PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. E. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 26, 1855.

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 to 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. sep24dtw

TO.-To Advertisers.—Neither the Editorial Room or 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.

Reading Matter on each page of this paper.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.—At the time of the Louisiana election the telegraph informed us that there had been serious rioting at the polls in New Orleans, and one or two lives lost. We have been waiting ever since to get full details by the mails; but, as usual after an election, the New Orleans papers immediately succeeding the late political struggle have failed to reach us until now, while those of a week or two following have been several days to hand. [In like manner our Albany exchanges, with full returns of the New York election, failed us altogether for a week or two after they were due.]

We have carefully read through the details of the New Orleans papers; and while we are able to make out that there were riots in two districts, after the polls had closed and when the vote had nearly been counted off, in which the ballot boxes of both districts were destroyed, we are left totally in the dark as to who did it, and why. The perpetrators, it is said, are totally unknown and no clue can be obtained by which to trace them. Two facts, however, are well ascertained; first, that both the districts in which the ballot boxes were destroyed gave large democratic majorities; and second, that the riots did not take place until after it was known that the Know Nothing candidate for Sheriff would be defeated unless the vote of these two districts were excluded from the count.—Without counting the vote thus destroyed he has a small majority.

A plea is set up that there was a large number of fraudulent votes in these districts, and this is deemed by those who use it, a sufficient justification of the violence resorted to. Altogether, it seems to have been a repetition of the Cincinnati affair, and to have proceeded from similar motives.

It is due to the K. N. papers of New Orleans to say that they manfully condemn the outrage, and speak of it in fitting but general terms of denunciation. They are careful, however, while exposing the guilt, to avoid any reference to the shoulders on which it rests.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL.—We learn from a member elect of the approaching Congress that circulars have been sent out from Washington City to the free soil members of the House, urging them to unite upon HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky, for Speaker, as a reliable anti-Nebraska man. The impudence of this scheme is only equaled by the faith it indicates in human credulity.

There was time in Humphrey Marshall's life when he claimed to be, and perhaps was, a Kentucky Emancipationist; but he has got over all that, and there is not now within the borders of the Bloody Ground a more rampant pro-slavery man than he. In the late canvass he took the most ultra ground, vindicated the Nebraska bill and heaped the most odious of epithets and abuse upon those who think it a duty to resist the extension of Slavery. Indeed, he seemed to us much better fitted for the latitude of South Carolina than Kentucky.

That such a man should now be brought forward for northern votes, under such a pretence as we have named, would doubtless excite surprise if there had not been so many precedents for it. We venture to suggest, however, that the trick has grown too stale to bear repeating.

Mr. Marshall is not, otherwise, a fit man for Speaker. He is a haughty, overbearing, supercilious man, impulsive and impetuous, and therefore unqualified to fill a place calling for the constant exercise of cool judgment, nice discrimination and gentlemanly bearing. He will be a nuisance, as it is, upon the floor of the House; but he would be intolerable in the Speaker's chair. There is no proper place for him and such as he is, but Coventry.

DICTATION TO THE PRESS.—A Boston paper recently criticised Professor Longfellow's new poem pretty severely, whereupon the Boston publishers of the poem became indignant, and it is announced that they immediately withdrew their advertisements from the columns of the offending journal. Upon this fact a Philadelphia journal before us comments as follows:

"*In this* latitude we are happy to believe that no threats of withdrawing advertisements or subscriptions can influence in the slightest degree the responsible portion of the press. If a man tries to intimidate a journal in this way, he is very apt to receive such an exposure as will make him feel that he has committed a very great blunder."

If the winter season of the year were not now upon us, the coolness of this, coming from that quarter, would be quite refreshing.

KANSAS.—A pro-slavery Convention has just been held at Leavenworth, Kansas, over which Gov. Shannon presided, the object of which is to provide for enforcing the odious laws of the spurious Kansas legislature. In the Topeka (Free State) Convention, a Mr. Schuyler stated that Governor Shannon, in a conversation with him, had not only expressed his firm determination to carry out the laws of the Barons of the Shawnee Mission, but given him to understand that he had authority, from President Pierce to call out the military force to assist him in their execution. We may therefore look for a conflict, at an early day, between the settlers and the government. If it comes, God be with the right.

