

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, 64 AND 66 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY AND Allegheny County.

SAURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR: JOHN W. GEARY.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT: HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT: JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.

ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS: FRED K. H. COLLIER.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY—MILES S. HUMPHREY.

ALDERMEN—ALEX. S. MILLAR, JOSEPH W. WILSON, ALEX. TAYLOR, JOHN H. KEENE, HUGH S. FLEMING.

SHERRIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING.

TREASURER—JOS. F. DENNISTON.

CLERK OF COURTS—GEO. BROWN.

RECORDS—THOMAS H. HUNTER.

COMMISSIONERS—HARVEY B. BOSTWICK, ROBERT J. JOSEPH, H. GRAY.

CLERK ORPHANS' COURT—ALEX. HILANDS.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL MCCLURE.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second Page: Poetry, "Dame Dinah," "The Husband Outwitted, Scotch Marriages, December and May, Uttings, Trade, Markets, Imports and River News. Seventh page: The Irish Ribbonmen's Oath, with other Interesting Miscellany.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 54¢.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfurt, 82¢.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 133 3/4 @ 133 3/8.

The reported rejection of the Chinese treaty, by the Government of the Flowery Kingdom, is discredited in official quarters at Washington.

The forthcoming monthly statement of the public debt is expected to show a slight reduction, in the face of the very heavy disbursements during the month.

Another speculation to advance the price of gold is reported from New York. Parties are combined to lock up large amounts, withdrawing it from market. We trust that Secretary BOWTSELL will prick the corner at the right moment.

AMELANCHOLY PROOF of the demoralizing influence of Radical politics is reported from Indianapolis, where an Irish Democrat was arrested the other day for a personal outrage upon a negro girl aged five years. The misguided criminal is understood to have supposed that the XVth Article was already ratified.

The Lehigh Valley Railway Company has finally completed its new line from Easton up to the left bank of the Lehigh, by Tunkhannock across to Waverly on the Erie road. A new and short line is thus opened from Philadelphia to the West, and for the supply of anthracite coal to Western New York and the whole Lake country.

The telegraph reports more transfers of Revenue Supervisors. Look out for fresh seizures made by the transferred officials. The inability of a Supervisor to see anything wrong in his own district is only matched by his acute and fearless promptitude as soon as he changes his base. For the credit of the old officers, the Commissioner should repress a little of the vigor of the successors.

The North German Bund has granted a concession for the laying of another telegraphic cable to America, connecting some suitable point on the German coast of the North Sea, with the American coast between New York and Boston. The parties named are Germans and English, the latter having always a hand in these enterprises. The line must be put down within thirty months, and wise regulations, by governmental authority. There is little doubt that this cable will be actually laid.

The New York Tribune "supposes that Iowa, Minnesota and Alabama have ratified the XVth Article." The Iowa and Minnesota legislatures have not been in session since the Article was submitted, and Alabama has never yet reported any action, officially or unofficially, thereon. The Tribune's supposition is therefore as violent as its continued attacks, upon the policy which is to control the legal reconstruction of Virginia, are unfair and mischievous. If the Article shall be finally saved, it will not be through such engineering as that journal advises. Nor will

the Amendment "be lost, in consequence" of a disregard of its advice to surrender the three unconstructed States, after the Tennessee precedent, to the reassured friends of the lost cause.

The marked respect, the distinguished consideration awarded Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, the heroic soldier, the statesman of undoubted ability, paid by all the heroes of the battle of Gettysburg, at the recent reunion, was enough to assure us that the man has not been over-estimated in this Commonwealth by the people. When we saw battle-scarred heroes, men who played grand parts in the greatest of all battles of the rebellion, bowing their heads before his record, we felt that he was worthy confidence, and that the Republican party had honored itself in making such selection to lead us to victory in the struggle of the State between money and patriotism. GEARY'S name will live forever in the history of the country. Should we now prove ungrateful to his claims upon us as a citizen, a soldier, a statesman, a philanthropist and a successful administrative officer?

ON TUESDAY next, the citizens of this city will be called upon to decide the very important question of "a public park or no public park." and it is to be hoped that there will be a full vote on the occasion. The erroneous impression prevails that the commission to have charge of the project, provided the people may vote it their pleasure to have a park at public expense, has been already appointed and the entire matter fixed up in advance of popular expression. The old park commission expired with the act of Assembly providing for a reference of the matter to the people, and a new one will have to be appointed after the election, if the project carries, and the entire work gone over from the start. We make this statement, believing that several public spirited gentlemen have been grossly wronged in personal charges made in the discussion of the Park question.

