PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY O. S. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1856.

Republican Declaration of Principles.

ADOPTED BY THE PITTSBURGH CONVENTION.

1. We demand and shall attempt to secure the repeal of all laws which allow the introduction of slavery into territories once consecrated to freedom, and will resist by every constitutional means the existence of slavery in any of the territories of the United States.

2. We will support by every lawful means our brethren in Kansas in their constitutional and manly resistance to the usurped authority of their lawless invaders, and will give the full weight of our political power in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas to the Union as a free, sovereign, independent State.

3. Believing that the present national administration has shown itself to be weak and contemptible, and that its continuance in power is identified with the progress of the slave power to national supremacy, with the exclusion of freedom from the territory, and with increasing civil discord, it is a leading purpose of our organization to oppose and overthrow it.

Terms:

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☞ For Telegraphic News see 8d page. For City and Commercial News see 4th page.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.—We rejoice to observe such entire harmony prevailing in the Republican ranks, and the Republican press, in regard to the candidate to be nominated at Philadelphia. Although there is a difference of opinion as to men, as is perfectly natural, yet all agree that the principle, and not the man, is the chief consideration, and that there will be complete harmony on any man likely to be named.

The great idea of the contest will be the extension or non extension of slavery. The Democrats go for extension; the Republicans for non-extension. Whoever the Republicans take up will represent the non-extension principle, and no gentleman will present his name to be used who does not clearly recognize the validity and importance of the idea. We prefer Mr. CHASE because his political life and his antecedents, so clearly represent the idea of the Republicans in the campaign. We shall support any other person with equal alacrity that the convention will be likely to name. Happily there is a brilliant galaxy of names from which to choose.

REPUBLICANISM IN NEW YORK.—A call for a Republican Meeting at the Tabernacle appears in the New York papers, signed by several thousand names, comprising the most influential and intelligent voters of the city. The call is addressed to "all citizens of New York opposed to the Measures and Policy of the present National Administration for the Extension of Slavery over the Territory embraced within the Compact of the Missouri Compromise, and in favor of Repairing the Mischiefs arising from the Violation of Good Faith in its Repeal, and of Restoring the Action and Position of the Federal Government on the Subject of Slavery to the principles of Washington and Jefferson."

Among the eminent names heading this call are those of Wm. C. Bryant, Moses H Grinnell, Jonathan J. Coddington, E. D. Morgan, Benj. F. Butler, Simeon Draper, Judge Edmonds, Dr. H. W. Bellows &c.

The New York Courier says it will no doubt be a most imposing demonstration.

Where is Philadelphia?

☞ The *Post* closes a rigmarole of nearly a column in length, the object of which is to convince the world that it, the *Post*, is a very disinterested and honest sheet, and that the *Gazette* is no better than it should be, by saying that it expects in answer "one of those *brutal* replies" for which it says the *Gazette* has become somewhat distinguished. We hasten to relieve the editor's fears. Such a silly tirade of egotism so completely extinguishes the writer, that there is not enough of him left to whet the appetite of our pen. We fight not with shadows or windmills.

RIVER CONVENTION.—The suggestion was made by the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, that a Convention be held in this city early in May, to consider the various measures proposed for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river. This suggestion received general favor, but we have not learned that the meeting was definitely decided upon, though in some places we understand parties have gone so far as to appoint delegates, and we were called upon yesterday by a gentleman from a distance, who visited the city with a view to attending the Convention. It is now too late to arrange for a Convention in May, but it might be issued for June, and it would be well perhaps to select the same day fixed for the meeting of the Democratic Convention.

We should be glad to hear an expression from Pittsburgh, Louisville and other placed, on this subject.—*Cin. Gaz.*

The Board of Trade of this city, we are authorized to say, will cheerfully concur in the postponement of the proposed Convention to, say the first Wednesday in June. The present is a very busy time with them, and June would suit them better than May. The Board will meet on Friday night, and will doubtless concur in the suggestion of a postponement to the day named.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—We are satisfied, from personal intercourse with several of the Directors of the Exchange, that there has been no intentional slight of the morning press, by them, and that what may have seemed such was altogether accidental. We hope that the Directors may succeed in their efforts to keep up the Institution and render it eminently useful.