THE *Clearfield* (Pa.) *Journal* says it has "received a line from Ex-Gov. Seward, of New York, accompanied with an old Campaign life of Gen. Scott, requesting it to hoist the Old Hero's name for the Presidency," and it adds an inquiry as to what it means? We are slightly of the opinion that somebody has been hoaxing the *Journal*.

THE "BOLTERS" NATIONAL CONVENTION.—This gathering at Cincinnati was such an utter fizzle that it is hardly worth while to chronicle its doings; but inasmuch as its history may be of some service hereafter, we append further details, from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, being the proceedings of the second day, (Thursday):

The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning, and was called to order by the Chairman.

Following are the names of the Delegates in attendance:

Ohio—Joseph Barrett, Thomas H. Ford, Calvin C. Wick, Thomas Spooner, Clark Beeman, O. F. Moore, James A. Briggs, James V. Guthrie, Hiram Griswold, L. G. Van Slyke, E. A. Spenser, A. McKay, J. H. Baker, C. S. Fishbeak, Henry A. Ebbert, Thos. C. Ware, D. Hetzn, B. S. Kyle, Edwin Parrott—total 19.

Indiana—J. O. Moody, Elias Thomasson, Wm. Sheet, Jas. Hock, Jno. M. Dawson. A. P. Cobb, M. S. Robinson—total 7.

Illinois—N. C. Gwer, W. W. Danenhower, J. M. Allen—total 3.

Rhode Island—J. C. Knight.

Massachusetts—S. M. Allen, S. M. Keith, E. R. Sawin, S. C. Mais, E. C. Baker—total 5.

Pennsylvania—Gov. W. F. Johnston, J. C. Gossler, Stephen Farren, C. A. Washburne, John Williamson, Robt. M. Riddle, J. H. Sewell, T. P. Powers, W. W. Wise, Richard Coulter, D. E. Small, F. S. Stambach—total 12.

Michigan—Chauncy Knapp, Wm. R. Wool, W. A. McNaughton—total 3.

Vermont—E. Mattocks—1.

Wisconsin—John Lockwood—1.

In all fifty-two delegates present, representing 104 electoral votes.

Messrs. Allen, of Mass., Gen. Williamson, of Pennsylvania, and Hiram Griswold, of Ohio, on motion of Mr. Danenhower, Illinois, were unanimously appointed a committee to wait upon Maj. Bartlett, of Covington, Ky., President of National Council, and invite him to a seat in the Convention.

President Bartlett entered the hall, escorted by the Special Committee, and being introduced was heartily applauded. Congratulations were exchanged.

Mr. Danenhower moved that upon all questions, when a call for States is made, that the delegates present be entitled to cast the full vote of their respective States.

A warm discussion ensued, when Mr. Moore, of Ohio, offered the following as a substitute, viz: "That upon all important questions, the delegates present from each state be permitted to cast the entire vote to which their States respectively are entitled. And if it shall happen, in casting said votes, the delegates present shall differ, they shall apportion their votes according to the sentiments of delegates present." Which was adopted.

The Committee on resolutions, consisting of one from each State, have made reports to the Convention, which were under discussion during the day. Two reports have been submitted, one signed by all the Committee but one, and the other signed by Thos. Spooner alone.

The undersigned, minority of the Committee dissenting from some of the propositions reported by the majority, submits the following as his views of what is demanded by the Order as a

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

Assembled in convention as members of the American organization, dissenting from the platform of principles and measures, set forth by the majority of the American National Convention, which was convened at Philadelphia on the 5th day of June, 1855; and, considering that a frank and distinct promulgation of our own principles and measures, is due alike to ourselves, to the organization we represent, and to our fellow-citizens at large—we therefore declare:

1. That we reorgnize and will forever uphold the American Union in its integrity.

2. That we insist that the government of the Union shall be sustained in the exercise of the powers which the Constitution confers, and that those powers shall be exercised for the objects which the Constitution indicates, for the establishment of justice, for the insurance of domestic tranquility, for the common defence, for the promotion of the general welfare, and for the security of the blessings of liberty.

