in some able papers, has proved beyond a doubt that negro slaves in war (the more the better) are an element of invincible strength, and not of weakness as abolitionists vainly suppose. All our wars prove it. The history of the revolution proves that Washington's army in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, at the most gloomy period of the war, when the government had neither money or credit, was kept together and supported with provisions, made while the war was going on, by Virginia negroes; and that Burgoyne's captured army was sent from the North into the heart of the slaveholding region for safe keeping.

Our present slaveholders are not numerous enough to contend against the combined armies of the non-slaveholding States and Great Britain. The South could and would, if driven to the wall, raise an army, if need be, of any number of men, in addition to her own citizen soldiery. *There are negroes enough in Africa*, and land enough in tropical and tropicoid America, to enable the South to guaranty to each and every warrior she might see proper to call to her aid, a hundred slaves and a thousand acres of land as a bounty for services during the war. She could thus pay an army of five hundred thousand of the fiercest warriors in the world, without exhausting her resources of American lands and African negroes. She would be compelled, likewise, to give the free negroes of the West Indian islands, Central and South America, the alternative of slavery or death. The decree of God, that Japhet, the white man, shall be enlarged, and Canaan, the negro, shall be his servant, cannot be made a nullity by the combined power of a world in arms to prevent it."

It seems almost impossible to believe that any intelligent man, living and writing in the latter half of the nineteenth century, could bring himself seriously to write such atrocious sentiments.—How much more astounding is it to find the leading paper and official organ of the Government of the greatest Republic on earth endorsing in the fullest manner such abominable views!—Truly we are fallen on strange times. *The great conflict is hastening to its final, and desperate issue.* Freedom and Slavery cannot exist much longer together. Their differences are irreconcilable and vital. They affect the very existence of each other. If this glorious land is to be the home of free white men, it cannot be the prison of oppressed colored men. The antagonisms which will constantly arise between slaveholders and their opponents will destroy all peace, safety and political security. A check must be interposed to the encroachments of slavery, at every hazard, even to the very extremity of Southern excitement and opposition. Slavery is the great question which more immediately and more intimately affects the welfare of our country than any other, and the man who shirks it is not a true patriot.

Where is the American citizen, of proper national pride, who will not feel his cheek to tingle with shame and indignation, when he reflects that the atrocious designs developed above, will be commented on as coming from our government; and justly, too, as they are endorsed by its organ. It will have one good effect, however; it will increase the number of votes for the cause of freedom! It is by such means abolitionists are made. As the *New York Commercial* properly remarks, in commenting on this proposition of the slaveholders.

"It is by such monstrous threats as these that thousands of voters at the North have been disgusted, and driven from the conservative ranks into radical abolitionism. Thus it is that the madmen of the South are urging their fellow citizens in the Southern states to desperate courses, and arousing a dangerous spirit of indignation among the people of the North. While such inflammatory and infamous counsels were confined to the obscurity of village journals around "Lake Borgne" or elsewhere, they were of comparatively little moment, but when proclaimed to the world through the columns of the official newspaper of the Federal Government, they do indeed become "a matter of intense and absorbing interest, and every day adds to its momentous magnitude." We have sometimes had occasion to hold up to public indignation the violent and treasonable doctrines of abolition journals, but anything more monstrous than this specimen of fanaticism at the other extreme, fostered and applauded by the Union newspaper, the mouthpiece of the Administration—we have never seen.

The resolution offered in the locofoco county convention, by the delegates from the 3d Ward Allegheny, to exclude all anti-Bigler men from seats therein, was promptly voted down. Was it not rather a singular spectacle to see a democratic convention thus forced, for the sake of harmony, to affiliate with the known enemies of the candidate of the party for Governor?

The *Union* some time since said there were just seven-and-a-half sore-headed democrats in the county who would not vote for Bigler. There appeared, however, to be somewhere between thirty and forty of them in this convention; and two of them boasted of representing an anti-Bigler constituency of eighty or a hundred.—The *Union* will have to revise its arithmetic.

The *Gazette* stated a day or two since that Joe Barker had been expelled from the Protestant Association. A member of that body informs us that such is not the case. Joseph is a member of the Melancthon Lodge No. 8.—*Chronicle.*

Our information is derived from Samuel Myler, Esq. the Grand Master of the order. He informs us that the charter of the Lodge to which Joe Barker belonged was recalled some years ago, owing to violations of its letter and spirit; and that Joe was thus informally expelled, and that he is not now, and has not been since, a member of the Order, and moreover, the Association does not countenance him or sympathize with his movements. Is this emphatic enough?

