1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

THE largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with the largest facilities for disseminating its current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the approaching session, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily despatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, a competent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a Congress.

As it gives as much reading matter as any paper and sells at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but six, it is by far the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and to condensed items of news faithfully narrate all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and World at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactured farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily furnished from actual sales, by faithful and competent reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced broker, who will give to bankers, brokers and business men generally

The religious department will receive the attention it merits from the Press, and will be conducted in a pleasing and reliable manner to readers of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, scientific, literary, political and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

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The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to a quarto size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the Union. It should be in the house of every intelligent middle class Republican man. It gives a condensed and reliable account of current news in a concise and readable form, including additions of literary and miscellaneous matter, together with a large amount of important matter to the general reader, and the political sections will be found in such a manner as to give a clear view of the former and guidance. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are kept to the current date, so as to render it a standard authority for both buyers and sellers, in the commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Western Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The Size of the Paper enables it to give the fullest details of the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, and its reports in Commerce, Manufactures, Markets, &c., are given at the cashing prices in the market at the time of the business transaction is disposed.

Our Agents are prohibited from getting up their subscriptions, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are desirous that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Address all letters to single one to insure at any time, or year, to the Proprietors and Merchants are requested to act on this notice.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1867.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE goes to Richmond on Monday to preside at the trial of Davis.

THE President hopes Congress will turn its attention to the financial condition of the country.

THE Alabama claims will probably be satisfactorily settled by each party receding somewhat from its original position.

GEN. BEHMAN writes that he will remain with the Peace Commissioners until they finish their labors, and will probably be in Washington the 10th of December.

Gov. WARD, of New Jersey, Chairman of the National Union Republican Committee, congratulates the Soldiers and Sailors' Union on having come out for Gen. Grant as President.

THE Bourbon (Ky.) *Democrat* wants the Wades, Sumners and Stevens kept at home, and statesmen sent in their places, when it promises "additional legislation for the benefit of the negro."

THE Government has been defrauded by President Johnson's revenue collectors of $100,000,000 on whiskey, and $35,000,000 on tobacco in the past twelve months. The public debt will be likely to be rapidly paid off if this class of politicians get entire control of the Government.

THE Philadelphia *Press* congratulates the Pennsylvania Railroad on having a champion among the Pittsburgh press of no less merit than the *Republic*. What has the Great Central been doing to require such backers? It surely has not been repudiating its bonds, or playing tricks on travelers. We have always regarded the corporation as being "sound as a brick," and should greatly regret to believe that it requires the endorsement of the *News* and *Republic*.

THE Baltimore *Sun* says if the Reconstruction policy is not abandoned, "it will be impossible to avoid a collision between the two, which will eventually place the whole South to the condition of St. Domingo." Do stop whimpering, Johnny. We will not permit you to be so badly beaten as the whites of St. Domingo. There are eight millions of you, and if those horrible fellows, the four millions of blacks, undertake to exterminate you we will send a Yankee army to protect you.

THE Alabama Convention proposes to disfranchise all who aided the rebellion and have refused to aid in the reconstruction of the State; but, with commendable caution, have sent a delegation to Washington to consult with statesmen there, in order to insure harmony with the reconstruction policy of Congress. The Missouri *Democrat* says: this proves

"That the members do not altogether forget considerations of policy, and seek to do not only that which is theoretically right, but that which is practically expedient, seems to us an evidence of their fitness for the work before them."

THE report of the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company shows that the total deposits for October in twenty cities and towns South were $507,945 12. This is some slight evidence that negroes will work without whipping, and that they will be apt to mind their own business and live peaceably with all men, if treated with justice and humanity. Men who are concocting massacres do not deposit money in banks. If the white folks down there will show a similar record there will soon be no wish on the part of any considerable number to continue the disfranchisement of any.

THE LAST DEMOCRATIC DODGE.

Several democratic newspapers, prominently among them the New York *World*, insist that the Republicans, in view of the recent reverses they have experienced in the elections, shall abandon many, if not most, of their distinctive ideas and measures, and consent to such an adjustment of national affairs, as their opponents shall magnanimously suggest as a basis satisfactory to them under the circumstances. To consider and determine precisely what this basis shall be, they propose a Convention, to be composed of from eighty to an hundred gentlemen to be drawn from the various sections of the Union, whose judgment shall be binding. To this proposition several answers may be given:

1. That the Democrats when they encountered disasters at the polls, did not admit any obligation thence arising to repudiate the principles they esteemed just and beneficent. They held on to their old doctrines, trusting the day would come when they would be at liberty to carry them out. If the Democrats had succumbed when they were beaten, the advice now given by them to Republicans, would have the greater weight that comes from consistency in the givers.

