PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, 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—1ST DISTRICT.
DAVID RITCHIE, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, 2ND DISTRICT.
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, of Butler.

ASSEMBLY.
Wm. E. STEVENSON, Pittsburgh,
ROBERT POLLOCK,
R. R. CARNAHAN, E. Birmingham,
JOHN C. MUSE, Versailles,
JACOB GUY, Finley.

SHERIFF.
JOHN MAGEE, West Deer.

REGISTER.
HENRY WOODS, Pittsburgh

CLERK OF THE COURTS.
ALEX. HILANDS, Ross.

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

AUDITOR.
JAMES F. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

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

Fast Day.—Whereas, it has been signified to us that it is the wish of a large and respectable portion of the community, acting in concert with the clergy of the two cities, that we should officially designate and set apart a certain day for the purpose of "general fasting, humiliation and prayer," as an humble and devout acknowledgment of our dependence upon Almighty God, the Creator and Preserver of the universe, and our hope that He will, in His kind mercy, bless the earth, and, forgiving our sins, stretch forth His hand to the preservation of His afflicted people from all calamity, and especially to stay the progress of pestilence among us: This, therefore, is to give public notice, that THURSDAY, the 21st of September instant, is recommended by us as a proper day, when the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, abstaining from all worldly employment, should repair to their several places of worship, and in the full contrition of their hearts, offer humble confession of their sins, and supplicate the blessings of offended Heaven against all immediate and future cause of tribulation.

Given under our hands and seals this 16th day of Sept. A. D., 1854, at our respective offices, in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FERD. E. VOLZ,
Mayor of Pittsburgh.
WM. ADAMS,
Mayor of Allegheny.

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THE FAST.—The Mayors of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny have united in a Proclamation recommending next *Thursday*, the 21st instant, to be observed by our citizens as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer. This fast was originally designed in view of the late distressing dearth, but since the meeting of the clergy and citizens on the subject it has pleased God to permit the mysterious pestilence which has devastated so many of our cities as well as a great portion of the earth, to visit us, and very many of our fellow inhabitants have been suddenly stricken down in our midst. This has added another and still more cogent reason why we should humble ourselves before God, at this time. The great drouth was a loud call for a confession of sin and a public acknowledgment of our entire dependence upon God but this local visitation removes all doubt, if any was felt before, why these cities should set an example of a civic and public recognition of the Divine Government in the affairs of men.

We trust the day named by our official authorities will, with unanimous consent, be cheerfully observed by our people, of all classes and all shades of religious opinion. There may be some who may not approve of this public expression of religious sentiment; yet even they in a time of calamity like this will acquiesce in the views of a majority of their fellow citizens. They will recollect that while they can derive no harm from it there are large numbers who will experience strong consolation from such religious observances. It is, to such, a positive blessing, and they believe it will be rendered a blessing to the community. We hope, then, no place of business will be open, no wagons or drays seen on our streets, no places of amusement frequented. Let it be kept with Sabbath stillness and propriety. Let us repair to the temples of God as one people, and with hearts of contrition and humiliation acknowledge our sinfulness and dependence, and implore the Divine blessing.

While we fast and pray, however, let not good works be forgotten. These are the natural fruits of genuine repentance and true religious feeling. Let these fruits be abundantly manifested. When the idea of a fast was first started we suggested the propriety of remembering the poor while we humbled ourselves under the hand of God in view of the calamitous drouth. We have additional reasons for works of benevolence now. The distresses of the poor have been increased by sickness. Wives have been made widows and children fatherless since then, and their situation loudly calls for aid. We hope, then, that collections and subscriptions will be taken up in all the churches for the relief of the poor among us during the coming winter. We have benevolent associations in both cities, which will make earnest calls for means to supply the wants of the suffering, and the sooner preparations are made the better they can discharge their labors of love.

"Is not this the fast that I have chosen?—to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? when thou seest the naked, that thou cover him; and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh?" The promise connected with such a fast is very appropriate to the present occasion—"Then thy *health* shall spring forth *speedily*;" "And the Lord shall satisfy thy soul in *drouth* and make fat thy bones!"

