THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 7, 1848.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

Advertisements and Subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

COMMERCIAL LIST AND PHILADELPHIA PRICE CURRENT.

Subscriptions to this valuable paper will be received and forwarded from this office.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

We will receive and forward free of expense, advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

☞The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, *strictly in advance.*

☞Advertisers are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 12 M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

For Latest Commercial Intelligence, Domestic, Markets, River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see first page.

Democratic Whig Nominations,

FOR PRESIDENT,

ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

Democratic TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

THOMAS M. T. M'KENNAN, of Washington.
JOHN P. SANDERSON, of Lebanon.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Joseph G. Clarkson,	12. Henry Johnson,
2. John F. Watberill,	14. William Calder, Sr.
3. James M. Davis,	15. William M'Irvine,
4. Thos. W. Dunlevy,	16. Charles W. Fisher,
5. Daniel G. Hiltner,	17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Dungan,	18. Thos. S. Davidson,
7. John B. Sterigere,	19. Joseph Markle,
8. John Landes,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Joseph Schmucker,	21. Andrew W. Loomis,
10. Charles Siegfried,	22. Richard Irwin,
11. William G. Hurley,	23. Thomas H Hill,
12. Francis Tyler,	24. Samu'l A. Purviance.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

WILL BE HELD

ON TUESDAY, the 7th of NOVEMBER.

TICKETS

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, CAN BE OBTAINED AT THIS OFFICE.

WHIG FREE BANNER.

The Executive Committee of the "Joseph and Ready Club" offer a handsome FREE BANNER to the Township or Borough in Allegheny county, which shall give the largest increased vote to the TAYLOR and FILLMORE Electors, on the 7th of November, over the vote for Gov. Johnston, in October.

COMMITTEE TO AWARD BANNER.—Robert Mackey, James W. Baxter, Samuel Eaton, jr. By order of the Committee.

nov2

See next page for Telegraphic News.

ELECTION NEWS.

Our arrangements are of so extensive a character, that we expect to give our readers returns from several States to morrow morning and during the day. We shall, in all cases, strive to give reliable intelligence, and none other.

THE DAY OF BATTLE.

The Prospects Cheering and Glorious.

The long looked for day of action has arrived, and the friends of General ZACHARY TAYLOR and Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, march to the polls with brave hearts, high hopes, and cheering prospects of a glorious victory. From various despatches received yesterday, from different parts of the state, we feel authorized to say to our friends—ALL IS WELL! We consider the state is absolutely sure for our cause; if every man does his duty, and this we believe, will be done.

Go early to the polls—*vote early*—do not rest satisfied until you have voted, and having discharged this important duty, ask yourself if there is nothing else you can do, and don't go home satisfied, until you are convinced that you have done all you can, that there is no one whom you can influence, that your individual means of benefit are exhausted, and then you will have the approbation of your conscience and of your country.

BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT VOTERS!

We are informed that there appear to be quite a number of strangers in town—some say they are *colonized* from New York. We mention this to put our friends on their guard. Let there be persons well acquainted with the people of their Wards, always present at the polls, and if there is an attempt by any one to vote fraudulently, let him be arrested, and *be subjected to the severest penalties of the law.* Look out for all kinds of frauds, for there is nothing that desperate office-holders and their friends will stop at, to save their offices. Be watchful, be vigilant. Guard the purity of the ballot boxes, and all will be safe.

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.—A telegraphic despatch brings melancholy news. Murder has been done in Philadelphia, and a free American citizen has laid down his life for his attachment to General TAYLOR. Are these the weapons for freemen to use? When murder and fraud are resorted to is it not high time the government was purified from the presence of those who now pollute it. Under General Taylor a better day will dawn, and the power of office holders will be broken. Let this thought nerve every patriot to the arduous but cheering work before him.

IMPORTANT INDIAN TREATY.

We learn from the Chicago Democrat that Mr. Mendz, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has recently bought out all the right of the Menominee Indians in the Territory of Wisconsin, whereby the United States have acquired the title to 4,000,000 acres of new territory in Wisconsin, embracing land on the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and laid down in the recent maps as parts of Brown, Portage, and Wisconsin counties. It embraces Little and Big Bell Falls, Whitney's Mills, &c.

Some years ago Congress granted to Wisconsin the alternate sections to complete a canal between Fox and Wisconsin rivers. The canal could not be made because the Indians owned much of the land. It has now been bought, and two days after the making of the treaty two hundred squatters had laid their claims. The land is very rich and valuable.

Several attempts have been made to treat with this very old and once powerful tribe of Indians, of which Osh-kosh is chief. But all have been unsuccessful. He is connected with some of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of the Mississippi on the Crow-wing river, near where the Winnebagoes now are, and on land which the Government bought of the Chippewas.

The treaty is a very fair one for both parties—The Indians get about $300,000; and, out of this, a specific sum is set apart for a manual labor school, a grist-mill, blacksmith,s shop, and the support of a miller for fifteen years. The Indians are to remove themselves. Thus the whole matter is a plain business transaction between the Indians and the Government. There are no reserves in the matter to make trouble.

The present annuities of this tribe cease in 1857. Mr. Medill arranged it so as to commence the payment thereafter in annual payments so that the Indians cannot squander their money, and yet have it as they need it.

A Slave from Georgia.—A letter from ex-Governor Gen. M. Troup, of Georgia, in the *Washington Union*, puts an effectual extinguisher upon the professed hopes of that paper and its coadjutors for carrying Georgia, as will be seen by the annexed extract, which we recommend to the perusal of all who have consoled themselves with such delusive dreams:

"I would hope, if I could, gentlemen—but I verily believe that the 7th day of the next month will find a majority of the people of Georgia hand and glove with this most amiable fraternity, Fillmore, Giddings, & Co. Enough."