STEUBENVILLE & INDIANA RAILROAD.—The Philadelphia committee, which last fall raised $100,000, towards a fund for stocking and equipping the Steubenville & Indiana road, have recently announced their determination to make a new appeal to the public, so as to bring the fund up to $250,000

MR. FILLMORE'S ACCEPTANCE.—The letter of Mr. Fillmore, accepting his nomination for the Presidency, is believed to be now in Baltimore. So says the Richmond *Whig*, on the authority of the Hon. John P. Kennedy.—*Phil. Bul.*

Why is not the letter published? Is it because the acceptance is conditional? Or is it in terms which it will not do to make public just now?

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

From Kansas.

IN CAMP AT LECOMPTON,
Sunday Night, 9 o'clock, April 19, 1856 }

The Sheriff and his posse returned to-day from Lawrence, without Woon; he was barricaded in his house, and strongly guarded. They attempted to take one or two other prisoners, but were forcibly prevented.

The question then on every body's lip was, "what will the Governor do?" All was excitement; Council after Council was held; men hurried to and fro, the Governor looked thoughtful; the Secretary seemed uneasy; General Whitfield appeared determined; the settlers gathered in from their claims, and all were on tip-toe waiting for the news of what was to be done.—Some wanted the Sheriff to summon a posse of two or three hundred, who should go to Lawrence and take the prisoners at all hazards; but happily wiser councils prevailed, and it was agreed that the Governor should issue a call for a small detachment of United States troops; and accordingly an express rider will start from here in a few moments for Fort Leavenworth, with orders for Col. Sumner to send on the detachment. Writs are to be put in the hands of the Sheriff, not only for Wood, but for all those who forcibly rescued him from Jones, and they are to be taken with the aid of a small force, if it can be done, but to be taken if it requires all the Government troops in the Territory.

From the Lawrence Herald of Freedom of the 19th.

ANOTHER INVASION—THE VERY LATEST.—We stop the press to announce that there is another invasion contemplated by the Missourians.—"*Sheriff*" *Jones* has been attempting to make arrests of some Free State men in Lawrence, but failing to succeed, has sent to Missouri for a posse. Gov. Shannon gave orders to have the pro-slavery people gather in to the assistance of Jones. In Westport, the military companies were drilling the same day Jones attempted to make arrests in Lawrence, which shows the whole affair to have been pre-concerted. It is our opinion, that they wish to forestall the action of the Investigating Committee, by endeavoring to make it appear that we are not a law-abiding people. The writs which Jones served, were issued under authority of the bogus officials. We have no room for comments.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.

A letter in the Democrat, dated Lawrence 24th inst., says:—While Sheriff Jones was sitting in a tent with some soldiers he was shot dead in a party outside, and dangerously wounded. Jones had made 12 arrests during the day, assisted by a company of dragoons under Lieut. Armstrong. Much excitement prevailed. The perpetrator is unknown.

Awful Massacre and Plunder of Americans at Panama.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune

SIR: One of the most frightful butcheries and robberies of Americans took place at Panama on the night of the 15th of April. On the afternoon of that day the passengers per steamer Illinois arrived at the Railroad Depot at Panama on their way to the steamer J. L. Stephens, but owing to the low tide they were detained on shore. A portion of the passengers by the Cortes from San Francisco were also stopping at the several hotels in the vicinity of the depot. There could not have been less than 1,000 or 1,200 Americans congregated about the railroad terminus. About sunset a difficulty occurred between one of the Illinois passengers and one of the negroes, which was freely joined by friends on both sides, and a general row now commenced. Pistols, bowie-knives, swords, muskets, clubs and rocks were freely used, and with deadly effect. The Americans were generally unarmed, having only a few small revolvers, and, consequently, after a short struggle, had to yield the ground. The natives were reinforced by large numbers. They now made an attack upon the different hotels and drove all the inmates out, many of whom sought safety, as they supposed, in the depot building.

About this time the Police (God save the term!) was called in requisition; but instead of attempting to restore order, it is positively known that a portion of them joined the negroes and made the assault upon the depot. The police and negroes fired upon the crowd, and drove every man, woman and child from the building, whom, and in the fright, ran in every direction—some to the boats, and others to the thick brush and woods, where they remained during the night, and with the expectation of being murdered when daylight appeared. A large number were fortunate enough to get on board of the small steamer, and were conveyed to the J. L. Stephens. After the natives had accomplished their work of death, and dispersed all from the ground, they commenced plundering the baggage and destroying everything to be found in the hotels. The passengers, in their sudden flight, left and lost everything. After plundering all to be found in the hotels, the black mob attacked the depot building, which contained a large amount of luggage and treasure, all of which the rascals plundered. They then commenced to tear up the railroad track, and to pull down the telegraph poles, and destroyed both railroad and telegraph offices.—They were aware that the Express goods would be brought over from Aspinwall that night, and had laid their plans to seize them. They tore up the track in the vicinity of the depot, in order that the engine might run off; but through the exertions of Mr. Williams, (a conductor on the road,) the Express train was stopped by his signals before reaching the fatal point, and the lives of those on board and the goods were saved, and the train put back to Aspinwall, where it remained at the time the Philadelphia sailed.