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.—In the nineteenth Congressional district, composed of Westmoreland, Indiana and Armstrong counties, JOHN COVODE, of Westmoreland, has been unanimously nominated as the anti-Nebraska candidate for Congress. Mr. Covode's letter, accepting the nomination, is a manly avowal of anti-slavery sentiments. We shall publish it to-morrow. We hope the friends of Mr. Covode will make determined efforts to elect him; if they do they are sure to succeed.

In the 18th Congressional district of Ohio the Anti-Nebraska men have nominated Benj. F. Leiter, of Stark, as their candidate for Congress. The district is composed of Stark, Summit and Portage counties. Mr. Leiter was formerly a democrat, and was at one time Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives. He presided at the State Anti-Nebraska Convention, held on the 13th of July.

The Democrats of Dauphin county have nominated GEORGE LAUMAN for Congress. Lauman is the editor of the *Democratic Union*, a violent opponent of Bigler, and has been denounced and traduced without stint in Bigler's organ, the *Harrisburg-Patriot*. His nomination, therefore, right under the Governor's nose, is an instance of rebellion as grossas that manifested in the late Democratic convention in this county.

DEMOCRATIC KNOW-NOTHINGS.—A gentleman who professes to know assures us that there were forty or more Know-Nothings among the delegates in the late locofoco convention. We are also assured that there are several Know-Nothings among the nominees; and the figures show that two others of that order came within a few votes of a nomination.

The Whigs of the old city of Philadelphia have nominated JOS R. TYSON as their candidate for Congress.—The telegraph informs us that Mr. Chandler, the present member, is to be brought out as an independent candidate for re-election.

The Whigs of Montgomery county have nominated John B. Roberts for Congress, and H. N. Wickersham, Geo. Kenderdine and Jas. Rittenhouse for Assembly.

ACCIDENT IN STEUBENVILLE.—On Monday last, as well at the paper mills in Steubenville, in which three persons were employed, caved in, burying them a great distance beneath the earth. On Tuesday one of them was rescued. It was not known, at last accounts, whether the other two were alive or not. The Steubenville Union of Tuesday afternoon, gives the following account of the rescue:

"About 10½ o'clock this morning, Mr. Robinson, one of the three persons buried by the caving in of the well at the paper mill yesterday, was extricated from his narrow prison house, where he had lain for upwards of 24 hours, at a depth of some 25 or 30 feet. The curbing which fell in with the dirt prevented his being crushed to death. He was found in a half stooping position, his head extending out from under the curb, by which air enough reached him to sustain life. About 9 o'clock last night it was first discovered that he was still alive—and towards morning sufficient progress had been made in removing the earth as to enable those at work to converse with him.

One of his sons labored incessantly at the bottom of the well from the time the accident occurred until 8 or 9 o'clock this morning when he sunk down from over exertion and had to be conveyed home.

When taken out of the well the old man was very weak, but soon revived sufficiently to take some nourishment, and converse a little.

He states, as we have been informed, that he thinks the boys are not very far below where he was.

He conversed with his son about 9 o'clock last night, when they were both alive, but after that time he could hear nothing more of them.

It is reported that at an early hour this morning some person thought they could distinctly hear the boys moaning. If this be the case, there still remains a hope of getting them out alive.

The most intense excitement has perraded our city since the accident occurred. Hundreds of citizens have been constantly in attendance, and last night when it became known that at least one of the victims was still living, the news spread like wildfire. Thousands of both sexes repaired to the spot, surrounding the well so that it was with difficulty operations could be carried on at all. An alarm of fire was raised for the purpose of dispersing the crowd, with what success we did not learn.

Riot at Newark.

Parade of the American Protestant Association.

The first annual parade of the American Protestant Association lodges, in the State of New Jersey, took place at Newark, yesterday morning.

The Newark Advertiser of Tuesday afternoon says:—

The association has been until recently almost entirely unknown to us, the Newark lodge having been formed about six months since, and the oldest lodges of New York only some four or five years ago. The Association is composed almost entirely of foreign-born citizens, German and Irish, and scarcely any one suspected that a sufficient number of Protestant foreign-born citizens lived among us to make so fine a display as we have witnessed to-day. The Association is secret and benevolent in its chiftracter and as its name denotes, is founded entirely on Protestant principles.

The procession was composed probably of 3,000 persons, four abreast After finishing the line of march, they proceeded to Military Hall, for a collation, and as we go to press, they are preparing to resume the parade according to the programme for the afternoon.

