PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. S. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 1, 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. sep1:d&w

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

☞ To Advertisers.—Neither the Editorial Room or Printing Establishment of the Daily Gazette, are opened on Sabbath, As Persons who date their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before as close, on Saturday.

Standing Matter on each page of this paper.

Democratic Candidates for the Presidency.—In an article in the Washington *Union*, referring to the qualifications of candidates for the Presidency, the names of R. M. T. Hunter and Henry A. Wise of Virginia, James Buchanan and Geo. M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, General Cass and President Pierce, are mentioned. Neither Gov. Marcy or Senator Dickinson, of New York, Senator Douglas, of Illinois, nor Secretary Davis, is alluded to.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* says that Henry A. Wise has written a letter withdrawn himself from the arena, and expressing himself in favor of Buchanan. If Buchanan, as now seems probable, carries the democratic convention of this State by an overwhelming majority, he will become, by the outside aid he is known to possess, the most prominent candidate for the Presidential nomination. The one great obstacle in his way is that villainous two-thirds rule, which his friends originally aided in adopting, for the purpose of getting rid of Van Buren; and it is not improbable that an effort will be made in the early part of the National Convention to procure its repeal. Such is clearly the policy of all the leading candidates; it is only the obscure ones that can hope to profit by it.

Fire in Chicago.—We learn from the Chicago *Tribune* of Tuesday, that on last Monday afternoon the cupola of the immense brick warehouse of Mr. Walker, on River street, Chicago, was discovered to be on fire. The fire was caused by the friction of the gearing attached to the elevator in the cupola. So rapidly did the flames spread, that before the firemen arrived on the ground, the entire upper portion of the building was in flames. Owing to the high wind prevailing at the time, little heading could be made against the fierce fire blasts that shot high into the air. Dense volumes of smoke poured out of the windows, blinding the firemen and those endeavoring to clear the building of its contents. The entire building was soon a mass of flames, burning with a heat so fierce that it was almost impossible to get within half a square of it. The upper stories contained a large amount of wool, and the cellar was about half filled with barrels of whiskey. The bins of grain were between these, and only partially filled with oats, so that all portions of the building were on fire at the same time, making a grand and fearful sight. The total loss is about $150,000. The cost of the building alone was more than one third of that amount. About five o'clock, the upper portions of the walls fell outwards, which contributed somewhat to prevent the flames from spreading, and enabled the firemen to save the surrounding buildings.

The Mayoralty.—We publish on our first page this morning a call upon Mayor Volz to become a candidate for re-election, and his affirmative response. The call is signed by over a thousand names, and we notice upon it the names of many of our distinguished and prominent citizens, and leading business men. It presents a respectable and formidable array.

This is, we believe, the first public step taken in the matter, and it begins the contest early.—It is too soon, of course, to judge as to what shape the canvass will assume; but it is apparent that Mr. Volz gets a good start of whatever other competitors he may have. He has had two years' experience in the Mayor's office and although he has (like his predecessors,) failed during that period to please all, the fact of his being able to enrol such a long list of friends, is complimentary to the character of his administration.

Wisconsin.—We learn by advices from Milwaukee up to last Monday night, that there is no longer any doubt of the election of Mr. Bashford, the Republican candidate for Governor. His majority will not probably exceed 800; but this, when we take into consideration the superhuman efforts of his opponents, and the fact that nearly all the Germans voted against him, is a great triumph. The pro-Slavery party can never again carry Wisconsin when the Republican party is its opponent.—Very many of those who voted for Barstow on account of his having vetoed the prohibitory law, will hereafter act with the Republicans.—We regard the vote of Wisconsin as sure for the Republican presidential candidate.

Allegheny Valley Road.—A correspondent in to-day's paper calls attention to and advocates an entirely new route for bringing the Allegheny Valley road into the city. We have not examined the matter sufficiently to pass a decided opinion upon his proposition; but it merits attention and consideration, and should be pondered over by those who have the matter in charge. Considering the stake which the city has in this road it seems undeniable that it should have the privilege of coming into the city at *some* place; and the simple point to be settled is, *where* it shall come in. As a suggestion towards a settlement of that point, the communication we refer to is timely and appropriate.

Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad.—We learn from the Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* that the Commissioners of Fayette County have agreed to subscribe three hundred thousand dollars to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, on condition that an ample real estate security is given by *mortgage*, that the county will be kept clear of the payment of either principal or interest, upon the sum subscribed.—The same paper states further that one hundred thousand of the above amount is to go toward making a road from Connellsville to Uniontown, to be surveyed and commenced without reference to the completion of the road to Cumberland.

We have given various extracts from our exchanges to show the opinions entertained of the late Cincinnati Convention and its platform. The following is from the Dayton (O.) *Gazette*, and, although not complimentary it is expressive:

"A man who reads the resolutions adopted by the Know Nothing Council at Cincinnati might suppose that the members of that body had made up their minds to live the victims of principle and die martyrs to an abstraction. It is so absolutely certain that no such platform can be kept in a perpendicular position during the storms of a Presidential election season; that the effort to climb upon it, awkward enough, gymnastically considered, has, at first blush, an air of heroic self-sacrifice, when looked at in a moral point of view. But as no pretensions are less likely to stand close scrutiny than those of a martyr, so we apprehend that the persons fighting on the Cincinnati platform are not so absolutely bent on throwing themselves away as they appear to be to an indifferent spectator. The thing they are on is ricketty enough, heaven knows, shaky in the timbers and weak in the joints, but not entirely without use. It will do admirably to "save" on. In fact we are inclined to believe that it was built with that design, and that its pretence of standing is a mere sham and pretext. That it will fall, is certain. North and South it will be spouted and repudiated. The States whose delegates in the Convention supported it most unanimously, will visit it with the severest condemnation. It is absurd to suppose it will be as durable as the celebrated Buffalo platform of 1848. That, it is said, was taken down as soon as the election was over. The will be of no use unless it does before the election begins.

While it does stand it can only serve the purpose of an auction block, on which the political speculators who constructed it, having first sold all their stock in trade will finally sell themselves.

Councils.—As the time is approaching when our citizens will have to select candidates for the City Councils, it behooves them to be looking about for the men best suited to that position.—The affairs of the city are in a condition that calls for the utmost wisdom and prudence in their management. Since party lines are measurably forgotten there is a wide latitude afforded for selection; and we trust that tickets will be made up in all the wards of the best men accessible for such purposes, with a sole view to the successful promotion of the city's interests.

The Kansas Contested Seat.—This question will probably come up before the Organization of the House in this form: The Clerk, Mr. Forney, calls the House to order, and proceeds (himself or by another) to administer the oath of office to the members. He will, of course, call the Delegate from Kansas. As he believes Whitfield to be elected, he will call his name.—Of course, a protest from some quarter will follow. This will open the subject. Where the discussion will terminate, no one can just now tell.

For the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

As this city is a large stockholder in this road it is important to the tax payers that it should find some way to get into the business portion of the city; for terminating where it now does at the upper end of the Ninth Ward, it is impossible that it can do business to any advantage to the community or profit to itself.

Perhaps no road entering the city will carry to it so large an amount of supplies of every kind including coal, iron, lumber, fire brick, as well as the productions of the soil as will this one, as soon as it shall be carried to the iron and lumber regions, and when it shall be completed, it will be an important avenue for the great through trade between the East and West. These considerations render the question of the terminus at this city a very important one. To secure a good one would warrant a considerable expenditure.

The first route considered was Duquesne Way, which runs along the margin of the Allegheny river from the Point to the Aqueduct, at present, and is designed ultimately to be carried the entire length of the city on that side. But this avenue is so taken up and often crowded with the business of the river, that it would be very questionable policy to occupy it as the route of a railway. I believe that is given up.

The next streets that offer an avenue are Butler and Pike—the first being nearly a continuation of the second. Butler street would do very well, but Pike is narrow, too narrow to accommodate a heavy business; and to widen it would be very expensive.

Penn street is the next. It is wide enough; but as it is the greatest thoroughfare in the city, to lay rails upon it is a thing not to be thought of.