I have no means of knowing the number killed and wounded. There were twenty-five American loans found dead immediately around the depot in the morning, most of whom were passengers from the Cortes, but this number is probably not half that were murdered. Of the number of natives killed but little could be discovered; but a few, comparatively, I think, were slain.

During the night some scattering Americans were picked up from time to time by the police, and escorted to the gates of the city, but with the requisition of from $5 to $20 each for so doing, and in several instances they were robbed of all money, watches, and other effects found upon their persons, and their lives threatened in case of resistance.

Soon after the commencement of hostilities the Governor of Panama and the American Consul were on the ground, but their exertions to quiet the riot proved ineffectual. It is reported by some of our passengers that the Governor in the first instance tried to restore order, but afterward encouraged the murder and plunder; my slight acquaintance with Gov. Deas forbids me from giving any credence to the latter report.

The Spanish portion of the inhabitants of Panama were much frightened. Every house and place of business was instantly closed and barred, and but few ventured out upon the balcony during the night. The hotels in the city were closed and guarded until morning.

Of the amount of money and other effects lost by the passengers, I can give but an imperfect idea. It is supposed by many not less than $100,000. True it is that a large sum is lost, and much more probably than ever will be ascertained.

We take the following account of the massacre from *The Aspinwall Courier* (extra) of April 17:

Another of those terrible fights between the natives and foreigners, which have occurred on the Isthmus several times since the emigration to California commenced, transpired at Panama on the night of Tuesday, the 15th. The result was a most horrible massacre of inoffensive passengers, a great destruction of passengers' baggage, and a devastation of property of both the railroad company and individual residents near the Panama Railroad station.

The difficulty originated in a dispute about one dime, between an intoxicated passenger and a native, respecting payment for a piece of watermelon. The story goes that the native being much incensed by the conduct of the passenger, drew a knife, on seeing which the passenger fired at the native, and severely wounded him. This brought forward another native, who stabbed the passenger, and then the combatants increased considerably on both sides for some time—a number were shot, and more badly cut with machets.

Through the exertions of Mr. J. W. Johnson, the Panama Railroad Superintendent at the Panama Station, the fight was then stayed for a short time. But, anon, it broke out with renewed violence, and an apparent organization and evident method, which told fearfully for the native. About this time it began to be evident that spite against the Railroad Company and plunder were the chief motives of the atrocities and depredations which had been, and were to be committed. The first affray occurred between 6 and 7 p. m., and but brief intervals of tolerable quiet occurred between that hour and midnight. The most terrible assault was made between 9 and 10 o'clock.

All the officials on the station, with the exception of the Superintendent, lost everything they had in clothing and valuables of every description The Panama Railroad counting-room, including the desks of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was entirely ransacked, and everything of value carried off, the books and papers were cut and torn to pieces, and one of the safes (which contained but little money) was broken open and pillaged, while the other was pierced to the linings, but nothing taken therefrom. Every drawer and desk and closet was ransacked, and nothing was left in its place or uninjured. The freight-house was riddled with balls, and all the baggage that had not been put in the lighters to go off to the steamer was rifled. The officers all left the station except Mr. Center and Mr. Johnson; they were on the premises until the ransacking was nearly completed. Mr. Center had several very narrow escapes; two men were shot by his side, and he avoided the same fate by concealing himself among the rafters of the buildings.

Some twenty foreigners were killed, and between thirty and forty badly wounded—among the latter were several women and children; among the former were R. W. Marks of Pennsylvania, a four years resident; M. Dubois of Louisiana, also an old resident. Both of these were respectable and esteemed citizens, whom we have known long and well. Mr. Stokes, an officer of the Walker company that came to Panama on the Cortes, was also among the killed. Of the wounded we have the names of

Mitchell Bettern, Orleans County, Vt., from Gold Hill, Placer County, Cal., was found murdered in the woods, near the Railroad Station. He had $2,000 on him when murdered; so we are informed by one of his fellow passengers.