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.—On the day of our annual October election, the people will be called upon to vote for or against a prohibitory liquor law. This is independent of all parties and all party arrangements. It is to be a distinct expression of the citizens of Pennsylvania irrespective of party in favor or against a law similar to the one now so popular in Maine and in Vermont, and in some other states, and which has produced such beneficent effects. We feel convinced that the majority of the people will vote in favor of such a law, if it is not forgotten and lost sight of at the polls. The friends of temperance in every election district, should see to it that there are tickets on the ground in favor of the measure, and two or three active men to act as a committee of vigilance, to secure every vote possible for so beneficent a project. If the people sanction the measure, we have no doubt the Legislature and Governor will enact it into a law. There never was a more favorable time to pass the measure, nor a more critical time for the cause of reformation. If the measure fails at this time, it may be put back for years.

THE CHOLERA.—The number of deaths on Saturday was from 20 to 25. Most of these were cases which arose on the day before. The new cases were few, and most of them were of a light type and easily managed. We are inclined to believe that we have seen the worst of this visitation, and that, should no new causes occur to reproduce it, we may be justified in regarding the danger as over.

STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—A committee from the Councils of Philadelphia passed through this city on Saturday, on their way to Cincinnati, to examine into the Steam Fire Engine arrangements of that place. There is not much doubt that Philadelphia will adopt this excellent plan, which will greatly promote the morals of the youth and insure the safety of property in every city where it is adopted and takes the place of the present plan. We are decidedly in favor of Steam Fire Engines and a paid fire department. It will be the cheapest in the long run.

GERMAN PAMPHLET ON SLAVERY.—We have received a copy of a pamphlet, in German, on the Slavery question, by J. C. Oberbauer, of New York. It is a luminous review of the whole question and well worthy of the perusal of our German friends. For sale by the author at 104 West 27th st., New York, at 8 cents per copy.

WISDOM.—The locofoco conferees of the Somerset Congressional District met at Johnstown last week and resolved that it was inexpedient to make a nomination. The candidates running are J. R. Edie, the Whig nominee and A. H. Cresswell, a Whig volunteer.

"INDEPENDENT JOURNAL" is the title of a very respectable weekly paper started in Brownsville, by A. H. Shaw, formerly editor of a paper in that place. It is neutral in politics.

ILLINOIS.—Douglass seems unable to hold his party together in Illinois. In the 9th district, a part of which is popularly known as "Egypt" from the moral darkness there prevailing, and now represented by Willis Allen, the congressional convention remained in session three days, and on the 105th ballot Allen was thrown overboard and S. S. Marshall was nominated.

The Chicago Journal learns that resolutions endorsing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise were declared by the President of the convention to have passed that body. A delegate from Cairo presented the resolutions. Another delegate moved their adoption. The motion was not seconded, but the chairman put the question, when the MOVER ALONE VOTED AYE, and another delegate voted No. The chair announced the resolutions carried.

It is also said that had there been the slightest attempt to force a vote upon these resolutions the convention would have broken up in a row!

In the Alton (Col. Bissell's) district the convention fell to pieces like a tub without hoops. In the early part of the convention resolutions were introduced endorsing the Nebraska bill.—A German editor, who was a delegate, wanted to discuss the resolutions in German, but the leaders would not let him. The German delegates then withdrew, and were followed shortly after by several county delegations, and the convention dissolved without effecting a nomination.—The following graphic account of the manner in which the Germans were treated is from the *Alton Vetwartz*, a German paper:

A good many Germans from Edwardsville and vicinity, as also from Alton, (though less than we expected) were present. We had always the idea that nobody but the Know Nothings want to disfranchise them of the rights of citizenship and suffrage. But we erred. Should the Germans vote on the resolutions, then a discussion in the German language seemed to us as necessary as the discussion in English, was necessary to Americans. The Germans can do with the English in the ordinary way of dealing; but a political speech they are not able to understand. The word in our mother tongue grows with us simultaneously to a thought, but being compelled to translate the English, we lose sight of the next sentence uttered by the speakers.