WE COMMENT the annexed resolution, adopted by the Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts, to their friends in this Commonwealth, who have thus far declined to "acquiesce in settled results." When our own Democracy shall consent to "postpone fruitless opposition to accomplished facts" indefinitely, they will have better reason than now to hope for some effective action upon the pressing problems of to-day. Hear the wiser partisans of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Massachusetts have no new theories to advance upon national subjects. Recent events, as well as the experience of our earlier history, serve to convince us that the farther the nation wanders from the old and cherished principles of Democracy the more urgent grows the need of a return to them; but we nevertheless deem it a political duty to acquiesce in settled results, and postpone fruitless opposition to the accomplished facts of yesterday, in order to secure effective action upon the pressing problems of to-day.

SINCE the opposition press has been sorely exercised over the alleged interference, by the President, with the course of the civil authority in New York in the case of the Texan assassin lately in the custody of the Marshal of that district, it will be a grateful relief to them to know that no such interference was actually had. The prisoner was in the Federal custody and was directed to be held there, while the Marshal himself was ordered to make use of all legal means to prevent his own arrest. Here is the text of the President's much misrepresented letter:

New York, August 12, 1869. General F. C. Barlow, United States Marshal, Southern District New York. General: Learning from the District Attorney of the Southern District of New York, that Judge J. H. McCunn, New York Superior Court, has ordered the discharge of a United States prisoner, held by you, for the United States, I authorize and direct that you hold said prisoner against all orders of said Judge McCunn, and that the prisoner only be released on the order of a Judge or other authority having power to direct a United States Marshal.

You are authorized to use all legal means to retain said prisoner, and to prevent your own arrest by such authority of State Courts. Yours respectfully, (Signed) U. S. GRANT.

TIME was when, if the Sultan of Turkey made up his mind to dispense with the services of a ruler of Egypt, a neat express package containing a silk cord was considered equivalent to a death warrant, and the unfortunate Pacha smoked his last chibouque, paid his last visit to his seraglio, and died, without remonstrance, as became a faithful and dutiful servant of the "Vigilant of the Prophet." But even the imperturbable Musselman cannot withstand the civilization influences of the nineteenth century. Very recently, the Sultan became offended at the report of some of the Viceroy's actions, but a remonstrance was sent, instead of a bow string, and Ismail Pacha, instead of sending back his severed head, dispatched assurances of his loyalty. It is well in these days of Suez canals and Nile expeditions, to have such actual proof as is furnished by this incident, that there has been a radical improvement in the Ottoman manners, as otherwise we might discover some day that the Frankish vessels in the canal had been burned, the Frankish members of the expedition slaughtered, and various other enormities committed by order of some petty and irresponsible sovereign, whose insignificant head, placed bodiless at the Sultan's feet, would not by any means prove a satisfactory return for what he had destroyed. To us the task of civil-

izing—according to European standards—the Mahomedan races, has always appeared to be that one of the great works undertaken by the Christian world which most nearly approached the impossible. For centuries these races have resisted all outside efforts at change as effectively as have the Chinese, but at length they are yielding, and before the century closes most of the most thoroughly objectionable traits of the various oriental systems will doubtless have become things of the past.

JONATHAN ON THE THAMES.

We won't crow as much as we could have done if the Harvard crew had won the race, but we almost feel inclined to imitate our Democratic brethren who jubilantly put up a rooster if a defeat has not turned out to be as bad as they had expected. Yesterday, we enumerated the various concessions which the Americans were obliged to make in order to attain their object of having a race at all. Remembering these, and recalling the fact that Englishmen were offering large odds in favor of the Oxford crew, we think we need feel little chagrin at a result which was so nearly a victory. Indeed, when we reflect on the circumstances of the case, and since, according to a cablegram, the Harvard, in a race of nearly five miles, with a crew acknowledged to be the best ever seen in England, were beaten by only six seconds, we think we may, while lamenting the absence of victory, feel very proud, indeed, of what has been done.

We have no doubts as to the fairness of the race, and see no reason to believe that the rumors, said to have been rife on Wall street yesterday, were anything but the usual tricks of the speculators on that thoroughfare, who would have been acting contrary to all precedent if they had allowed so brilliant an opportunity for falsifying dispatches, and for speculations on the popular prejudices, to pass by without taking having been administered to one of the American crew, we do not believe it, nor shall we until we have more substantial grounds to rest such a belief upon.