An attempt having been made to get the passengers who were in the vicinity of the station on board the little steamer, the natives formed a guard at the beach and stripped men, women and children as they approached, taking the women's rings from their fingers and ears, and their pins from their cuffs and bosoms.

Of residents of the Isthmus were:

W. H. Hunter, shot in the wrist; bone fractured.

Theo. de Sabla, Secretary of the United States Consul at Panama.

—— Palmer, an employee of the Railroad Co. at Panama.

Of passengers per steamer [illegible]

George O. Field [illegible] or otherwise nearly related to [illegible] street, Jersey City; shot in the [illegible] musket ball—bad fracture.

Jos. M. Parker, Bangor, Me., cut with a machete on the head—skull fractured and a stab in the loins.

A. W. Selover, Providence, R. I., shot through the lungs with a musket ball.

A. Lewis, Swane Strong, Me., shot in the shoulder with a musket ball, which passed down into the kidneys.

Of passengers per steamer Cortes:

Patrick J. O'Niel, San Francisco, gun-shot through the body, and a gash on the head with a machete—relatives at No. 131 Christie street, New York.

Nathan Preble, Hancock County, Ohio, Pleasantville, near Finley, cut in the face very badly with a machete.

The Rev. John Selwood, late Rector of Trinity Church, Grahamville, S. C., shot in the region of the stomach, and also in the head, with musket balls; likewise had a cut in the head with some sharp instrument.

At the Police Station there were some dozen of the Illinois passengers, all of whom were wounded, but none seriously except one, whose name we could not ascertain.

All the above were attended sedulously and as promptly as possible by Drs. Otis of the Illinois, Warrenton of the Philadelphia, and Riley of the John L. Stevens. Drs. Kratowchill and Le Breton of Panama, were engaged with the wounded that were taken to them during the evening, and they were at the railroad station dressing wounds when we left Panama yesterday morning.

They made here the most successful and lucrative pillage of the night. A large number of passengers passed this ordeal, and among them were few who had not several hundred dollars, and some as much as five, six and seven hundred dollars. Most yielded to the demand of the robbers without much resistance, and those who made attempts to escape or resist were immediately cut down.

Although the number of dead and wounded known is not greater than we have stated, we feel confident that more were killed than have been found, or of whom we have any tidings.

Of fourteen dead who lay in the Railroad Freight House on the following morning of the 16th, we could obtain the names of only one, Lieut. Stokes.

The management of the ostensible attempts to subdue the savages, after they commence the second attack were very bad, and, indeed, the police did very much harm rather than any good.

Among those who were active in endeavoring to quell the rioters were the United States Consul, the British Consul, Theo. de Sabla, Secretary of the United States, Consul Ran Runnels and some others."

From the N. O. Picayune, April 22d.

Full particulars of Schlessinger's defeat.

The steamship Charles Morgan, Capt. Place, arrived this morning from San Juan de Nicaragua.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, April 16, 1856.

Schlessinger, at the head of about 300 men, marched into Costa Rica, with the intention of attacking Guanacaste, a town of six or eight thousand inhabitants, about sixty miles from Lake Nicaragua. On the morning of the 20 ult. he arrived within eight miles of the town and encamped on a slight eminence, with open ground and dense thickets behind and on each side of him. He threw out a picket guard in front, but left his flanks and rear entirely unprotected.

About 3 o'clock that afternoon, while the men were busied in getting water, sleeping, &c., with their arms stacked, the camp was suddenly attacked by about 500 Costa Ricans, who approached on both flanks and met in front. Schlessinger, it is said, was asleep, but as soon as the alarm was given, the captains formed their companies as soon as possible, and presented an imposing front. The command consisted of one French and one German company, a New Orleans company, under Capt. Thorpe, a New York company under Capt. Creighton, and Capt. A. F. Rudler's company of Voltigeurs. The three latter companies exchanged shots with the enemy, and looked round for their commander, to receive his orders. What must have been their surprise and horror to perceive him in full retreat, running on foot, and followed by the German and French companies. In vain did the Major, a gallant young fellow named O'Neill, endeavor to intercept the cowardly commander and rally the fugitives. The panic soon communicated to the others, who probably saw the futility of their continuing the combat against such a superior force, and they also broke and ran, the whole command being thus scattered and at the mercy of the pursuing foe.