We were called upon to speak, Mr. Baker according the motion; and the President, Mr. W. T. Brown, willing to bring it to vote. But lo! opposition arose from all parts. 'No time for more speeches.' 'The Germans understand English—no necessity for a German speech, &c.' But everywhere the whisper, 'He is an anti-Nebraska, a German;' "and this was the point, this the cause, why we were not allowed to speak.

Mr. G. T. Brown, editor of the Courier, then took the stand and demanded word for us. The Germans, said he, are citizens, having a right to vote, like all others present; equality and justice demand that if they should wish it, they ought to have a statement of the subject in their own language. But all was in vain. The vote was demanded; and we (perhaps somewhat precipitately) did not want a resolution about the privilege of taking the stand, and declared to the President that after having seen what had transpired we declined speaking.

Forthwith, we and the greater part of the Germans left the Court House Hall, observing, meantime, that all the resolutions had been carried and of course adopted—the *regulars* knowing well what was in the field.

We regard it a duty to return the thanks of the Germans to Messrs. Baker and Brown, for their able support of the cause of the adopted citizens, but we regret being compelled to say that the so-called Democracy has sunk so low that she not only denies all the principles of the true Democracy, but uses forcible means to prevent free speech and free discussion, to trample upon those adopted citizens who are the warmest friends of the Republic and liberty.

Oh, may the Germans learn that it is time, high time, to defend their Constitutional rights and exercise their Constitutional duties. Oh, let them know that they have carefully to examine and select, and that their last disgrace would be to be the mute tools of party drill-sergeants and demagogues.

A correspondent requests us to republish the celebrated essays of Dr. Hawthorne, of Liverpool, on the cholera. Should there be any reason, to-day, to suppose a likelihood of the continuance of the disease, we shall comply with the request.

The Republican Convention held at Harlem Springs, (O.) on the 14th, nominated Hon. John A. Bingham, of Cadiz, for Congress. The district is composed of Columbiana, Jefferson and Carroll counties.

The Democrats of the 5th district have nominated John Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, for Congress.

MAINE.—The Boston Atlas gives the following summary of the vote for Governor, so far as it has been received:

Counties.	Rced.	Morrill.	Parris.	Carw.
York, complete,	1052	4513.	3338	338
Cumberland, com.	1540	6711	3879	630
Franklin, 15 towns,	321	1618	760	178
Lincoln, 24 towns,	1836	1992	1092	207
Kennebec, 21 towns,	1200	3246	975	197
Waldo, 9 towns,	336	1819	948	
Hancock, 10 towns,	84	1682	884	
Wash., 13 towns,	303	1197	854	48
Penobscot, 17 towns,	905	3041	1420	43
Piscataquis, 1 town,	31	81	27	
Somerset, 7 towns,	571	936	379	38
Oxford, 21 towns,	827	2202	2125	106
Total, 194 towns,	8556	31953	16500	1841

Morrill's majority over all others, 5056.

The House of Representatives, so far as heard from, stand as follows:

	Anti-Nebraska.	Administration.
York,	9	7
Cumberland,	18	3
Oxford,	5	1
Franklin,	4	
Lincoln,	11	1
Waldo	6	
Kennebec,	11	
Somerset,	3	
Penobscot,	9	2
Piscataquis,	1	
Hancock	2	
Washington	3	1
Total,	82	16

The Congressional vote is also incomplete, as yet, but the figures we have received are the following for the towns heard from in the respective districts.

I.—35 towns*—Wood, 2,201; Wells, 6,321—Maj. 2,880.

II.—36 towns—PERRY, 6,361; Kimball, 3,676—Maj. 2,685.

III.—23 towns—*Farley*, 1,912; KNOWLTON, 3,085; Dickerson, 2,205—Plu. 1,480.