We suppose that the Americans will now have to pass through one of the severest social ordeals which falls to the lot of man, and that a series of dinners and other entertainments, an outburst of hospitality in fact from the friends of their conquerors. That they will bear up well under this infliction, we do not hesitate to predict. If it all could be made to end in infusing into the English mind the idea that it would now be eminently proper for them to offer to send a crew over to race a Harvard crew in American waters without a coxswain, next year, we think the Yankee boys would feel almost repaid for their glorious defeat.

A SHARP REPROOF FOR PARTISAN FOLLY.

General ROBERTSON has too sincere a regard for his sacred obligations to his creditors and his family, to accept any nomination for office, as the standard-bearer of the party of repudiation. His letter of declination has just been given to the public. The rumor in Ohio runs that this document had been for some days in the hands of the Democratic Committee, to which it was officially addressed, but that these gentlemen were so awkwardly grieved by its most unwelcome purport as to induce their delay of publication until they found a longer concealment to be impracticable. It may be a slander to accuse them of any intention to suppress the letter altogether, but—looking at the mysterious delay of which we have spoken, and at the letter itself as it now stands in type, arraigning and condemning the Democracy for its disregard of all the teachings of political experience and for its execrable departure from the doctrines maintained by its earlier leaders—we can no longer wonder at the quandary of these rebuked partisans, with such an elephant on their hands.

We reprint in another column, the most brilliant gems from this letter; the full text would occupy more than two columns of the Gazette, and, generous as we always are, we feel that this would be devoting too much space for the advisory instruction of a party which will never appreciate our good advice, or thank us for any efforts to recall the Democracy from the crooked ways which are leading them down to political ruin. The extracts which we have made, faithfully reveal the spirit of the entire letter.

The Ohio Democracy may not welcome this exposition of wise political doctrines, but they ought, above all things, to regret their failure to secure its author for their candidate. Had the platform which, in the same hour with the nomination now declined, was adopted by their Convention, been framed in any faithful correspondence with opinions which were then as well known to leading politicians of both parties in Ohio as they are now to the popular masses by this publication; had the Democratic engineers paid to General ROBERTSON the moderate compliment of supposing him to be an honest man, and not, as of themselves, a mere trickster who would cheerfully submit to any dogmas, no matter how offensive to his judgment, or incompatible with the record of a long and honorable career; had they not attempted, as usual, a double game, heaving their platform after the traditional lines of a party which never smoothes, in the logic of events, the wisdom of surrendering absurd prej-

udices and of acquiescing in accomplished facts, but at the same time expecting to secure its acceptance through the personal and al popularity of the nominee, and through a general impression that official conduct would in some way counteract and restrain the mischievous avowals of the Convention; had, in short, the Democracy been honest for once as to herself, and regarded their candidate as equally so, they would have equated their own utterances by his well-known opinions, and it is likely that the nomination would not only have been accepted, but it might have led to victory in October.

Undoubtedly, the platform and the nomination were alike made known to Gen. ROBERTSON at the same time. It is not to be supposed that, when he telegraphed back his declination, he was in any respect ignorant of the exact facts of the Democratic resolutions. He thus perceived the attempted fraud and spurned it, with brief, curt promptitude in his telegram, but with dignity and crushing force in the extended letter. The party may now realize their mistake—what they have lost, and how they have lost it. The personal popularity of a distinguished Union soldier, supported by such opinions as he has now avowed, and supplemented by a platform which should have faithfully conformed to these ideas, would have given to the Ohio Democracy that which they have not now—a very tolerable prospect for success at the polls. We need not direct attention to the extracts which we have made from his letter. No comments are required. The document speaks for itself. We have only to remind our readers that it is written by a Democratic nominee, who declines to be their candidate, to the official representatives of a great party in Ohio. Considering this, the fitness of his rebuke will be better understood.

THE DEMOCRATIC CHICKAMAUGA IN OHIO.