Liberty street, above the Canal, is now the route of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and is occupied with two tracks, and there is no room for more.

These are all the streets that run parallel with the Allegheny, between that river and the hill, except Etna, which is not continuous.

It is proposed by some to let the Pennsylvania Road and the Allegheny Valley Road occupy Liberty street in common, the latter company paying to the former a just compensation for the use of the rails. This arrangement would be a good one both for the city and the companies, provided those two tracks are adequate to carry the enormous amount of business that would this be thrown upon them.—But should that not be the case, there is another expedient, suggested by some intelligent citizens, that strikes my mind as not only feasible but very desirable. It is, to make a way for a double track from the Outer Depot of the Central Road, along the base of the hill, to the Canal Basin south of Liberty street, where it would enter upon the Central Depot, where that road, and there be united with the tracks lying on Liberty street below the Basin. That done, let the Central Company adopt it as their route into the city, and leave the tracks on Liberty street above the Basin to be occupied by the Allegheny Valley Road. The Central Road would be greatly benefited by the change; for it would be to exchange a crowded street, with numerous crossings, for a route exclusively their own, with no crossings, and on which they may, if they see proper, move with rapidity, or leave their cars standing as long as they please. It is but fair that this new way and a double track road should be prepared at the expense of the Allegheny Valley Company, in consideration of the exclusive possession of the tracks now lying on Liberty street above the Basin.

That done, let the Canal Basin be removed entirely north of Penn street, and fill up the centre and the east west and south wings of the present Basin. Let the Central Road purchase the south wing, the Allegheny Valley Road the east wing, and the Ohio and Pennsylvania Road the west wing for their respective depots, and then we should have a splendid railroad centre just where it ought to be, and one to which the Steubenville Road can be brought through the old tunnel.

I throw out these suggestions for what they are worth, under a deep sense of the lasting importance of the question now occupying the attention of the Councils and of the citizens.

Special Correspondence of the N. American & U. S. Gaz.

Washington, Nov. 28, 1855.—The members of Congress are arriving slowly, probably because, as this is the long session, they do not care to spend more time here than is inevitable.

The speakership is, as yet, involved in the utmost uncertainty. It is quite impossible to form any reliable conjecture as to the result. Campbell, of Ohio, will probably command, at the outset, the largest anti-Administration vote; but as the Southern members and the National men, as they call themselves, will combine against him, his chances of success are very doubtful. If there can be presented one who is sound on the Nebraska question, and who at the same time, is not objectionable because of his ultraism, he may be elected. Mr. Fuller of your State, occupies an advantageous position in this respect; and is looked to here with great favor. The election is likely to be made without a general caucus.

Mr. Cullom, of Tennessee, will I think, be certainly elected Clerk of the House, by a decided majority. He will carry with him nearly twenty southern votes on personal grounds. In reference to him all serious competition is abandoned as hopeless.

It is doubtful whether the President's Message will be distributed in advance of its delivery to Congress. The reason is that the next foreign steamer may bring, at the last moment, news affecting political and pecuniary affairs of such a character as to modify its tenor. On this account it is considered desirable to keep it open, though it is ready in other respects.

No answer involving the specific point of Crampton's recall has been, as yet received, from the British government. The correspondence on that subject has been rather incidental than positive.

It is not true that our government, as has been alleged, has abandoned the stipulations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Secretary Dobbin does not intend to resign. He may, perhaps, go to Florida for the restoration of his health. The President entertains a special regard for him, and is, indeed, averse to any change in the Cabinet.

All the stories respecting a successor to Senator Gwin are mere premature speculations.

The caucus of Americans, called for to-morrow by Messrs. Clarke and Whitney, will prove a failure. It is not regarded with any considerable amount of favor by those interested.

Fall of the Suspension Bridge, Towers.—*A Great Crash.*—The iron towers for the suspension bridge across the Genesee, at the Lower Falls fell to-day with a tremendous crash.—These towers were on the east bank of the river, and were nearly one hundred feet in height. They were made of cast iron columns, set one above another, and bolted together through flanges on the ends of the columns.