IV.—21 towns—BENSON, 5,797; Rogers, 1,684—Maj. 4,213.

V.—10 towns—WASHBURN, 2,321; Blake 978—Maj. 1,348.

VI.—22 towns—*Smith*, 499; MILLIKEN, 2,674; Fuller, 1,141—Maj. 1,034.

*Names voted for as Fusionists in SMALL CAPITALS, Whigs in *Italics*, Democrats in Roman.

Riot at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.

Our city has been the scene of some terrible riots between the Americans and Irish, in which several lives were lost and many badly injured.

There are many rumors and exaggerated reports in circulation in regard to the cause of it. From the best information I can obtain, I learn that the first outbreak occurred on Sunday evening, growing out of a political discussion between a party of Americans and Irish. A savage fight ensued, in which fire arms and clubs were freely used. A number of participants in the riot were badly wounded before it could be quelled by the police On the following day one of the wounded died, and much excitement followed in consequence.

The excitement continued on the increase throughout Monday, and as soon as night set in the riot was renewed with still greater violence, each party apparently being prepared for it.—The news spread rapidly through the city, and it was reported that several had been killed, but this report fortunately proved to be premature. Pistols and guns were fired into the crowds, and many of the rioters received serious injuries.—The police again succeeded in making several arrests and restoring order.

The rioters again assembled on Tuesday evening, when the struggle was renewed with redoubled ferocity. Two of the rioters were killed on the ground, and quite a number were carried off—some of them shockingly wounded.

The riotous fever continued to increase during Monday.

The Mayor ordered out the National Guard and the entire police force.

This had the effect of intimidating the rioters, and up to the time of sending this despatch no further outbreak had taken place.

The military, however, are still held under arms, to be ready in the event of a renewal of the disgraceful riots.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 14.—On Lexington Fair ground to-day a personal difficulty arose between Toomas Bedford and George H. Thomas, when pistols were resorted to. Each party fired four times, and Thomas was wounded in the thigh. A colored girl was also seriously wounded, and a man named Thomas Ferguson was badly cut with a bowie knife during the affray.

DETAILS BY THE NIAGARA.

The heads of the news by this arrival having been already communicated by telegraph from Halifax and Boston, there remains little worth giving except a few official documents, and the details of the sanguinary battle at Karuk Dar, near Kars. The correspondence of all the English journals from the neighborhood of Varna is filled with melancholy accounts of the ravages of the Cholera. The London Times remarks that—

"The most important point with reference to this painful subject is the effect it may have on the expedition to the Crimea which ought long ere this to have sailed, and it is stated that Marshal St. Arnaud had summoned a council of war at Varna, to determine whether, in the present sanitary condition of the troops, the embarkation of the army should or should not be adjourned. It is, of course impossible that anything we can say at this distance should exercise any influence upon the deliberations of that council, nor can we be in possession of all the facts on which the decision of the generals must be founded. But we venture to assert that nothing short of a physical impossibility of carrying out the expedition would justify the officers in command in postponing, which means abandoning for the present year, the duty they have been ordered to perform.

Whatever may be the losses caused by disease, and although they are infinitely too great, yet they do not exceed one-tenth of the strength of the allied forces, and they leave a most powerful armament still untouched. The cholera is said to be rapidly subsiding; the extreme heats of summer are past; and the prospect of immediate action would at once revive the whole spirit of the forces. This crisis appears to be one of those emergencies, not unfrequent in war, in which a man of genius, boldness, and dauntless resolution, breathes his own spirit into an army, and triumphs the more because he triumphs over serious obstacles. We cannot doubt that every man of note in either camp would rather die than return aside from an enterprise like that in which they are about to engage, and we most earnestly desire, for the honor of the country, for the health of the army, and to avoid incalculable difficulties hereafter, that we may learn by the next advices that the expedition has sailed.

It is evidently doubtful, however, whether the intended operations in the Crimea can be attempted this season.