The loss of the Nicaraguans is not yet known, but when my informant left Virgin Bay the men were struggling in the woods and throes, and nine-tenths of them were missing. Schlesinger had been arrested, and was being tried by court martial at last accounts, on two charges, of treason and cowardice. The first charge is based upon the supposition that when he was sent into Costa Rica, some months since, as Envoy from Nicaragua, he concerted measures with the Costa Rican Government to betray the Nicaraguans This charge will probably not be sustained, but that of cowardice undoubtedly will be, and none who know Walker's firmness and determination doubt that he will be shot.

On Wednesday last, the 9th inst, a party of Walker's men, seventeen in number, attacked a large party of Costa Ricans at a place on the San Juan River, called Serapiqui, and although seven of them ran away at the first fire, the other ten remained and achieved a complete victory. This has raised the spirits of the Walker party, and it is still thought by them that he will rally his forces and come out right side up. He evidently possesses a hold upon his followers that is not to be shaken by ordinary circumstances.

Col. Parker H. French, the late Minister to the United States, came down the river a few days since, in high dudgeon with Walker, and chartered a schooner to convey him to Aspinwall. He took with him the type and other printing materials which he recently purchased from Walker, and was accompanied by George Wilkes, of National Police Gazette celebrity.—The nature of the quarrel between him and Gen. Walker has not transpired.

It is rumored here that the State of Honduras, San Salvador and Guatemala are preparing their forces to invade Nicaragua and co-operate with the Costa Ricans, but I can hear of no reliable ground for the assertion.

As we were coming in yesterday evening, we met a schooner three or four miles the other side of the bar, which proved to be the one mentioned above containing the men formerly attached to Walker's army. With two or three exceptions these men came down here perfectly destitute, and were only enabled to charter the schooner by subscriptions raised among the citizens of this place. When they saw the steamer coming in several of the passengers requested to be put on board, intending to return home on the steamer. Among them were Captains Thorpe and Creighton, the former of whom has resigned his position in Walker's army in consequence of ill-health. He was brought down from Virgin Bay in a cot, and was tended with great care and kindness by Colonel Kinney until he was sufficiently well to start for home.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have received an account of the battle of Santa Rosa, in Costa Rica, from a gentleman who was in Virgin Bay when the defeated troops arrived. It appears that from the start, both officers and men were unwilling to undertake under Schlessinger's command. The antecedents were such as caused them to look upon him with distrust, which the result fully justified. His march was marked by a want of military knowledge at every step, and at the time he was surprised, although he knew that he was within a few miles of the town which it was publicly announced he intended to attack, yet he took no precautions, and had sent out a number of foraging parties in different directions. When he started to retreat, the companies of Captains Thorpe, Creighton and Rudler, occupied advantageous positions, and had they been adequately supported, would no doubt have expelled the enemy, and enabled them pay dearly for their temerity in making the attack. When Schlessinger made the first move for a retreat, he called out something in French to the French company, and they immediately ran off after him.

Capt. Thorpe, seeing the movement supposed that Schlessinger was about to take the centre my in flank, and hastily drew off a portion of his command to assist in the attack. But when he found that the others were retreating, he ran up to Schlessinger, who was in the gallop, and placing a pistol to his head, ordered him to halt on pain of instant death. This brought the party to a stand, but only for an instant, for soon the cry arose that the enemy were coming, and off they went again in rapid flight, in spite of the entreaties and threats of Major O'Neill and Capt. Thorpe.

The latter then returned to his command, which was composed of New Orleans boys and which suffered severely in killed and wounded. He and Capt. Creighton, who commanded a company from New York, then formed their men and being joined by Capt. Rudler, retired in good order, covering the rear of the flying cowards. They were six days in reaching the shores of Lake Nicaragua, during which time they partook of but one meal. Among the killed in Capt Thorpe's company, I regret to state, was young Grayson, a son of Mr. W. P. Grayson, cashier of the Bank of New Orleans. He died fighting gallantly.

On the retreat Schlessinger told them that he had no more commands to give, and that every man must take care of his own life. But the captains resolved to keep their men together, and when he ordered them to halt, they refused to obey him, for which he arrested them as soon as they arrived on the shores of the Lake. He hoped to see Walker first, and tell his own story, but in this he was disappointed, some of the soldiers having got in ahead of him, and told the tale of their disgraceful defeat and its cause.—He was therefore arrested as soon as he arrived.