3. That the rights of the States, and the rights of persons must be maintained against all unconstitutional aggressions, from whatever quarter such aggressions may proceed.

4. That the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of the Government should be guided in their action solely by reference to the welfare of the People, and should never be permitted to exceed their Constitutional powers.

5. That improvements of Rivers and Harbors of national importance are constitutional objects of national legislation; and since the powers of the Government as to collecting duties on imports, those duties should be levied with wise discrimination, so as to promote the interests of American Industry, and impose the lightest possible burden upon Labor.

6. That our foreign policy should be one of generous sympathy with the oppressed everywhere, but especially with oppressed nations, and all our negotiations should be conducted in the spirit of justice and frankness, and with entire publicity.

7. That in the administration of every department of the Government, the honor of the American name, the security of American institutions, the prosperity of the American people, should be cardinal and paramount objects.

8. That proscription on account of birth or creed, is unwarranted by American principles. Exiles and emigrants from other lands, should be made welcomes to the participation and benefits of American institutions, and to the privilege of citizenship, with such restrictions as are necessary to make sure that those who avail themselves of this liberality, understand and will defend these institutions against all aggressions, whether of foreign powers, or ecclesiastical bodies, and to prevent the deportation of criminals and paupers from other Governments to our land; to which end the laws regulating Naturalisation and Immigration, should be properly amended.

9. That to resist all attempts of ecclesiastical power or factious combination, whether native or alien, to subvert or impair American Institutions, is the sacred duty alike of the Native and Naturalized citizen, which must always, and under all circumstances, be faithfully performed.

10. That we re-affirm the principles declared by the unanimous vote of the Fathers of the Republic in the Congress of 1787, "That slavery, or involuntary servitude, is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty," and are therefore bound to insist that slavery be excluded from National Territory, and that the just influence of the National Government be exerted on the side of freedom.

11. That the General Government should ever refrain from the exercise of powers not granted by the Constitution, and therefore should carefully abstain from all interference with slavery within the limits of any State in which it is allowed or sanctioned.

12. That adhering to these principles, and pursuing this line of policy, the American Organization will henceforth act without secrecy as to its principles and objects, and regarding the question of slavery extension as a national one, and as being at present of paramount importance, will cheerfully and cordially co-operate with all their fellow citizens who are ready to unite with them in defence of Constitutional freedom against Unconstitutional aggression.

13. That we advise the Order to continue and perfect its organization, to openly promulgate and defend its principles, keeping in mind that human freedom is the corner-stone upon which American Institutions are based—that this principle must become a fixed fact by the legislation of our National Congress.

THOS. SPOONER.

From the Cincinnati Commercial of Saturday.

AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

This body closed its proceedings Thursday night about midnight. The majority report, after a long and animated discussion, was adopted. The following is the report as adopted:

The Select Committee, to which was referred various resolutions and propositions, mainly on the subject of the difference existing between the North and the South on the subject of Slavery, has had the same under consideration, and has approved the following resolutions, and recommend their adoption at the proposed session of the National Council, to be held at Philadelphia on the 29th of February next, in lieu of the 12th Section of her platform:

That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the nation, and that it should be restored, and if efforts to that end should fail, Congress should refuse to admit into the Union any State tolerating slavery, which shall be formed out of any portion of the territory from which that institution was excluded by that Compromise.

That this Convention protest against coalescing with any party which demands the postponement or abandonment of the American principles, or the disorganization of the American party.

That this Convention recommend to the delegates to the National Council from the States here represented, to request the President of the National Council to call a meeting of the same to be held at Philadelphia, on the ninth day of February next.