ASIA.—The accounts of the great battle fought on the 5th of August, between the Turks and the Russians, near Kars, are extremely contradictory. There has evidently been some gross falsification on one side, and perhaps on both. The clearest account we can find of the battle is the following letter to the London Morning Herald:

ERZEROUM, August 6.—Zarif Mustapha Pacha was anxious for an opportunity to draw down vengeance upon the Russians for the last surprise which they gave to the Turkish encampment on the Turko-Persian frontiers, and to efface by a bloody battle the shame with which his colleague Selim Pacha, was then covered by his flight, which left the Russians masters of Bayazid and its environs.

The Turks quitted Kars on the 4th of August, leaving in all five battalions and 24 pieces of cannon as a reserve, and followed by all the rest of their forces, passed through Vely Kuey, and did not stop till they came up with the advanced posts of the Russians, encamped at Kurukdere. They divided their army, amounting to about 26,000 infantry, 4,500 irregular cavalry, and 1000 artillery, with 52 field pieces, into two bodies. The first was commanded by Vely Pacha, the second in command being General Guyon, chief of the staff; and the other by Zariff Mustapha Pacha, commander in chief and generalissimo, and Kerim Pacha.

Hassan Pacha, at the head of the regular troops of Arbistan, had his corps in reserve in the rear of the enemy, ready to support those battalions whose losses might occasion them to fall back. Ismail Pacha commanded the advanced guard.

During the night of the 4th, the Russians, on the first movement of the Turks, came out of their entrenchments, and took a position on the plain about a league distant from the Turks, in the same place where their advanced posts had been the previous night. Gen. Prince Bebutoff, seconded by General Prince Dolgoroukki Baratinski, was at their head. Next morning, towards 5 o'clock, the two armies were in presence of each other; the first signal was made by the Turks, and the action began. The battle soon became general, and it was dreadful to behold, and terrible to hear; more than 180 field pieces thundering forth, scattering showers of balls, and carrying death into the ranks upon both sides. The surge of the battle continued without interruption; and the Turks, commanded by Hassan Pacha, attacked with impetuosity the left wing of the enemy, which evinced symptoms of disorder, and if it had not been for the succor rendered to it by a reinforcement its defeat would have been complete.

Toward 11 o'clock the artillery suddenly ceased, the great number of the guns having been dismounted. The Turkish soldiers paid no attention to the commands of their officers, but fixing their bayonets they threw themselves into thickest ranks of the enemy. A frightful carnage followed, for both sides fought with an obstinacy and courage of the most desperate nature. A barrier of dead bodies soon separated them, and weakened and terrified on both sides by their losses, and the cries of the wounded, the two armies began to slacken in their efforts, and soon after retreated from each other. The battle lasted for six hours.

The retreat of the Turks followed that of the Russians—one battalion after another, in great order, and ready and able if it were required to recommence the combat—leaving 3,000 dead on the field of battle. In the afternoon, all the Turkish troops, proceeded by ambulances coveying the wounded, went to Kars, and the wounded were sent on afterwards to Erzerum.

The Russians, in spite of their superior numbers composed of 24 battalions of infantry, 6 regiments of regular and 2 of irregular cavalry, 60 pieces of cannon, with 2000 infantry, suffered heavier loss than the Turks, their killed amounting to between 2000 and 4000, besides having 2500 wounded. Among the killed was a general whose name has not transpired, and some superior officers.

The Turks had to regret the loss of the brave Hassan Pacha, who commanded the reserve, and of Vely Pacha, who commanded the first division. Mustapha Pacha received a mortal wound, as did Cochlinsky, who was shot through the neck.

The Russians in the evening sent a detachment of cavalry to bring away six pieces of cannon, which for want of horses they had left on the field, and profiting by the solitude around them they carried off nine pieces left by the negligence of the Turks, and which had been dismounted in the action. The Turks had not had time to prevent them, and the Cossacks dragged them off to Kurukdere, leaving a part of their forces in the position of which two regiments of cavalry and some companies of infantry had taken possession in the morning, under the orders of Ismail Pacha.