2. Some Conventions of political fossils for the purpose of regulating the affairs of the nation have been held, and the results have uniformly been such as to discourage farther experiments in that line. Besides, the Constitution provides for the election of a National Convention, with power to determine what shall be done, and to enforce the doings thereof. Such a Convention will soon be in session at Washington, and will doubtless proceed to the due consideration of all matters brought before it. We are not inclined to encourage any attempt to supercede this authoritative and lawful assembly, for one without a mission and without power to act.

3. All citizens are bound to submit to what this assembly shall rightfully decree; and in so doing there is no compromise, or abandonment of principles, or humiliating concessions; only that compliance with law which every inhabitant is under the strongest obligations to yield. To appeal from such an assembly to one conjured out of nothing by a species of legerdemain unknown to the laws, of itself excites distrust and compels refusal.

—But, certain propositions are propounded which show the animus of this movement. The main one is that no freedman shall be allowed to vote except on a five years' probation, and then only upon a property qualification. The object is to get rid of negro suffrage, and this under pretense that the blacks have not a sufficient pecuniary interest in the country to vote patriotically or are not sufficiently educated to vote intelligently. The real object is to deprive the blacks of the right of voting, because the great majority of them vote the Republican ticket. It is not uncharitable to assume this to be the motive; for if the objection was really to the ignorance or want of monetary stake in the country on the part of the blacks, the same rule which is proposed for them would be proposed for whites who are in the same condition either as to intelligence or property. If a black man is not fit to vote until he owns a specified amount of property, or has acquired a given degree of learning, then a white man is not fit to vote so long as he falls below the standard.

It avails nothing to say the negroes are very many, and are very ignorant. There are as many ignorant and poor white men in the country as there are black ones. The most of the whites who belong to these sorts, and are at the same time comparatively worthless, vote the Democratic ticket. Take the country through there are as many of them as there are of the same grade of blacks. Take from the worthless whites the ballot and the Democrats would sink into a hopeless minority in every Northern and Western State. Allow the blacks to vote, and they feel they are beaten in nearly all the Southern States.

This explains why the Democrats are so anxious to deprive the blacks of suffrage, on the ground that they are ignorant, and so determined that the equally ignorant whites shall retain it. Republicans do no: profess to have any inflexible rule for suffrage. They have commonly expressed a willingness, while professing that all adult male citizens should vote, to abide by any regulation that shall be uniform in its operation, and therefore equitable. They have said, establish an education or property basis, if you will, or even both, but make it apply to all men alike. This rule the Democrats will not consent to, because it would prove their ruin. They are ready to exclude from the polls such classes of the poor and ignorant as will pretty certainly vote with the Republicans, but they will not agree to shut away those classes of the same sort that almost unanimously vote with them.

Discussing this point with a shrewd and outspoken Democrat a few days ago, he did not hesitate to declare that his opposition to negro voting was predicated on the assumption that the blacks, at least nine to one, would go with the Republicans. When we called his attention to ignorant and propertyless whites, he acknowledged the argument against their voting was just as strong as against the blacks, but he was willing they should continue to vote because they nearly all went with his party. Pressing him yet further, he said that at bottom he was in favor of a stringent property and educational qualification, applicable to all alike, but then he would not have many elections, for he believes the British Constitution to be the best model extant for a government. This we were quite prepared to grant his sincerity in, for we have found most intelligent and thrifty men, who make loud professions of Democracy, to be of that way of thinking, when their actual thoughts are disclosed.