The parade thus peacefully begun was destined to end in bloodshed. The postscript to a later evening edition of the Newark Advertiser says:—

During the passage of the American Protestant Association by the German Catholic church, in William street, about 3½ o'clock, a riot occurred, which resulted in the shooting of one man, the demolition of the inside of the church, and the injury of a large number.

There are various stories concerning its origin, but the most current is that some Catholics had assembled in the church, and attacked the rear part of the procession with stones.

Those in the procession answered with rtones and revolvers, demolishing the fences and windows and gutting the lower part of the church.

A large number were injured with stones, and an Irishman named Thos. McColtney, who had run to look on, received a shot in the abdomen, which will probably prove fatal.

The Newark Daily Mercury, in a slip issued Tuesday evening gives the following account of the affair:

"Upon re-forming in line at 3 o'clock in Market street the procession marched down Broad street to William street, and up William street to High street. When the head of the procession reached the corner of Shipman and William streets they found Shipman street crowded with Irish Catholics, but the great body of the Societies passed without any interruption beyond an occasional shout of derision. As the end of the procession came in view a stone was hurled from the crowd on the corner of Shipman street, wounding a member of one of the Associations.

At the same time one or two shots were fired from the Catholic Church occupying the space between Shipman and High streets. This was the signal for a general riot, and the entire procession breaking its line and rushing upon those who had attacked them, who scattered in every direction. Pistols were fired from the procession into the crowd, and some three or four were severely wounded. The attack from the church rendered that an especial object of attention, and in less than five minutes from the first difficulty, the church was completely riddled, its doors and windows broken, its seats torn up, its altar dismantled, its organ destroyed; and the whole interior a mass of ruin. A building on the east side of Shipman street was also attacked, and the windows broken in.

"During this time the excitement was most intense, and the firing of pistols was mingled with the shouts of excited combatants. Hundreds of citizens rushed to the spot from every direction, and great fears were felt that a serious loss of life would ensue. After much difficulty the marshals of the procession succeeded in calling into line the members of the various Associations. It is universally allowed that great credit is due to the Marshals and Assistant Marshals for their exertions in endeavoring to prevent an attack upon the church, although they were ineffectual. When the procession was again in line it marched through High street, to the corner of Market street, and down Market street to the depot of the New Jersey Railroad. As intelligence of the riot spread in every direction, thousands of our citizens came out from shops and manufactories, and the sidewalks of Market street were crowded as the procession passed. At the depot an immense crowd assembled, and some difficulty took place, although not of a serious character. The great body of the procession left for Jersey City in the 4½ o'clock train. It is to be regretted that any disturbances marred the festivities of the day, but the universal testimony of those who witnessed the affair imputs the blame entirely to the Irish Catholics gathered on the corner of William and Shipman streets.

"A number are slightly injured by stones, and an Irishman named John McCarthy received two balls in the lower part of his abdomen, from which he will not probably recover. Another Irishman was severely cut with a knife, across the neck; but he is not considered dangerously injured. Some three members of the procession were seriously injured and taken home by their comrades."

The special reporters of the N. Y. Tribune say: There was no disposition to disorder manifested among the Protestants, and there was no drunkenness among them. *Nearly the whole party were armed with pistols, as if they anticipated an attack.* These were frequently fired off after the procession had re-formed, and before the disturbance occurred:

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

Position of Hon. Galusha A. Grow—The Washington Union declares in favor of the African Slave Trade—The St. Domingo Intrigue—The Soft-Shells in New York Caving in.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4th, 1854.

I did not express the suspicions which I entertained respecting the sentiments of Mr. Grow, of Wilmot's district, without good authority. I repeat that in my deliberate judgment Mr. Grow is not to be trusted by a free State constituency, either upon the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, the repeal of the Fugitive act, or the slavery question in general. I need hardly say that I have not formed this opinion from the previous political associations of Mr. Grow, and were I a constituent of his I would infinitely prefer him, if satisfied that he could be relied upon to oppose the policy of slavery extension, to any "silver grey," "compromise," "conservative" Whig that would be named against him.—With his record before them, the friends of freedom and the free States cannot support Mr. Grow. I hope the Whigs of his district will nominate some man of the stamp of J. W. Howe or Mr. Allison, and adhere to him. The result may be the election of a professed pro-slavery Democrat, but that will be far better for us than to contribute to the triumph of a man ready to desert to the enemy at the very moment when the battle is joined.