In this engagement the Bashi-Bazouks acted with great bravery, and of their whole numbers only 500 or 600 took to flight. On both sides there were none deserters.

"It is impossible to say on which side the victory was declared. The two armies fought bravely; that of the Russians, however, was superior in numbers, and the Turkish calalry could render no aid to the rest of the army. While we must attribute a great part of the loss of the Turkish soldiery to the Cossacks, Circassians and Dragoons, who were ready to take advantage of their infantry to attack them, though defending themselves with the bayonet, we must admit that the Turkish soldiers fought the best, and that they made up for any deficiency in their numbers by the greater quickness and expertitude of their manœuvres.

The two parties agreed to an armistice of two days, in order to give time to bury their dead.—Thus, although the Turks and Cossacks again met on the field, it was with a very difficult mission, and they parted each other very tranquilly and like old friends.

The presence of mind and the valor of Zariff Mustapha Pasha; who was always present with the troops in the heat of battle, contributed much to rally the soldiers, whom the carnage had intimidated; and many who had taken to flight, animated by his voice, returned to die gloriously with their hands, on the bloody-field.

An extraordinary courier, who arrived to-day, announces that several Russian generals had fallen in the battle, and among the troops the number of dead is much more considerable than was reported.

A Russian general deserted and passed over to the Turks during the retreat.

HARTFORD, September 14.—At the Board of Missions, this morning, reports were received from the various committees to whom had been referred the subjects of the state of the different missions.

They elicited many remarks from distinguished gentlemen present. That, in reference to the Choctaw Mission called out a very lengthy debate upon the subject of slavery, the Choctaws have forbidden the education of slaves, and also forbidden abolitionists to remain in the nation in any of the missions.

HARTFORD, Sept. 15.—In the evening the subject of the Choctaw mission again came up, and another exciting discussing was had, which continued until between eleven and twelve o'clock, when the board adopted the report and resolutions of the committee on that subject, endorsing the principles of Mr. Treat's letter of 1848, and refusing to continue the connection with the Choctaw schools under the present law, which forbids the instructing of slaves or slave children, and excludes abolitionists and those spreading fanatical sentiments from the Choctaw nation.

The Board again met at an early hour this morning, and a couple of hours was spent in listening to spontaneous addresses from different individuals. Most of the speakers seemed to rejoice that the Choctaw question had been met and decided. At ten o'clock the Board adjourned *sine die*.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Please publish the following extract from a Circular of the *Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford Conn:*

GEO. E. ARNORD, Agt., 74, 4th st.

"The condition of this office, notwithstanding the considerable losses of the past two months, is sound, the capital is whole, with a respectable surplus; the Company do not owe a dollar to any Bank or other Institution; with a large balance in cash at our credit in Bank, and every loss now outstanding will be promptly paid at maturity or before, our investments in bonds, stocks and mortgages exceed *Four Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars*, besides large balances due and in the course of transmission from Agents." se17

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 (go by commendation) 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 mucus 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, and many other painful symptoms which often 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 fell 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 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 FLOYD, 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 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 from it, 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 after 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 alarming complaint. Her appetite 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. [Papers advertising Petroleum copy.] oc26

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

MR. S. M. KIER—Dear Sir—Myself and wife 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. I am the Congregational Minister in this place, and several of my people are affected with indigestion and an inaction of the liver, the same of myself and wife, before taking your PETROLEUM, OR ROCK OIL. We took several bottles—two or three each—about 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.

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

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

Policies of Insurance issued at all times on the most favorable terms, against
LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
OR THE
PERILS OF NAVIGATION.

GEORGE R. ARNOLD, Agent,
mh16-'53 ly20a For Pittsburghand Allegheny Co.