The cause of the accident we have not learned, as our informant was on the west side of the river at the time of the accident, and had no communication with those on the other shore. He thinks that no person was injured. The towers fell towards the bank, and the castings lie on the slope a complete ruin.

The loss must be some three or four thousand dollars, and will materially retard the erection of the bridge. We forbear comment until we get more particulars.—*Rochester Union.*

Massachusetts.—The Free Soil wing of the American party in Massachusetts, having separated from the main body and run a distinct ticket at the late election, Governor Gardner has commenced removing the Free Soilers, or Republicans, from the State offices to which they were appointed by him as Americans.—Thus the breach between the two organizations is widening, and it is evident that the American party feels itself strong enough to stand alone without the aid of fusion. Although in such a case, it may lose more of its anti-slavery members, yet it will, in the end, probably, swallow up the conservative remnant of the old Whig party, so that in the Presidential election, the popular division will be between the American, Republican and Democratic parties.

Winter Weather in Maine.—Winter seems to have set in unexpectedly in Maine. At Bangor, on Saturday, the river was closed with ice, and some thirty vessels frozen in. The ice in many places is said to be quite thick. The Kennebec is also closed above Bath. This closing of navigation in that region is earlier than the average, and quite unexpected to lumber merchants, who will suffer considerably in consequence.

Bloody Indian Wars in California and Oregon.

The ravages of the Indians are growing serious. From Puget Sound to Shasta Butts the Indians had made a simultaneous attack upon the whites, and massacred a large number. Volunteers were turning out in all directions. The U. S. troops, under Major Fitzgerald, had also turned out in pursuit. Nearly all the tribes north of Columbia river have confederated and sworn to exterminate the Americans.

Gen. Wool was about to proceed to the seat of war in Oregon, with all the U. S. troops not actually employed in California.

Jacksonville, October 17, 1855.—There are now at this place near 300 men preparing for war. Reports well substantiated say that thirty-five white persons have been killed by the Indians during the last ten days. The company to which I belong starts from this place on the 19th. The Indians all around are well armed and equipped for fighting.

Vernon's Ranch, Oct. 23.—On the 18th, the Indians attacked eighteen men who had convened at a trading post on Galaise Creek. The fight lasted eight hours; the whites had two killed and ten wounded. It is supposed that some twenty Indians were killed. On the morning following, the Indians resumed the attack for an hour, and then hauled off.

Since this war commenced there have been killed—according to reliable reports—eighteen men, three women and two children. One woman is missing, supposed to have been taken prisoner. The Indians are bold and still commit their depredations. They are in this vicinity, and it is intended to march for their whereabouts on to-morrow.

They occupy a gorge on Galaise Creek, made by nature a very strong position, and from which, it is said by those acquainted with the locality, it will be difficult to dislodge them. There are about five hundred soldiers now ready for action. I will send you the news of our siege by first opportunity. We start to-morrow for the gorge on Galaise Creek.

Wednesday, Oct. 24.—Three trains started from Illinois Valley with an escort of seven men, and on the afternoon of same day while on the mountain beyond Mooney's Ranch, were attacked by Indians. Two Mexicans came to Mooney's Ranch, and reported these facts. One Mexican has been found dead on the trail, also one wounded. John Dorman and John Dickey are supposed to have been killed, and several other whites, but nothing certain is known as to the number of whites killed or their names.

Sam Fry's company of volunteers have started in pursuit, and will undoubtedly overtake the band that committed these murders. Seven of the mules of these trains were found hot dead on the trail. A company has been formed in this valley to-day, who will remain here at some central point, for the protection of the families. There is, however, a great want of arms here, and another call will have to be made on the Crescent City for arms and assistance.

Sailor Diggings, Oct. 25.—The news from the Indians purport another descent on some trains said to have consisted of about one hundred mules. One Mexican killed and one severely wounded; two men, Ed. Dorman and John Dicky, missing. The news is startling, and fills all with fear. The Indians killed seven mules, took two kegs of whiskey, and drove the balance off. Jackson crossed the mountains yesterday, going to Klamath.

Full Particulars of Major Haller's Expedition.—We have just received from an officer connected with Maj. Haller's command, the following particulars of the campaign.