The proposition of Mr. Spooner that slavery should be prohibited in all the National territories whether North or South of the Missouri Compromise lines, failed by a majority of seven against it. The proposition to liberalize the policy of the Order in regard to foreigners, and to abandon all secrecy, also failed, and it declared against fusion in the future. The only change they require in the Philadelphia Platform is, that the 12th section, which acquiesces in the Nebraska measures, shall be changed so as to either prohibit slavery north of the line of 36 deg. 30 min. by act of Congress, or refuse the admission of slave States north of that line. They do not say whether if the South fails to make this change, they will bolt and refuse to unite with them in the Presidential election. It is understood however, that the most of the speakers in the discussion, took the ground that they would not unite with the South unless this was conceded to them. Whether they have sufficient backbone to stand up for this and insist upon it, or bolt, remains to be seen. Although very nearly a majority of the Convention were in favor of taking much stronger ground on the slavery question, when they came to vote on the adoption of the report as a whole, there were only eleven who voted against it, eight from Ohio and three from Michigan. Among those from Ohio who opposed the report throughout, and voted against it on its final adoption, were Thomas Spooner, President of the Order in Ohio; Lieut-Governor Ford, President of the Convention; Hiram Griswold; Judge McKay; and Joseph H. Baker, Secretary of State. We learn that Mr. Ford made a very able speech against it, taking the same strong ground that he did on the stump. We learn that Mr. Spooner will shortly call a State Council of the Order in Ohio, and it will be submitted to them whether they are satisfied with this action of the Convention, or whether they will take stronger anti-slavery ground, and require a more liberal platform in regard to foreigners.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

Death Warrant of the Murderer of Dr. Hadel.

CUMBERLAND, Nov. 21.

EDITORS OF AMERICAN:—The death warrant of Frederick Muller, convicted of the double murder of Dr. J. F. C. Hadel and Henry Graeff, was received here yesterday and read to the prisoner to-day in the presence of the Rev Mr. Meyer, his spiritual adviser. He says he is ready to die. He made some important admissions to-day in regard to several swindling opperations in Pittsburgh and Somerset county, Pa. He seems more penitent now than on any former occasion since his arrest, and the presumption is by those who visit him in his cell that he will make a full confession as the day of his execution draws near, which is set down for Friday, the 4th day of next January. M. T.

NEW YORK GRAIN MARKET.—It is estimated by the Journal of Commerce that there are sold, in the markets of New York during the year, 40,000 woodcocks, 66,000, partridges; 10,000 rabbits; 20,000 canvas back ducks, 5,000 brant, 2,000 mallard, and 30,000 black ducks, 5,000 wild geese, 10,000 dozen plover and snipe, and 25,000 dozen wild pigeons. Large quantities of game, however, are shipped to Europe from New York by the steamers. Canvas back ducks command high prices in England.

Dr. Hunter on Consumption.

LETTER NO. IV.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN.—Having in my preceding letters, considered the several affections of the throat and air-passages, comprising "Catarrh," "Sore Throat," "Enlarged Tonsils and Uvula," "Laryngitis," and "Bronchitis." I come now to speak of Consumption—a subject before which, in importance to science and humanity, most others sink into insignificance.

Think, for a moment, and you will realise the truth of this observation. Of the busy crowd hurrying along the great thoroughfare—or the quiet congregation assembled for devotion—one-fourth are under the hand of this destroyer, destined, if not rescued, to fill a consumptive's grave. With this astounding fact, daily and weekly before our eyes, I need add nothing to enforce the importance of whatever promises to diminish this frightful mortality. Notwithstanding the momentous events now transpiring in Europe, this subject is exciting the most intense interest in the court circles of London, Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. Hospitals for the special treatment of Consumption are being erected, and royally endowed, and every where we witness a growing confidence in the curability of this disease.

It is my purpose, in this letter, merely to introduce the subject by a few observations on the opinions hitherto generally held, regarding it, in contrast with those I am now discussing. The great evil which has existed, and still exists, in the profession, is, that there are no fixed principles regarding either the nature or treatment of Consumption. Physicians of equal reputation and experience, recommend at one and the same period of the disease, medicines of the most opposite qualities; and each persists in a daily routine, the injudiciousness of which is *condemned by a thousand deaths, and unsupported by a single cure!*

It may safely be said, that the most learned and experienced in the old routine, have accomplished no more than *temporary palliation*, while the ignorant and inexperienced have oftenhastened the fatal termination by their injudicious administrations. So pregnant is the very name Consumption with all that is terrible to the invalid, that few physicians, impressed with the idea of its incurability have the moral courage to inform the patient of its danger until longer concealment is impossible.