About the time that the Nebraska treachery was developed its opponents charged that it would be followed by a proposition to revive the African slave trade. This was boldly and indignantly denied by the slavery organs here and elsewhere. The Charleston Standard was perhaps the only mouth-piece of the institution which had the candor and honesty to admit that the project was entertained by its extreme supporters. The Union has at length showed its hand on this issue. On Saturday last it contained two very remarkable articles on the subject. One was an editorial, in which it virtually declared in favor of the renewal of the traffic. The South, according to the Union, had been driven to favor it "by the savage and inhuman threats of the abolitionists." The measure has been rendered necessary, asserts this authority, as a means of defence to the South against the aggressions of the North. We care nothing for the Union's reasons; having only now to deal with the fact that the organ of the executive government has declared for the revival of the most atrocious traffic known to the world's history. In all the black annals of crime there has been nothing to exceed the abominations of the African slave trade. Its admitted villainy has brought down upon it the reprobation and legal proscription of the civilized world, including even this nation, where the internal slave trade is not only tolerated but is the source of unbounded honor, dignity and power to those who pursue and defend it. This is the trade which the Washington Union, the national organ of the great Democratic party, and of the Executive, affirms must be re-established, or what is the same thing, commends the South for seeking to re-establish.

The other article to which I refer is from the Rev. Dr. Cartwright of New Orleans, and which, while pretending to be an argument against the revival of the trade, is a careful recapitulation of the arguments which would make it desirable for the south. Both the editorial and the communication from the reverend advocate of the measure betray the settled purpose of the "democracy" to move earth and hell for the renewal of that commerce worthy only of the latter region. It is the Democratic manifest in favor of the African Slave trade, and is entirely worthy of the party and the general principles of morality and politics which now govern it.

It is worthy of special notice that the pretence for this new turn of the official organ, is, that the Abolitionists have uttered savage and inhuman threats against the South. Then the Slave trade is to be revived to revenge the South upon the Abolitionists! Or it is to be renewed in order to strengthen the South against the North, as these imported Africans will make excellent soldiers for the defence of Southern liberty and independence. Cartwright suggests that when the trade shall have reached full vigor, one hundred negroes may be set apart to be given to each soldier who may take up arms in defence of Southern institutions. This is a fair showing, and tends to illustrate the character of the party and the people represented by the Cartwrights and the Union of this nation.

Dominica is thundering at the gates of the Capitol for admission into the glorious sisterhood of American States. Dominica comprises about two-thirds of the island of St. Domingo. It comprises the eastern division of the island, being divided from Hayti by a range of cliffs or mountains which are impassible when defended on either side. Its area is about 16,000 square miles. Its population is a composition of blacks and mulattoes. Altogether, it is supposed that there may be two hundred and fifty persons on the island with any pretensions to European birth and accent. That is to say, exactly one in one thousand, for the whole population is estimated at 250,000. The conquest of the whole of St. Domingo and the reduction of all its inhabitants, pure black and colored, to slavery, is an important feature of the general scheme of filibustering and pro-slavery policy adopted by the democracy. Calhoun commenced the intrigue by sending out a wind-broken and worthless New York politician to see what he could see among the Dominicans. What ever he saw he took good care to keep to himself. The dirty game has since been pursued with great assiduity, and a dozen other agents have followed in the footsteps of the first. At last one Gen. Cazneau, of Texas, who had married a lady well known by innumerous communications about "niggers" and the necessity of enslaving them, over the signature of "Cora Montgomery," was sent down to complete the work of many predecessors. Cora, however, was the real man in the affair. Petticoat politicians have made less figure in this country than in most others; but Cora is, as I have hertofore described her to your readers, a very Joan of Arc or Charlotte Corday among the Fillibusters, and will doubtless do the business up brown, or will ascertain that it cannot be done at all.

It is reported that one or two American frigates escorted the fair Cora and her spouse to the realm of Dominica, and the inhabitants were in extreme terror lest the Greytown game was about to be repeated at their expense.

The short of the story is that an active intrigue is going on to get possession of some point in Dominica, as a fulcrum or basis of operations for the annexation of the whole island to the United States, on the condition, of course, that its present population shall be reduced to slavery, and be distributed like so many cattle among the annexors. I think it will fail most disgracefully, as it ought to do, and that all the low and profligate schemes for effecting that object will recoil upon the heads of their contrivers.