STEAMER NORTHERNER SUNK.—The Steamer Northerner, Darius Cole, Capt., bound from this port to Saginaw, and the steamer Forest Queen, Capt. Woodruff, bound from Forestville to Port Huron, came in collision in lake Huron, about four miles from Fort Gratiot light, in four fathoms water, at 11½ o'clock, on Sunday night.—The Forest Queen struck the Northerner on her larboard side, some twenty-five or thirty feet from her bow, cutting her nearly in two. The Northerner sunk in six minutes. The Forest Queen sustained no material injury. The Northerner had on board a large load of passengers, the number of which could not be ascertained, all the books and papers of the Northerner being lost. The passengers saved number one hundred and seven. All the crew were saved except the second Engineer, whose name was Peter More. He resides in Cleveland. He was in his room, fast asleep, when the collision took place. Many of the passengers saved, lost all their clothing and every thing else they had on board, and barely escaped with their lives, in their night clothing. Most superhuman exertions were made by the crew of the Northerner to save the passengers, but as most of them were in bed and asleep, some in all probability found a watery grave, but it is thought not many.—The crew and most of the passengers were brought to this city yesterday, by the Forest Queen. The Northerner was purchased a short time since, by Capt. Darius Cole, from the Messrs. Turner, of Cleveland, for $16,000. She was insured for $11,000. Her cargo was uninsured, and consisted of general merchandise, provisions, &c., some 50 tons. Buch, Moore & Co., of Saginaw, had a considerable quantity of merchandise on board.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

DIED—At Portsmouth, Virginia, on Sunday, April 27th, of Brain Fever, GEORGE BEALE, Jr., son of George Beale of this city, in the 24th year of his age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.—Another medical witness.—It is no small evidence of the intrinsic value of this great Vermifuge, when even physicians, who are generally prejudiced against patent medicines, voluntarily come forward and testify to its triumphant success in expelling worms. Read the following:

HARRISONVILLE, Shelby Co., Ky., April 2, 1852.

J. Kidd & Co.—I am a practising physician, residing permanently in this place. In the year 1845, when a resident of the State of Missouri, I became acquainted with the superior virtues of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. At some more leisure moment I will send you the result of an experiment I made with one vial, in expelling upwards of 900 worms. L. CARTER, M. D.

☞ 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 his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and Canada.

For sale by the sole proprietors.

FLEMING BROTHERS.

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Good and Bad Tidings.—An editor is often called upon to indite articles that he knows will cause sorrow in many hearts; for instance, some railroad or steamboat disaster is to be announced, a fatal accident is to be recorded; then is his heart sad as he thinks of the tears that will be shed as the paragraph he is inditing will be perused. But when he gets an item that will send joy to every heart, the pen glides briskly over the paper. There are our feelings as we write "Kennedy's Medical Discovery." It is life to the dead, and health to those who are sick. All kinds of humor are cured through its magic influence from the slightest pimple to the severest case of scrofula. Its price is reasonable; it can be obtained everywhere, and there is no occasion for the afflicted to remain so.

Sold by DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, wholesale agent. JAMES F. FLEMING, Allegheny.

my1d&w1w8

A Copy of a Letter.—New York, July 15, 1855.—Dr. H. T. HELMBOLD:—*Dear Sir:* Your Fluid Extract was certainly highly concentrated. I find them the most active I have ever used, and consider them well worthy the confidence of the family in all the complaints for which they are designated. If you can use this to advantage, you are at perfect liberty to do so.

J. L. CLARK, M. D.

See advertisement Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

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Trusses—Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, Truss and Brace Establishment, No. 140 Wood st., corner of Virgin alley, Pittsburgh, Pa., Importer of the French Trusses, combining *extreme lightness*, ease and durability, with correct construction.

Persons ruptured Patients can be suited by remitting amounts as below—Sending number of inches round the hips, and stating the side affected.

Cost of Single Truss, $2, $3, $4, $5. Double, $6, $8, $9, $10.

Instructions as to wear, and how to effect a cure, when possible, sent with the Truss.

Also for sale, in great variety, Banning's improved Patent Ivory Brace, for the cure of Prolapsus Uteri Spinal Props and Supporters, Patent Shoulder Braces, Chest Expanders and Erector Braces, adapted to all with stoop shoulders and weak lungs, English Elastic Abdominal Belts Suspensories. Dr. KEYSER is also prepared to fit Marshe's Radical Cure Truss, double or single; price of single Radical Cure Truss $20—double $30.