It is no unusual thing to hear designated as a "*mere cold,*" or "*a slight bronchitis,*" symptoms which indicate the inception of a fatal disease of the lungs. And the very remedies employed, under a hundred different names, for the cure of cough, and so forth, if they have any effect at all, only mask the danger, by giving temporary relief, while the disease itself is becoming more deeply seated and more certainly fatal in its issue. Thus the poor invalid is deceived to the verge of the grave; when, becoming alarmed, and importunate for relief, he is advised to "*visit the country,*" to "*take a sea voyage,*" or to "*go to a warm climate for a season,*"—and thus his fears are once more allayed. The expectorates blood, "*it only comes from the throat.*" If it be winter, "*you will be better in the coming spring.*" Such are the comforts of the "kind-hearted" physician. But, too often, the "*country*" referred to is that which lies beyond the grave; and the "*spring,*" the season that cometh not until "life's fitful fever is over."

That Consumption is incurable by the administration of medicines in the usual manner, has become clearly demonstrated as any fact can be. Else, why this dreadful mortality? Why the universal belief that it is beyond the reach of medicines? It is the commonest thing in the world to hear aged wisdom pride itself on holding the good old fashioned opinion that "*Consumption can't be cured.*" If the physician does not believe in his power to cure Consumption, surely it is worse than folly in the patient to hope for cure from his prescription. To do so, is to shut his eyes to all past experience, and blindly pass on to an inevitable doom. Even the simple affections of the nose, throat, and bronchial tubes, have hitherto baffled all remedies employed by the stomach, and if these are not curable by such means, how can you look for cure from disease deeply seated, and which has followed this very failure?

It will be my aim, in the the letters which are to follow, to prove the curability of consumption by *facts and arguments*. The public require solid and thorough information, facts, and not bombastic pretence. It is easy to put forth pretensions,—to assert dogmas,—to denounce theories,—and to assume principles,—but to set up a theory, and to maintain it, by argument and facts—to appeal to the common sense of man by practical actions—to assume high and honorable ground, which challenges opposition, but admits of no cavil.

In my discussion of these subjects, I wish to place the invalid, as it were, before me, and to talk to him in the simple language of ordinary conversation. Every intelligent person, in the least degree interested—and who is not?—in the subject of these letters, should be conversant with the office of the lungs, the cause of disease, and the best means of prevention and cure;—not for the purpose of *self-quackery*, which is always dangerous, but to enable him to avoid the imposition of empirics, which is still more dangerous. My efforts have been directed to this end. I have devoted the experience of years, to erect the facts on which Inhalation is based, into a system of practice, applicable to every form of the melancholy and complicated maladies which have their seat in the organs of respiration. And I have now the high satisfaction of seeing my labors rewarded by the success which has already given publicity to my practice, and to the public estimation, which is spreading its fame not only throughout the United States, but to the world.

Inhalation gives us access to the air passages and cells of the lungs, for the application of medicines. But it will at once be seen, that the mere act of inhaling is in itself no remedy.—The remedy lies in the medicines which the physician prescribes; while the *kind* of medicine—the *strength* and *form* of administration—must be regulated by his experience and professional knowledge. My prescriptions vary according to the peculiar phase of the disease. I do not confine myself to any one form of inhalations, nor to any temperature of *heat or cold* in its administration. I use whatever is best adapted to the peculiarity of each case as best calculated to effect the desired end. The *Materia Medica* is as much in requisition in the treatment of Consumption by Inhalation, as practised by me, as it is in the treatment of Dyspepsia by medicines administered in the usual manner. I am desirous of conveying to the public a correct idea of the Inhalation of enabling them to understand that it is a method of treatment by which the physician is able to reach the lungs by medicines directly, and thus render that organ as accessible to his skill and experience as any other organ of the body.