The Democrats may be sure that the Republicans, as a body, will not be caught with this chaff. A few of them, who have no settled convictions and no clear insight, but are constantly driven about from conservatism to radicalism, and from radicalism back to conservatism, according to the ebb and flow of the political tide, may be ready to sell out; but they are of no account whatever. No body has any confidence in them, and hence they have no followers, whatever noise they may make. Just now these vacillating ones are suffering a chill of conservatism, and are spitefully pitching into STEVENS, WADE, SUMNER, WILLIAMS, and that set. They are ready to profess democratic principles, or no principles at all, provided the way to elect a President and parcel out the offices seems to run that way. Success is their god, and they are eager to take it, let it come in what shape it will. The great bulk of the Republicans are very different from this. Imbued with the truth that equality before the laws, and in all particulars, is essential to just government, and particularly to any miserable form of popular government, they will do nothing, and consent to nothing, in violation to that idea.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.—That staunch and candid Democratic paper, the LaCrosse *Democrat*, thus lays down the Democratic platform:

"Rebellion a crime!" Liar in your throat, Phil Sheridan! Every hour justifies the acts of those who from Bull Run to Richmond, through four years of gled, labored, suffered, fought, died for the cause of civil freedom. Every passing day proves the soundness of their judgment, the wisdom of those who strove for independence. Every revolving year makes the 'lost cause' more sacred to the lovers of liberty, dearer to the hearts of those who were faithful to it from its inception to its temporary fall."

Dickens' Farewell.

We give below the conclusion of Mr. Dickens' farewell address at the grand dinner in his honor, as reported in the London *Times*:

After returning thanks for his reception by the large assemblage, Mr. Dickens concluded as follows:

"And now, passing to the immediate occasion of your doing me this great honor, the story of my going to America is very easily and briefly told. Since I was there before 6 YEAR and entirely new generation has arisen in the United States. Since I was there before most of the best known of my books have been written and published; the new generation and the books have come together and have kept together until at widely and constantly read me, naturally desiring a little variety in the relationship between us, have expressed a strong wish that I should read myself. This wish, at first conveyed to me through public channels and business channels, has gradually become enforced by an immense accumulation of letters from individuals and associations of individuals, all expressing in the same hearty, homely, cordial, unaffected way, a kind of personal interest in me—I had almost said a kind of personal affection for me [cheers] which I am sure you would agree with me it would be dull insensibility on my part not to prize. Little by little this pressure has become so great that, although, as Charles Lamb says, my household gods strike a terribly deep root, I have torn them from their places, and this day week, at this hour, shall be upon the sea. You will readily conceive that I am inspired, besides by a natural desire to see for myself the astonishing change and progress of a quarter of a century over there, to grasp the hands of many faithful friends whom I left there, to see the faces and multitudes of new friends (Hear.) in that faith I am going to see them again; in that faith, I shall, please God, return from them in the spring of that same faith to live and die. I tell you in the beginning that I could not thank you enough, and even you know that I have most thoroughly kept my word. (A laugh.) If I may quote one other short sentence from myself, let it imply all that I have felt, and felt most deeply feel. Let it, putting it gently, be from the earth, comprehend both sides of the Atlantic at once in this moment, and say, as Tiny Tom observes, 'God bless us every one.' [Loud and continued cheering.]

Horrible Child Murder.

The Dubuke *Herald* gives the following account of the frightful murder of a little girl, the child of a dead soldier:

Mr. Sickle promised to keep the little girl, Zilla Field, while the mother was away earning a livelihood. Sickle has a daughter, about fifteen or sixteen years of age, said to be the unfortunate possessor of a bad temper. On Sunday Mr. Sickle was away from home after twelve o'clock of that day the daughter, Lizzie Sickle, for some cause unknown as yet, fell upon the little girl and beat her in a most brutal manner. When the child became unconscious, and was apparently dying, she became alarmed at her brutality and called in a neighboring woman. She said that the child had fallen from a chair by accident and hurt herself. But it required only a glance at the mutilated body to detect the falsity of this story. On the head was a bright wound, giving every indication of a broken skull, and one of the hands was crushed so badly that, it is said, not a bone in it remained unbroken. A physician was sent for immediately, and everything possible was done for the little sufferer, but to no avail, the child dying at two o'clock on Monday.

An examination of the body of the murdered child showed that the first beaten until the flesh became black and then the culmination of the barbarity was reached in throwing it upon the floor and stamping upon its head. The skull was broken, the forehead being smashed in evidently by stamping it with a heeled shoe. The hand may have been crushed by stamping or may have been broken by pounding. The child had also been violently kicked in the stomach, and received injuries there which alone would have caused death.

An officer was sent for immediately to arrest Lizzie Sickle, and she will be placed upon trial for murder. The case justly creates great excitement in the neighborhood.