Also for sale, Gum Elastic Stockings, for broken and varicose veins.

Syringes, male and female, in every variety.

Dr. Keyser would state to those in want of Braces that he can often send to suit the patient by writing, but in most cases it would be better to see the patient and apply the Truss personally. Address

DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER,
No. 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh

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Christadoro's Excelsior Fluid Hair Dye, No 6 Astor House.—The claims of this extraordinary article to public estimation, are not based upon the time that it has been before the world. It is companionably a new preparation, founded on new discoveries in Chemistry, and it has inaugurated a new era in Hair Dyeing. What are its recommendations?

1st—It changes the Hair of any obnoxious color to nature's black or brown in five minutes.

2d—It assimilates with the Hair, and nourishes instead of burning it.

3d—It is pronounced by eminent Chemists the only safe Hair Dye known.

4th—It is impossible to name an instance of its failure.

5th—It has the widest popularity ever yet accorded to a similar preparation.

For the establishment of these assertions by proofs, see pamphlets at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House, where it is manufactured, sold, and applied privately. Price per small box, $1; large box, $1.50.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Druggistore of Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., firm of the Golden Mortar.

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Dalley's Genuine Pain Extractor.

Its friends are the Million—and intelligent!

Its enemies, thelgnorant—the bigoted—the selfish—and the criminal counterfeiter!

The honest and unsuspecting are imposed on by the latter, who callously endangers the lives of the confiding, for the mere sake of paltry gain! I leave it to a discerning and impartial public to decide, what punishment the wretch deserves, who could inflict pain and suffering, and hazard the life of a fellow creature, for the mere sake of benefiting his own pocket.

The great and principal characteristics of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR consist:

1st. Orits never failing and unique property, as soon as applied to any external injury, to STOP INFLAMMATION instantly, and rapidly to reduce it. This feature constitutes its great power to allay the pain of burns and scalds and of other painful diseases, in so incredibly short a space of time, and as will appear from the few testimonials hereto annexed. Every intelligent mind is fully aware that, in all cases of external injury, the pain is produced by inflammation of the injured parts, and, therefore If you remove the cause, the effect must cease.

2d. Its purifications the neutralizing principle that may lurk in the system, and will when applied to the injured part, rapidly all impure matter to the surface, and expect it—hence the great discharges it produces from sores occasioned by burns—and when applied to old and inveterate sores, Salt Rheum, or other cutaneous diseases.

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Scrofula, Effects of Mercury, Consumption, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Affections of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Debility of the Sexual System in both Males and Females, &c.

SCROFULA and Genital Weakness will cause, in time, and other chronic diseases, unless removed by DR. HEATH, No. 650 Broadway, New York, devotes his whole time to curing these and all chronic affections. He invites the afflicted to call, especially those who have received no benefit from previous treatment by other physicians.

We were cured by Dr. Heath:—Marcus Colburn, 423 Broadway; J. C. Bevers, Jane Laughton; B. F. Barker and child (blind mes), M. O. Chapple (deafness). F. Stebbins S. W. Rice and wife, &c.

Dr. Heath is an honorable and skilful physician and surgeon:—L. Green, M. D., J. A. Smith, M. D., J. R. Smith, M. D., Hon. A. Loomis, Hon. George Pettie, Hon. N. S. Benton, Author State of New York, Hon. Judge Carroll, City Judge, New York.

Patients at a distance can consult the doctor by letter, stating their cases fully, and receive advice, and all the necessary remedies, by mail or express, thereby obviating the necessity of a personal visit. His introductory work, with illustrative engravings, will be sent free to any address.

N. B.—On the first of May Dr. Heath will move to 101 Spring street, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

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Pure Cod Liver Oil—Every bottle warranted to be pure Cod Liver Oil.

For the cure of Rheumatism.
For the cure of Scrofula.
For the cure of Weak.
For the cure of Lumbago.
For the cure of Tiller.
For the cure of all Skin Diseases.
For the cure of Chronic Sore Eyes.
For the cure of White Swelling.
For the cure of Glandular Swelling.
For the cure of Caries of the Bones.
For the cure of Pulmonary Consumption.
For the cure of Chronic Bronchitis.
For the cure of Rickets.
For the cure of Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys.
For the cure of Constitutional Weakness and General Debility.