With reference to the manner of inhaling many substances are very volatile at the ordinary temperature of the air, others, and by far the greater number, can only be rendered so by the application of the substances volatile at the ordinary temperature of the air—such as ether, turpentine, ammonia, &c.—are irritants to the lungs, and possess no curative virtues; others, as other and chloroform, are positively dangerous. Tinctures of every kind are objectionable. They are mineral solutions of vegetable substances, and can only be inhaled as a fall. All gaseous solutions are evaporated by heat into the air, and are breathed at the temperature of the *.

Our best remedies are vegetable substances inhaled from water of such temperature as to produce a vapor of *the warmth of the breath*, which, of all others, is the most natural and grateful to the lungs. I shall no longer dwell on this subject, as I shall have occasion to revert to it more at length, when I come to consider the treatment of Consumption.

My next letter will be on the symptoms of Consumption.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,

Physician for Diseases of the Lungs.

828 Broadway, New York, February 12, 1855.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Liver Complaint—This dangerous and often fatal disease had its ballled the skill of the most eminent physicians, who, in many instances, were ignorant of its identity, and presented to the Liver Pills several cases of this complicated malady, which world in the form of *Epsom Salts* have gained celebrity for its certainty that attained such wide and universal celebrity. The remedy was the result of many years study, in which the symptoms were narrowly observed, and are the result of the Great *Liver*—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs—the *Symptoms of a* left, under the edge of the ribs—the and sometimes in the shoulder blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder—often mistaken for rheumatism in the arm and breast—sometimes alternate with dull pain in the back part of the head; loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having neglected something sometimes confused or burning, and prickly sensation of the skin; low spirits, with disinclination to exercise; skin low and sallow. Should it would be beneficial. In fact, patient oftentimes nearly insane? If so, you will find relief in Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.

Many, if not all of these symptoms of disorder may exist, or all of these symptoms . If so, you will find a remedy in Dr. M'Lane's Pills.

Be sure and be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are no other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, are Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and Canada.

For sale by the sole proprietors.

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Helmbold's Fluid Extracts have more than received the praise of patients, they have met the approbation of the medical faculty wherever they have been introduced; a trial will satisfy the most skeptical of their curative powers. See advertisement. Helmbold's Genuine Preparation sold by nov15-lyr

The only standard remedies now offered to the afflicted are Helmbold's Fluid Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla; they are void of mercury, narcotics, or other injurious drug, but are purely vegetable in their compound form.—Beware of counterfeits and

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

Mr. Kennedy, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of *Humor, from the worst Scrofula to a common Pimple.*

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples of the face.

Two to three bottles will purify the system of bilas.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ear and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of rheumatism.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of ringworm.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst cases of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing in the pastures, and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system; yet it is now a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has to start There are no ifs nor ands, hums or ha's about it suiting some cases and not yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I know its effects in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts. I gave it to children a year old; to old people of sixty. I have seen poor, puny, wormy coking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

To those who are subject to a sick headache, one bottle will always cure it. It gives great relief to catarrh and dizziness. Some who have been costive for years, have been and been regulated by it. Where the body is sound, it work quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed—they always disappear in from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from it. On the contrary, when that feeling is one you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some one the most extravagant encomiums of it that man ever listened to. No change of diet is ever necessary—eat the best you can get. I have likewise an herb, which, when simmered in sweet oil, dissolves Scrofulous swelling of the neck and under the ears. Price 50 cents. Price of the Medical Discovery $1 per bottle.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table-spoonful per day. Children over eight years, dessert spoonful. Children from five to eight years, teaspoonful. As no direction can be made applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels three times a day.

MR. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in his case of scrofula or humors.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood treet, corner of Virgin alley. feb14-dw

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Highly esteemed by the Medical Faculty throughout the United States, for its purity, sweetness and uniformity. Immediate and superior effects.

A majority of the resident physicians or Philadelphia give this Oil the sanction of their high approval, and as a test of their confidence recommend it to be taken by patients, and prescribe it in their practice.

As a remedy for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, General Debility, and all Scrofulous Affections, it stands unrivalled, effecting a cure or alleviating suffering when other preparations have failed.

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