It will be seen that Maj. Haller and the officers and soldiers under his command have fought bravely, and endured hardships and privations such as gallant men and true men and true soldiers only endure when fighting in their country's service.

Major Haller's command entered the Simcoe valley and were fifty-six miles from the Dalles before they saw an Indian. The war-whoop, in reply to their chief, was the first intimation of a large number, for most of them were concealed in the brush. The action commenced about 3 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, and before sundown the enemy was driven out of the brush, and the field was in our possession. Our loss was one killed, two mortally wounded, two severely wounded, and three slightly—total loss, eight. While the action was going on, the Indians poured in from the plain in view in great numbers, and fairly surrounded our position.—There were, at sundown, six or seven hundred Indians in the field.

Notwithstanding this number, the troops advanced toward the north, bound for the Yakima mission, but on crossing some heights, they heard the Indians talking and their horses neighing, and being to dark to see before them, they halted for fear of an ambush, but posted the soldiers for a night attack, and every man lay on his arms all night. Two Indians rode into our camp mistaking it for their camp, and discovering their mistake; attempted to get away; as their heads arose above the brow of the hill their long hair betrayed them, and a fire brought down one of their horses.

Early in the morning, the enemy closed in around us and commenced firing. As they closed on us, they were driven off with the bayonet, and the whole force was kept at bay; although during the day, squadron after squadron of the Indians came over the hills on the north and poured into the plain before us.

On Sunday evening the Indians had apparently doubled their numbers—say 1400 or 1500.—The men had fought them all day without water or wood to cook with, and had scarcely touched food. Their sufferings and fatigue could not be endured much longer, and something had to be done. The enemy saw our need of water and grass, and about sundown seemed to concentrate on the bluffs overlooking the water. A night march was resolved upon as the safest means of getting beyond the mountains, on the road to the Dalles, so as to be in communication with the troops to be called for. It was expected to be a night attack from the Indians, as they held the brush; so every man available was marched on foot to engage the enemy.

The horses and pack mules, excepting those with the sick, the ammunition, &c., were let run loose, and not having eaten for so long a time, were determined to shift themselves. Many of these went into the brush to feed, and in the darkness could not be found. The troops, by a worthless guide, were led off the trail, and in consequence, the rear guard who kept the trail became detached. At 2 o'clock, A. M., Major Haller's party had gained a grove of fir timber on the mountains, and here built two fires, as signals to those in the valley to find them. The men, almost ready to die of fatigue, lay down to rest until daylight.

The Indians understood the fires, and many hastened through the darkness, guided by the light of these signals to our rear. At daylight we saw the plain full of Indians charging for us. We mustered our men, and found only about forty of them available to guard the wounded and oppose the Indians in our retreat. We had not gone far when they commenced their assault, and a running fight took place for six or eight miles, which reflected great credit on the officers and men, as only two men were wounded, although fairly surrounded by the Indians. The troops then selected a spot for defence, and during the rest of Monday kept off the Indians.—They fired the prairies to burn us out, and lastly fired the woods all around us. At night we again advanced, and were not afterwards molested.

In the retreat, the howitzer carriage broke down and it had to be abandoned, but the piece was carried on until the mule was ready to break down, when coming to some brush, we cached it.

The man had marched all day of Saturday, fought, and then were on the alert all night, fought all of next day, marched next night until two o'clock, and at daylight again marched and fought, then defended camp until sunset. Veteran soldiers could not have done more. Next day the command met the rear guard, who had not seen an Indian, the fires of Sunday night having drawn all the warriors after that party on the summit of the mountain. Every man, except four of the dead, were brought back to the Dalles. The total loss was five killed and seventeen wounded—over one-fifth of the command.

Movements of the Indians.—A correspondent writing to the Times, from the Dalles, October 15th, says:—We have had nothing authentic from the Yakimas, since Maj. Haller's return, more than the Indians' report of the battle.—They report the whites only to have killed three Indians and wounded one. The second chief of the war killed—a Paulooce Indian. There is no doubt but they are determined to fight. They are gaining strength every day—I think their numbers have increased to about 2000. Indians are leaving this place almost every day to join the Yakimas. Major Raine moves his forces from this place to-day to the north side of the Columbia, ten miles below this place. He is going to erect a military fort and establish a general depot there.