Such outrages are a legitimate outgrowth of the laws which sanction the beating of children. If any person who should strike a child so as to leave a mark were liable to fine and imprisonment, these monsters would learn to govern their tempers; but in communities where discretionary power is given to every man and woman having charge of an infant to torture it, under the pretense of discipline, such results may reasonably be expected.

THE bugbear of negro rule at the South is thus discussed by the Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era*:

"If this government—United States or State—ever becomes any other than a white man's government, the blame will rest on none other than the white race. It can rest nowhere else; and the white people of this country, and they alone, will be responsible for it. Reconstruction is progressing—all have an opportunity of participating in the work, if any decline, no matter from what causes, it is their own fault; and if the whites, competent to do so, refuse to vote, and thereby lose control of the government, they must take the consequences. With all the advantages that the whites have in respect to numbers, intelligence, wealth, position and influence, it would seem they deserve to rule' if they cannot or will not cope with their late slaves in the political arena." The *New Era* adds: If the South had taken or even now will take hold of reconstruction plan and co-operate with Congress in restoring the now excluded States to the Union, they will be readmitted in time to take an active part in the next Presidential election, and no doubt not only the disabilities now imposed on a large number of her citizens would soon be removed from most of them, and ultimately from all."

"THERE is not an intelligent and candid observer of Tennessee politics, who will not say that the stringent suffrage provisions of which the Knoxville *Free Press* complains, are the result, not of Republican choice, but of the violence, fanaticism and malevolence of the rebel leaders, and the determination with which they manifested of making adherence to the "lost cause" the chief stepping stone of political promotion. Men who had been true to the Union did not relish the prospect of being put under a swaddling bar, and being forever proscribed by the partisans of the rebellion. . . . If Governor Brownlow was satisfied that the partisans of the late rebellion would benefiorth respect the rights of their Republican neighbors, white and colored, and had the power, he would establish impartial and general suffrage to-morrow by proclamation."—*Nashville Press and Times.*

The Detroit *Tribune* tells the following as having occurred on the borders of Ingham and Livingston counties, Michigan:

Quite a serious affair occurred recently near White Oak, between a minister, named Talmadge, who resided just over the line in Livingston county, and a man named Wright, who lives in White Oak. It seems that a lad who lived with Wright, while passing Mr. Talmadge's house, threw a stone against the door. Mr. T. caught the boy and took him to his house. Wright hearing of it, took an axe-helve, and in company with a neighbor, went to the minister's house, opened the door, went in and knocked Mr. Talmadge down with the axe-handle, and beat him terribly, stamping, kicking and pounding him so that his life is despaired of.

THE Fairmont (Va.) *Vidette* says:

"It seems probable, unless General Grant does or says something, he will be nominated and elected next President."

"FREDERICK, Md., Nov. 7.—Upon the receipt of the news of the elections on Tuesday, the rebel flag was flung to the breeze at Liberty Town, in this county."

Nothing but fear of a Radical flogging deterred the rebel democracy from hoisting the "stars and bars" over our court house after our late county election.

A New York democratic paper nominates Gen. Grant for President and J. T. Brady for Vice President, because J. T. B. has no wife to make disclosures about her wardrobe.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BY JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.

From the creation of the world, in all ages and climes, it has been customary to set apart certain days for special religious observance. This has not always been influenced by the light of Christian knowledge, nor by any proper conception of the character of that Great Being "who maketh the earth in righteousness," and "who daily loadeth with his benefits;" but by an innate sense of the existence of an over-ruling Power, by which the world and all it contains are governed and controlled. Aided by the dictates of enlightened reason, and the teachings of Divine revelation, we, however, are taught to recognize in that Supreme Ruler a Heavenly Father, to whom we are indebted for existence and all the blessings we enjoy, and to whom we owe constant and fervent thanksgiving and praise. It is He who "visiteth the earth and waterest it;" who "maketh the furrows and blesseth the springings thereof;" who crowneth the year with his goodness, and whose paths drop fatness;" who "clothest the pastures with flocks, and coverest the valleys with corn; who maketh the out-goings of the morning and the evening to rejoice;" who is "our refuge and strength;" who "maketh war to cease," and "saveth us from our enimies;" whose "throne is forever and ever;" and who "blesseth the nations whose God is the Lord."