Sold by the quart, gallon and in bottles by the dozen and single bottle, every bottle warranted pure Cod Liver Oil, at the WHOLESALE Drugstore of Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., sign of the Golden Mortar.

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WELLS, RIDDLE & CO.,
86 Fourth st. near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Buggy, Carriage, Riding, Drovers'
AND
DRAY WHIPS:
THONGS AND SWITCHES,

Keep constantly on hand, received direct from their Factory, in York Co., Pa., a full and varied assortment of Whips, Thongs, Switches, London Wagon Whips, Drovers' Whips, Dray Whips, Plantery Rough and Ready Whips, Carriage and Cab Whips, Stage Stocks and Lashes, &c. &c.

☞ New styles of Whips promptly furnished to order.

☞ Orders from the trade are solicited and promptly attended to, per instructions.

☞ *ALL WORK WARRANTED.* ☜

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NEW YORK, June 16th, 1850.

New York & Liverpool Line of Packets.

MR. JOHN THOMPSON, No. 410 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., is the only person in the above city authorized to sell Passage Certificates for my Line of New York and Liverpool Packets.

CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
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Has always on hand Sight Drafts for any amount, payable at any Bank in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Also, brings passengers from New York and Philadelphia by Railroad.

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The Satisfactory Remedy.—From all parts of the country, north and south, the proprietors are almost daily in receipt of such flattering testimonials as the following, relative to B. A. Fahnestock's unequaled Vermifuge:

MESSRS. B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.—I have been selling your Vermifuge in this place for 5 years, and take pleasure in stating, for the information of the trade and of the public, that it has been, so far as I know, one of the most satisfactory remedies in the market, and one of the most saleable medicines we have. I have also personal knowledge of its good effects in numerous cases under the treatment of our physicians, all of whom use it regularly, and always found it to be safe and reliable as a worm specific. I cannot recommend it as one of the best and best in the market. A. ROTHENBERGER.

Prepared and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner of Wood and First sts., Pittsburgh.

mh28d&w1

To Whom It May Concern!

DR. CALVIN M. FITCH,

Having just returned from Europe would announce to his patients, and others, in Western Pennsylvania, that he will visit PITTSBURGH early in the ensuing month, and that those wishing to avail themselves of his system of treating

Throat and Pulmonary Diseases,

MORE PARTICULARLY

CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA
AND
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS,

By Medicinal Inhalations, Mechanical and Constitutional Remedies,

Will thus have an opportunity so to do.

DR. FITCH will remain in PITTSBURGH from

Thursday Morning, April 24, to Saturday Evening, May 10th,

During which time he may be consulted daily (Sabbath excepted) from the hours of TEN to FOUR, at his Rooms at the

ST. CLAIR HOTEL,
corner Penn and St. Clair sts.

Entrance to Rooms on Penn Street.

For all forms of incipient or rested Disease of the Lungs, and for all derangements of the system preceding or giving rise to Pulmonary Disease, particularly

Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Costiveness and Female Complaints.

Persons wishing to consult, but unable to visit Dr. Fitch, can do so by sending him a written statement of their case, for which a prompt answer will be returned, giving opinion of case and stating expense of treatment. *A Personal Examination always Preferred.*

DR. FITCH'S associate, DR. J. W. SYKES, will be with him to assist him, during the four last weeks of his appointment. It is desirable that persons wishing his treatment should consult him early, that he may have them in charge as long as possible.

DR. CALVIN M. FITCH wishes expressly understood that he has no longer any business connection with Dr S. S. FITCH, and would call attention to the card which he hows himself called upon to publish immediately on his return from Europe. mh25d&w3m

Dr. Geo. W. Phillips'.
COUGH SYRUP
FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Croup, Hoarseness, Bleeding Lungs Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Speakers Sore Throat, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Chest

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RHEUMATIC LINIMENT
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PAIN PANACEA,
FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pleuratic Pains, Pains in the Side, Chest, Back and Face, Swelled and Painful Joints, Weak Back, Cramp, Sore Throat, Sprains, &c.

The thousands who have used these Medicines testify to their excellent merits by a continuance of their use. To those who have not used them we would say TRY THEM and they will find them to be all they are "represented, and that they will act with *magic-like* effect.

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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician extraordinary to the Queen.

This valuable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all gross, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen the suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

In all cases of Nervousness and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fallings so Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other remedy have failed, and although a powerful medicine, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package. Price, in the United States and Canada, One Dollar.

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