Rendezvous of the Forces.—The Times of the 27th, says: "The forces are concentrating at the Dalles, and the last company has left for that point. The whole volunteer force raised for the Yakima war amounted to be about nine hundred good men, well mounted and armed.—We estimate the regular troops at not less than three hundred. We may expect that the regulars and volunteers will act in concert, with an efficient force of not less than twelve hundred men. At present there seems to be no field operations on either side; but as soon as our forces are concentrated at the Dalles, we may expect to hear of some hard fighting, and of some signal blows being struck in the Indian country. The volunteers are all eager for a chance to fight, and they have not the least idea of being whipped. Thus matters at present stand in Northern Oregon."

Arrival of Arms and Reinforcements.—The Oregonian of the 27th says: "The Columbia brought up a company of regulars, together with 1500 stand of arms and a large amount of ammunition. The company seemed to be picked men, accustomed to fighting Indians under the command of Capt. Ord; they will no doubt do important service. They proceed immediately to the field of operations."

The Puget Sound Courier of the 19th inst. says: In this county the settlers are fast leaving their claims, and bringing their families into town for better security. On the Payallup and in the outer settlements, nearly all have left. We understand it is the same in King county, and partially so in Thurston. Great anxiety is everywhere felt in relation to the probable descent of the Indians upon the settlement of the Sound.

Acting Governor Mason, of Washington Territory, has issued a proclamation calling for two companies of volunteers.

Prof. Faraday, in some recent experiments made with the submarine and subterranean lines in Europe, found that on the wires of those lines the galvanic current is retarded in its action by the effect of induced currents. It was also found that the lateral induced current lingers by static force upon the wire, making its electric action visible after the galvanic current is actually broken. This is thought to be a difficulty which, if not overcome, must render it impossible to work a recording instrument on a submarine line of any great length of circuit; for if, on completing the circuit, the passage of the galvanic current be retarded, a blank must naturally appear where a letter or a part of a letter is intended.

A New Class of Claims.—We understand that many of the old United States Senators have presented claims on the United States Treasury for "constructive" mileage in attending the sessions of the Senate which take place immediately on the adjournment of a Congress. Of late years the Senators have been paid mileage under such circumstances out of the contingent fund.

A New Idea.—A Paris letter writer mentions the probability of a political union between France and Germany, with Louis Napoleon as Emperor-King. Doubtful!

The Kansas correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, writes that *Utah* is destined to apply for admission into the Union as a slave State.

Married—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Tuesday, 27th inst., at the First Presbyterian Church, (on the Heights) by the Rev. Mr. Hegarth, DANIEL H. PAIGE, of New York, and ANNA E., eldest daughter of Isaac Cruse, formerly of this city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Have you a Diseased Liver?—The question, though startling, is sufficiently suggestive, when the fact is taken into consideration that diseases of the Liver have become most alarmingly frequent in the United States. Indeed, there are few formidable diseases that are not in some way traceable to a derangement of this important organ. Many of the complaints usually classed under the head of Consumption, have their origin in the Liver. "Any remedy that would insure regularity and healthful action in the Liver, would be a blessing to mankind" has been the exclamation of thousands. That remedy has been found: it is safe and sure. When a fair trial has been afforded it, it has never been known to fail. Reader, have you any disease of the Liver, or disease which you believe proceeds from hepatic derangement—Lose not a moment, but purchase a box of Dr. M'Lane's Pills, and they will restore you to health. It is the only remedy yet discovered, in which implicit confidence may be placed.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills offered to the public. 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.

FLEMING BROTHERS,

no29d&w3 Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 56 Wood st.