On all sides we have increased assurances of the "loving kindness" of an All-wise Parent of Good, who has conducted our nation through a long and terrible war, and permitted our people to once more repose in safety, "without any to molest them or make them afraid." The monstrous sentiment of disunion is no longer tolerated. The Flag, the Union, and the Constitution are esteemed as the safeguards of the rights and liberties of the people, and are revered and defended as the ark of their political safety.

A kind Providence has not grown weary of supplying our continuous wants. A bounteous harvest has rewarded the labors of the husbandman. Flocks and herds are scattered in countless numbers over our valleys and hills. Commerce is uninterrupted, and vessels laden with the products of nature and of art, speed, unmolested, over the trackless deeps. Neither pestilence, famine, political or social evils, financial embarrassments or commercial distress, have been permitted to stay the progress and happiness of the people of this great Commonwealth; but peace, health, prosperity, morality, religion, social enjoyment and refinement, with their attendant blessings, have filled the cup of comfort and enjoyment to overflowing.

Recognizing our responsibility to Him who controls the destinies of nations as well as of individuals, and "from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift," and to whom we are deeply indebted for all these and the richer blessings of our common Christianity, let us unitedly give our most devout gratitude and hearty thanksgiving.

I, therefore, do hereby recommend that THURSDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, be set apart as a day of praise and thanksgiving, and that secular and worldly business be suspended, and the people assemble in their various places of worship in the evening of their gratitude and offer up prayers for Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-second.

JNO. W. GEARY.

By the Governor:

F. JORDAN, Secretary of State.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime.
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One bottle will preserve a barrel of Cider.
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Call and get the genuine article, at Call and get the genuine article, at Call and get the genuine article, at

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Sold wholesale and retail, in Pittsburgh, at FLEMING'S drug and Patent Med. Depot, No. 74 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

NOTICE—All Butchers doing business in the Allegheny Market will take notice that the penalty for offering Oleo lard and its mixtures for sale, is fixed definitely by section 7, of the market ordinance. It is MY bounden duty, to act in this matter, and will prosecute.

DUNCAN DALLAS, Clerk of the Markets.

ALLEGHENY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.

THEODORE TILTON,

Of the NEW YORK INDEPENDENT, will Lecture before the Association and the public generally, on

THURSDAY Evening, Nov. 28th,

In DOCTOR SWIPT'S CHURCH, Beaver St.

Subject—ART OF US ON THE MIND.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture to commence at quarter to 8. Admission, 25 cents.

HARRIET E. L. DORSEY, by her next friend, vs. JOHN F. DORSEY.

LIBEL IN DIVORCE.

No. 96, December Term, 1867, Court of Common Pleas.

TO PARTIES INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE CASE:

You are hereby notified that D. E. THOMPSON, a Judicial Examiner in the above case, to take testimony, will sit for the taking of the testimony of said witnesses, at his office, No. 85 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, December 2d, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. E. THOMPSON, Examiner.

JAMES H. CLARK, Druggist.

No. 102 FIFTH STREET,

Offers for sale a large assortment of

TOILET SOAPS—American and English.
PERFUMERY—American and French.
TOILET ARTICLES—Domestic and Imported.
PATENT MEDICINES.

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A GREAT FAMILY CONVENIENCE.

A new and novel arrangement for having

HOT WATER BOILERS

attached to the back end of common cook stoves, so that the water heat which goes up the chimney shall heat water in a reservoir for ordinary household purposes, by passing the heat through a tube, which falls over the stove hole in the stove. This new arrangement is so arranged that it can be attached to any stove now in use, without injury to the stove, or any material change in the stove. ALL PERSONS DESIRING TO SECURE THE GREAT COMFORT OF A HOT WATER BOILER, CAN HAVE ONE, or almost any cook stove made in the U. S. by ordering the attachment for it, and enclosing the Attachment, the size out of SEVEN DOLLARS, by express to

BISSELL & CO.,

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Manufacturers of the Triumph Cook Stove.

FRENCH MERINOS.

PRICES REDUCED.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

22 FIFTH STREET,

Offer their stock of FRENCH MERINOS at

VERY LOW PRICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1867.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem their bonds, maturing on the 1st day of January, 1868, for loaning money to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, at the United States Mint in Philadelphia, or at the Office of the Company in this city, on and after the 1st day of December next, when the interest will cease.

Bonds to be forwarded for collection should be left at the Office of the Company in Pittsburgh.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Cramps, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Sore Throat, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Bites of Insects, Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Rheumatism, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Chapped Hands, Chilblains