The movement of the opposition in Ohio, to capture Gen. ROBERTSON as their candidate for Governor, has resulted unfortunately for that excellent party. Declining the doubtful honor, his letter is a long-winded lecture upon Democratic back-slidings, with some sensible admonitions upon the future course required to save the party from complete ruin. We quote a few passages, which in serve to show very clearly what good reasons the General had, for declining a nomination by the school of politicians. He says: The country requires, and the Democratic party ought to be a party of principle, a party of life, of action and of progress. "Fossils" and fault-finders do not properly belong to the party, and, if found in it, ought to go on the retired list.

Leaving to its opponents of all shades and grades all narrow and sectional terms, and all monopolies and favoritism based on class, creed, race, color, or national origin, the Democratic party of the United States ought to hold high the banner of universal freedom, impartial justice and equity before the law of all who live beneath the flag of our country.

Based on these laws of our life and growth, and repudiating the doctrine that "might makes right," American Democracy holds that liberty consists in the obedience of all to just laws. That these laws should be the fewest and simplest possible, leaving the utmost individual freedom of thought and action consistent with equal rights and impartial justice, and where individual action must be regulated by law, seeking always "the greatest good to the greatest number." This is the democracy I believe in, and to which I am proud to belong.

No local declaration inviting a popular judgment of any legal and sectional terms, and all monopolies and favoritism based on class, creed, race, color, or national origin, the National bonds should impair the priceless value of the public credit at a time when it is important to create the specified means for ridding the country of the enormous national debt, and every Democratic platform should tend to raise higher and higher the public credit, and to satisfy the people of Europe that the Democracy is the last party in the United States that proposes to "whine or act reluctantly about paying the public debt, even though present holders should have bought it below its fair value.

An irremediable paper currency, or one perpetually devaluating in value, is a gigantic fraud on the people—a concentration of the evils of false weights, false measures, and worse, injurious to all classes, but especially to those who live by labor. The Democracy should assert, with renewed vigor and determination, its old declaration in favor of a specie basis for a paper currency convertible at par into gold, and the will of the holder, and should take prompt and efficacious measures to raise our bonds to where the security and the interest they bear ought to place them, so as to draw back behind them to par, with the least possible delay. This will relieve all classes, especially the laboring, and augmenting the valuation of our circulation and, in turn, give a healthy and vigorous impulse to every department of business and industry. Whoever obtains votes under false pretenses is a base knave, though he who obtains goods under false pretenses, and on account of the greater difficulty of detecting and measuring the evil done, deserves severer punishment and reprobation.

right of voting to manhood and qualifications, which will tend to create bonds of political brotherhood between the rich and poor, based on mutual interests, and to avert conflicts between capital and labor.

The caucus system, invented by the Democracy as a practical way of finding out who is a proper person to be voted for by a constituency is too large to know each other personally, and in spite of its glaring imperfections and corruptions, now adopted by all parties, should be improved by the Democracy and carefully regulated by wise provisions of law. These views I believe to be explicitly or implicitly held by three-fourths of our voting population, and only require distinct Democratic enunciation, to elicit a substantial response from the people, who will know that neither a public policy based on passions, nor Radicalism, per se, can long rule without ruining the country, and would be glad to combine for the public good on grounds that would reason out State and National Administrations to the spirit and practice of Democratic Republican simplicity.

Should there be Democrats whose mental organization or temper does not conform their action to great popular changes, let them, for the public good, abdicate the leadership, and leave the energies of the people free to act in the line of life and progress.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The lamentable truth is conceded by ministers and communicants of all evangelical denominations, that thousands of new-comers to this city, especially from foreign lands, are lost entirely to the Churches from various causes. Prominent among the causes, is the neglect of strangers to make themselves known to the proper church authorities of their denominational profession, and neglecting to bring certificates of dismission, and the lack of using proper strangers and churches, in seeking out on this subject. The question, however, is beginning to be discussed, how to avoid this difficulty, and it seems to be generally conceded that the best course is for the church authorities on giving a certificate of dismission to send a notice of the fact to some minister residing in the place where the party intends to reside, of the same faith, so that the stranger may be certified upon and solicited to hand in his certificate of dismission. The plan might be adopted in this country and also be observed in Europe. There is no doubt but that multitudes might be saved to the Church, if some systematic plan was observed. This serves to introduce a movement on foot by Christ Episcopal Church, Allegheny City, to reach persons of foreign birth, who have been raised and educated in the Church of England, or whose sympathies and preferences at home were favorable to the Established Church. To facilitate this object a special service is to be held in Christ Church, East Common, Allegheny, Sunday (to-morrow) evening, at 7 o'clock, to which all residents of both cities and vicinity of foreign birth, who were members of the Church of England, or were accustomed to attend its services in the Old Country, are particularly and cordially invited to attend. The Rev. F. Brooke, the talented Rector of that Church, will be assisted on the occasion by Bishop Kerfoot and several Presbyters of the Diocese. It is proposed, in connection with this service, to consider the propriety of adopting suitable means to provide special services for this class of Churchmen, who have not been favored in this respect, by reason of circumstances indicated. The meeting promises to be largely attended and interesting.