Vertigo, Extreme Languor and Exhaustion will not trouble you after using one bottle of *Boerhaave's Holsland Bitters*. Take half a teaspoonful regularly, one hour before meals—eat moderately—take a short walk before breakfast, and you will find that all that has been said of this remedy is true. Try it; if it fails to relieve Sick Headache, Weakness of any kind, Acidity of the Stomach, or any symptom of Dyspepsia—if, in a word, it does not make you feel like another being, then endeavor to prevent every friend you have from using it. del

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

Mr. Kennedy, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common parkire weeds a remedy that cure *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 nursing sore mouth.

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

Two to three bottles will cure the system of blotches.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of tetter in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case 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 case of ringworm.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case 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 not anything had to be done. The enemy now only need of water and grass, and about sundown seemed to concentrate on the bluffs overlooking the water. A night march was resolved upon as the safest means of getting beyond the mountains, on the road to the Dalles, so as to be in communication with the troops to be called for. It was expected to be a night attack from the Indians, as they held the brush; so every man available was marched on foot to engage the enemy.

The horses and pack mules, excepting those with the sick, the ammunition, &c., were let run loose, and not having eaten for so long a time, were determined to shift themselves. Many of these went into the brush to feed, and in the darkness could not be found. The troops, by a worthless guide, were led off the trail, and in consequence, the rear guard who kept the trail became detached. At 2 o'clock, A. M., Major Haller's party had gained a grove of fir timber on the mountains, and here built two fires, as signals to those in the valley to find them. The men, almost ready to die of fatigue, lay down to rest until daylight.

The Indians understood the fires, and many hastened through the darkness, guided by the light of these signals to our rear. At daylight we saw the plain full of Indians charging for us. We mustered our men, and found only about forty of them available to guard the wounded and oppose the Indians in our retreat. We had not gone far when they commenced their assault, and a running fight took place for six or eight miles, which reflected great credit on the officers and men, as only two men were wounded, although fairly surrounded by the Indians. The troops then selected a spot for defence, and during the rest of Monday kept off the Indians.—They fired the prairies to burn us out, and lastly fired the woods all around us. At night we again advanced, and were not afterwards molested.

In the retreat, the howitzer carriage broke down and it had to be abandoned, but the piece was carried on until the mule was ready to break down, when coming to some brush, we cached it.

The man had marched all day of Saturday, fought, and then were on the alert all night, fought all of next day, marched next night until two o'clock, and at daylight again marched and fought, then defended camp until sunset. Veteran soldiers could not have done more. Next day the command met the rear guard, who had not seen an Indian, the fires of Sunday night having drawn all the warriors after that party on the summit of the mountain. Every man, except four of the dead, were brought back to the Dalles. The total loss was five killed and seventeen wounded—over one-fifth of the command.

Movements of the Indians.—A correspondent writing to the Times, from the Dalles, October 15th, says:—We have had nothing authentic from the Yakimas, since Maj. Haller's return, more than the Indians' report of the battle.—They report the whites only to have killed three Indians and wounded one. The second chief of the war killed—a Paulooce Indian. There is no doubt but they are determined to fight. They are gaining strength every day—I think their numbers have increased to about 2000. Indians are leaving this place almost every day to join the Yakimas. Major Raine moves his forces from this place to-day to the north side of the Columbia, ten miles below this place. He is going to erect a military fort and establish a general depot there.

Rendezvous of the Forces.—The Times of the 27th, says: "The forces are concentrating at the Dalles, and the last company has left for that point. The whole volunteer force raised for the Yakima war amounted to be about nine hundred good men, well mounted and armed.—We estimate the regular troops at not less than three hundred. We may expect that the regulars and volunteers will act in concert, with an efficient force of not less than twelve hundred men. At present there seems to be no field operations on either side; but as soon as our forces are concentrated at the Dalles, we may expect to hear of some hard fighting, and of some signal blows being struck in the Indian country. The volunteers are all eager for a chance to fight, and they have not the least idea of being whipped. Thus matters at present stand in Northern Oregon."

Arrival of Arms and Reinforcements.—The Oregonian of the 27th says: "The Columbia brought up a company of regulars, together with 1500 stand of arms and a large amount of ammunition. The company seemed to be picked men, accustomed to fighting Indians under the command of Capt. Ord; they will no doubt do important service. They proceed immediately to the field of operations."

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