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or ORCHAL.—If it is incurious to hear 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 varieties of curative properties than in any other single vegetable production. We wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life-like likeness, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment, where specimens of most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotypes as now practiced by the celebrated Rosch, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. Slatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the art, a style of Daguerreotype equal to any in the country, which has never been surpassed. Rooms open and operating in all weathers, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock, P. M. ap19-1m

NORRIS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

Schuylkill Sixth street, above the Railroad, Philadelphia

ENGAGED for many years exclusively in the manufacture of LOCOMOTIVES, have recently added a considerable number of machines and tools, which will enable the establishment to furnish, with despatch, any number of locomotives, on liberal credit. RICHARD NORRIS & SON.

Syringes—A large assortment of Self-Injecting and other Syringes, for sale at KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street. au14

HENRY H. COLLINS,
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH,
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McCORD & CO.'S HAT STORE,
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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.

Empty Packing Boxes.—A large lot of second hand Packing Boxes for sale cheap at KEYSER'S, 140 Wood st. se17

Tape Worm cured by Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1852.

☞ A certain lady in this city testifies that after using Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, she passed a tape worm ten inches long; and has no hesitation in recommending it to every person afflicted with worms. We think it far excels every other remedy now in use. The name of the lady, and further particulars, can be learned by calling on Mrs. Hardie, Manhattan place, or R. L. Theall, Drug clerk, corner of Bulgar and Monroe sts.

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

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The Germans have produced some very excellent remedies for various diseases, which may be justly called "Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated Bitters;" for sale by C. M. Jackson—and used with remarkable success in Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and a general derangement of the stomach. The *Sunday Dispatch* says of the Bitters:

"We feel convinced, that in the use of the German Bitters the patient does not become debilitated, but constant by gains strength and vigor to the frame, not worthy of consideration. The Bitters are pleasant in taste and in smell, and can be administered under any circumstances, to the most delicate constitution. We recommend the use of all persons with the most perfect safety. It would be well for those who are much affected in the nervous system, to commence with one tea-spoonful or less, and gradually increase. We speak from experience, and are, of course, a proper judge. The press, far and wide, have united in recommending the German Bitters, and to the afflicted we most cordially advise their use."

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SHORT HORNS & DEVONS, the two best breeds in the world are purchased, to order and forwarded to any part of America, by Mr. COWAN, Land Agent of Lawstock Manor, near Barnstable, Devonshire, whose residence it will be observed is in the centre of the Devon breeding district and within a few hours by railroad of the home of the Short Horns. Mr. C. was regularly bred to agriculture, and had 30 years experience in the selection and transmission of stock for parties resident in various parts of Ireland—has been awarded 17 premiums by Agricultural Societies for cattle and sheep bred by himself—has been selected as a Judge at Cattle Exhibitions on 13 different occasions, and gentlemen in America confiding their orders to him may expect to have them well attended.

Terms 5% per cent. on the purchase, with travelling expenses paid, and all payments made before the Cattle are shipped. References in America to Mr. Charles M'Donald, 47 S. Pacas st., Baltimore, or Mr. John McDonald, Covington, Ky. [Dail. American.] se15-4td

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PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT.—The subscriber is desirous of having an Agent in each County and Town in the Union. A capital of from 4 to $10 only will be required, and will be found ample for the business, which will pay $5 per day—indeed some of the Agents employed are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing, (postage paid,) WM. A. RISNELEY,
Box 901, Philadelphia Pottsville.

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NOTICE—Strayed or stolen from the residence of the subscriber, near Lowellville, Mahoning Ohio, on Saturday, Sept. 9th, 1854, one Black Mare, she be long a pony, about 13 hands high, and had on her two marks by which she may be known. She had an enlargement on the off side close by the flank and the hair had been taken off the lash of the near eye. She is about 12 years of age, any person finding said mare or giving information where she can be obtained, either to the subscriber or Calvin McCombs, in Lowellville will be liberally rewarded. JOHN SCOTT,
se17-w-3t* Lowellville, Mahoning Co., Ohio.

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CLASSICAL and Mathematical Department. Hours and Terms per session of 20 weeks, payable by the half session in advance:

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