Rev. Robert Patterson, of Chicago, formerly of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, thinks that the superstition that Rouse's version of the Psalms of David should be the exclusive psalmody of the Anglo-Saxon race, is of recent and American origin. It was unknown one hundred years ago in Britain. When he was a child, in 1835, his nurse, a faithful Covenantor, took him to a union Sunday School at Letterkenny, and she sung, "Salvation, O the joyful sound." This school was supported in part by elders and others of the Covenanting Church in Ireland.

Hon. Henry S. Raymond, lately deceased, so widely and popularly known as the editor of the New York Times, in early life was a professor of religion, and intended as soon as he left college to enter the ministry. The Living Church argues that clergymen should have an annual vacation, and both pastors and people would gain by the respite. Elder Knapp, the noted Baptist preacher, is credited with the following prayer in behalf of a Universalist preacher named Britain, at Bridgeport: "Lord, shake the Universalist preacher over hell! Riddle him over the hot embers! Smite him! Send an awful tremor over him! Fill his soul with horror, that he may frighten his followers back from damnation!" We haven't learned whether this prayer has been answered.

It is estimated that of the four hundred students just graduated by twenty colleges under the charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church, between one-tenth and one-fifth design to enter the ministry. At least, says the Independent, one hundred Methodists are graduating at other colleges, of whom a like proportion will enter the ministry. The Allegheny Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church, will meet at Harmersville, Tuesday, September 14th, and will be opened with a sermon by Rev. A. H. Calvert.

The Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, in Boston, under the care of Rev. John Bork, six years ago,

was one hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars in debt. Of this one hundred and eighteen thousand dollars have been paid, or his people, (not rich as a whole) have raised eighteen thousand dollars a year, besides meeting current expenses. This priest has just been elected first Provincial of the new Jesuit Province of New York. The success of this Church in raising money is by systematic efforts. Congregations assume a responsibility, and agree to raise a certain sum in a given time, and the clergy indicate the plan by which the money can be raised, and then the people meet the obligation voluntarily.

Rev. George Trask, the great Anti-tobacco apostle, writes to the Independent, that he had been considered dead, but the doctors bow tell him he has a new lease of life, and that he is to have the opportunity to fight popular vices ten years longer; but he says God knoweth. Tobacco users beware—Trask is not dead.

The Roman Catholics of Illinois are considerably exercised in regard to the administration of ecclesiastical affairs in two of the dioceses, Alton and Chicago, both without bishops, through the death of one and the insanity of the other. The difficulty seems to be mainly because the wishes of the Irish majority have not been gratified with a selection of pastors. The Alton administrator argues the point at length, and then urges them to become American in feeling, but in religion Roman Catholics.

We note with pleasure that the American Board of Presbyterians will be held in this city, Monday, October 5th. Rev. F. A. Noble is designated as chairman of the committee of arrangements, whom persons should address desiring entertainment. The Independent represents that Mathias W. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, a member of the New School Presbyterian Church, built five churches at his own expense. The aggregate of money spent in this way is estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The Baptists of Boston and New England have recently raised ten thousand dollars for the American Baptist Publication Society to establish a depository of the Society in Boston. A dispatch from Columbus says it is rumored that Bishop McIlwaine is about getting up a court to try Rev. C. J. Tate, of St. Paul's Church in that city, for introducing a surplined choir into his church.

Returns on Lay Delegation in the Methodist Episcopal Church will show in some slowly. The maximum vote has heretofore been fixed at two hundred and fifty thousand, but it looks probable that it may reach three hundred thousand. It still stands more than two to one in favor of lay delegation.

DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE. Cures Diarrhea, Cures Dysentery, Cures Bloody Flux, Cures Chronic Diarrhea, Cures Bilious Colic, Cures Cholera Infantum, Cures the worst case of Bowel Disease, Cures Cholera Mortis, Will cure in one or two doses, Ought to be in every family, Is a sure cure for Griping, Will not fail in one case, Cures Diarrhea, Cures Summer Complaint, Will cure Watery Discharges, Never fails, Is a valuable medicine, Is a protection against Cholera, Will save hundreds of valuable lives, If early resorted to it is one of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for all diseases incident to this season of the year. Hundreds of sufferers could be relieved in less than a day by a speedy resort to this most valuable medicine, particularly valuable, when the system is apt to become disordered by the too free use of coffee and crude vegetables. Price 50 Cents. Sold at DR. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE, 107 LIBERTY ST., and by all druggists.

PAINLESS DIGESTION. "No man," says Sir Astley Cooper, "ought to know by his education that he has a stomach." In other words, when digestion is perfect there is neither pain nor uneasiness in the region where it takes place. Nausea, want of appetite, flatulence, oppression after eating, shooting pains in the epigastrium, a burning in the face at meal times, and a forced turgor in the morning, are among the direct symptoms of indigestion. Stomachic ailments, nervous irritability, physical weakness and low spirits, are its almost inevitable accompaniments. All these indications of dyspepsia, whether immediate or secondary, are usually aggravated by hot weather. The cause of indigestion is therefore the season when the victim displays a more urgent need of a tonic and regulating medicine. One friend every individual has many articles. One friend recommends one drug, another another, and a multitude of counsel are there. It is always safe, THE STANDARD REMEDY OF THE GREAT DRUG STORE, HAS ESTABLISHED ITS REPUTATION AS AN IMPREGNABLE RESTORATION—THE SPECIFIC FOR INDIGESTION, IN ALL STAGES, IS KEYSER'S STOMACH BITTERS. It restores the system to its normal condition, and aches in the stomach, and aches in the head, and aches in the feet, and aches in the joints, and aches in the nerves, and aches in the muscles, and aches in the bones, and aches in the marrow, and aches in the brain, and aches in the heart, and aches in the lungs, and aches in the liver, and aches in the spleen, and aches in the pancreas, and aches in the gall bladder, and aches in the kidneys, and aches in the bladder, and aches in the rectum, and aches in the anus, and aches in the vagina, and aches in the uterus, and aches in the ovaries, and aches in the fallopian tubes, and aches in the cervix, and aches in the perineum, and aches in the coccyx, and aches in the sacrum, and aches in the pelvis, and aches in the hips, and aches in the thighs, and aches in the knees, and aches in the ankles, and aches in the feet, and aches in the toes, and aches in the fingers, and aches in the hands, and aches in the wrists, and aches in the elbows, and aches in the shoulders, and aches in the neck, and aches in the throat, and aches in the larynx, and aches in the trachea, and aches in the bronchi, and aches in the lungs, and aches in the pleura, and aches in the diaphragm, and aches in the heart, and aches in the pericardium, and aches in the aorta, and aches in the pulmonary artery, and aches in the pulmonary vein, and aches in the inferior vena cava, and aches in the superior vena cava, and aches in the jugular vein, and aches in the subclavian vein, and aches in the axillary vein, and aches in the brachial vein, and aches in the radial vein, and aches in the ulnar vein, and aches in the femoral vein, and aches in the popliteal vein, and aches in the tibial vein, and aches in the peroneal vein, and aches in the saphenous vein, and aches in the pharynx, and aches in the esophagus, and aches in the stomach, and aches in the duodenum, and aches in the jejunum, and aches in the ileum, and aches in the cecum, and aches in the sigmoid colon, and aches in the rectum, and aches in the anal canal, and aches in the ureters, and aches in the bladder, and aches in the urethra, and aches in the penis, and aches in the scrotum, and aches in the testicles, and aches in the epididymis, and aches in the vas deferens, and aches in the spermatic cord, and aches in the inguinal canal, and aches in the femoral canal, and aches in the iliac canal, and aches in the pelvic canal, and aches in the sacral canal, and aches in the coccygeal canal, and aches in the vertebral canal, and aches in the spinal cord, and aches in the brain, and aches in the cranial nerves, and aches in the facial nerve, and aches in the trigeminal nerve, and aches in the vagus nerve, and aches in the accessory nerve, and aches in the phrenic nerve, and aches in the vagus nerve, and aches in the splanchnic nerve, and aches in the sympathetic nerve, and aches in the sciatic nerve, and aches in the pudic nerve, and aches in the obturator nerve, and 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