The signs multiply that the Softs of New York are to be cut by the administration and that a desperate effort will be made to concentrate the party upon Bronson. It will indeed be a strange metamorphosis if the government organs shall, before a month rolls around, turn the stream of their eulogy upon Bronson and his Hardshell coadjutors, whom they abused so scandalously one short year ago. But I expect to see it. The Softshells will probably make a sham nomination.—The mercenary part of them will convey themselves, according to orders from Washington, to the Bronson organization. The honest portion will ally themselves with the Anti-Nebraska and Whig party. It is supposed that Bronson will get a large Know Nothing support. The only thing that is perfectly clear, is, that the Softshells will be nowhere before the election, and that the Bronson and pro-slavery faction will be in the same locality after it. JUNIUS.

KANSAS.—The *St. Louis News* is firmly of the opinion that Kansas is to be a Slave State. It says:

Kansas is similar, in climate, soil and agricultural adaptation, to our own State, and therefore we hope to see its rich fields settled and its future institutions shaped by a people having habits, tastes and views correspondent with those of their Missouri neighbors. This would promote a hearty co-operation between the two States, in any work for their mutual welfare, a congeniality of feeling which would lead to a continued friendship, and preclude the possibility of those sectional jealousies and antagonistic interests, which never do good, but a great deal of harm. We believe this will be so. Already Missourians, and those with whom a good understanding will be easy, form by far the larger part of those who have laid out claims in Kansas, with the intention of occupying them as soon as a removal is possible. Kansas as a free State will continue to mark out spots in the Territory for their future homes, while many will come from the contiguous counties of Arkansas, and a much larger number from Kentucky, to build up new homes and better their fortunes in the rich wilderness. We know that the Kansas fever is rife in many portions of Kentucky, and many thrifty Hempland Tobacco growers of that State are preparing to remove to this Territory, tempted by the flattering accounts lately published of the country and its productions.

TRIUMPH OF REASON!—Judge Douglass was refused a hearing at a public meeting in Chicago. Chicago is a city where the mob spirit prevails probably greater than in any other part of the United States. Reason is not the food for mobs, and they will justice to their own character in refusing to hear it. He can appeal with safety to the people of the United States, a tribunal which respects free speech, and which will never condemn him without hearing.—*Phila. Ledger.*

The people of the United States have already heard him, and condemned him.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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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
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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 thorough Chemist, with the most choice and rare ingredients which can be obtained, and are intended to do good. But one trial is required to convince all that such is the fact.

They are put up in bottles, with full directions accompanying them, the Antidote at $1, and the Lotion at 50 cts. per bottle. 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 DUROT & CO., General Agent's for the United States and Canadas, to whom all orders must be addressed. Principal Depot, 453 Broadway, corner Grand st., New York.

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Beg to call the attention of Buyers to their extensive Stock of
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Families will be supplied with our various grades of FRESH GROUND FLOUR, by leaving their orders at the Mill, or in boxes at Messrs. Allen & Co's, Wood street, or Braun & Reiter, corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts., Pittsburgh; H. F. Schwartz, or J. T. Sample & Co., Birmingham, Allegheny.
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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 after attend this scourge of human happiness and ills. I believe it is the opinion of the medical faculty generally, that this disease is the foundation of almost every case of Scrofula or evil that fell destroyer, that carries to the grave annually its tens of thousands. My wife has taken three bottles, and it has restored her to perfect health, healing all the ulcers, reducing every gland to its natural size, and removing from the lungs a difficult respiration, or breathing, 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 PURVIS, Surg. & Physician.
Norfolk, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Feb. 17, 1854.

SALT RHEUM, OR TETTER.

This is to certify, that after having used Myers' Compound Extract of Rock Rose for the Salt Rheum, with considerable success, I cheerfully recommend it to any one afflicted with the like complaint.
IRA WALKER.
Boston, March 2d, 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 as efficient. Yours, truly,
ELIAS PIERPONT,
corner of Grand and Oliver streets.

SICK HEADACHE.

This certifies that my wife has for years had 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 Medicinal effects of the "Rock Rose," and that it relieved the 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 increased in flesh. I 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 distressing Erysipelas, which, it seemed to me, nothing would cure. I was finally induced by my friends to attend the Medical Clinique, of New Haven. Dr. Knight prescribed Dr. Syrup of Rock Rose, which gave me great 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&w3

DIED—Yesterday, at 4 o'clock P. M., Mrs. JANE, wife of Mr. Wm. Armstrong, in the 40th year of her age. Her funeral will take place THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, corner of Third and Smithfield sts. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

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.

On Thursday morning, September 7th, by the Rev. D. H. Riede, D. D., JOHN W. COLLINS and MAGGIE, second daughter of Wm. A. Ward, Esq., all of this city.

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