What is true of Georgia, will prove true of a large majority of the States of the Union. Every day augments our knowledge of the increasing popularity of Gen. Taylor, and strengthens the confidence that he will be elected by the same, sort of demonstrations that carried Jackson and Harrison into the Presidency. The old fashioned and real Democrats are flocking to our standards by thousands, determined to repair the past, by a glorious effort in redeeming the country from the despotism of demagogues and the insolence of office holders.—*N. American.*

Hon. W. W. Irwin.—The Post of yesterday has the following notice of this gentleman:

"The Hon. W. W. Irwin, formerly a Whig member of Congress from this district, and recently Minister to Denmark, openly renounced all allegiance to Whiggery; and, in an eloquent and powerful speech, stated his reasons for advocating the election of Cass and Butler. He spoke the truth boldly and fearlessly, and was warmly applauded by the thousands present."

Mr. Irwin was one of Tyler's corporal's guard. The Whigs can do without him.

Some political communications, in relation to the Presidency, have reached us at this late hour, but which we deem it now useless to publish. They would not be read.

The proceedings of the brilliant meeting at Elizabeth, also reached us too late to appear, so as to be of any effective service. Our friends there are to be very effective workers. Nine hearty cheers for the Whig—none better.

THE PILOT OF THE STARK CRAGS, is the title of an original Tale of the Sea, by Capt. T. Ware Gibson. It is published in Cincinnati, and for sale at Miner's, in this city.

By the Eastern Mail by Telegraph.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

A Whig Murdered for Hurrahing for Taylor!

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6, 1848.

There is great excitement in this city, in consequence of the murder of ALFRED COLEMAN, during the Locofoco Torch Light Procession, on Friday night last. He was a most exemplary young man, and his only offence was, he *hurrahed for Taylor*—*for which offence he was beaten to death by ruffians.* THIS THE CORONER'S VERDICT ESTABLISHES! JOHN AGEN, a Locofoco Constable, has been arrested for the murder—and proof is strong against him. This villainous recourse to office holders to murder will gain thousands of honest Democratic votes for Taylor and Fillmore.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1848.

The idea of November are at hand, when we are to decide for four years the policy of the nation. The people are to say whether the laborers of the United States are to have the care of the government or the paupers of Europe as at present, and whether we shall continue to impoverish ourselves by imports of goods we can make better at home. Dismiss the question as they may, the government cannot disprove the fact that excessive imports alone are the cause of the depression that now possesses all departments of trade and that unless the policy of the government is changed, ruin greater than we have seen in our commercial history will follow.

As showing the injury inflicted upon the interests of Pennsylvania by the reduction upon iron I annex the imports of two days which reach the large amount of

437 tons of Pig iron.
19,308 bars, railroad and other.
3,473 bundles of hoop and sheet.

Let every voter of Pennsylvania remember that his duty to himself demands that he shall so cast his ballot, that such figures as these shall not appear upon our Custom House books, to remind him that the iron manufactures of his native state have been sacrificed to the visionary theory of free trade New York city, the great free trade depot, will give her vote against the policy, and we look for as good a deed on the part of Pennsylvania through out its length and breadth.

An improvement has taken place in United States' stocks within a few days, and the loan of 1848, now sells at cost to the original takers, adding the two per cent interest that has accumulated up to this date. Treasury notes close at 102¼ and Ohio 6's at 100¾, which is an improvement. Money is not scarce and good notes pass readily at 9 per cent, and 12 to 15 for less well known names. Deposits made to some considerable extent have been refused by brokers at more than five per cent per annum. The deposits of merchants generally are increasing, and trade stagnating to an extent not consistent with large profits. An importer of a leading article in the grocery line states his sales for October at $6000, an amount below his monthly sales for a period of seventeen years. A fact that speaks volumes as to the feeling existing among merchants.

The county Ratification meeting was held last night in the Park, and was both numerously and enthusiastically attended. The old whig speakers, who have so often rallied the party on former campaigns were there, as were the good whigs and true, who have contended against the army of office holders that centre here. The old whig fire burns as brightly as ever, and New York, the Empire State claims as her right and her duty to head the list of States that will give one week hence has passed, elevate to the Executive Chair, Zachary Taylor. Let Pennsylvania stand firm (and who can doubt her, after she has been tried) and with the exception of Maine and New Hampsaire *thus naturally Locofoco States*, Gen. Taylor will sweep into power as Mason and Dixon's line and beyond that, do better than the Northern man with no principles, not even the bare one of slavery, manfully avowed. Old Massachusetts is in the field led on by Mr. Webster, who has and is laboring with all the ability for which he has a world wide reputation. In short, east of the mountains we are all ready to strike a strong and united blow for the good old cause of protection to home labor, and an honest construction of the constitution.

The markets are rather dull nor can much change be looked for until after elections. Ashes $6.25; Cotton still tends downwards; Flour dull with fair sales however, for export at $5.18½ to 5.44 for common to good Genesee, and $5.56 for Southern and sales deliverable in all the month at $5.00; Corn meal is cheaper, sales at $3.25, and $3.50 for Rye flour. Wheat is cheaper and prime Genesee held at 125, sales 25,000 by western Wheat at 93 @100 for Chicago, 104@112½ for Ohio, the latter for white and 103 for Wisconsin. Rye 66@67½ and Barley 70, which is lower all round; Corn 65 for poor Southern and 67@68 for western mixed, 71 for round white and 72 for yellow; Pork is higher, sales of mess $12,75 and prime, $8,75; Lard dull at 7¾ @8; Beef mess $9¼@10 and prime, $5@5,75; Beef hams $12 for country; some 150 tcs Lelands prime mess Pork, $17; ordinary Tallow, 8¼ and city rendered 9c. The amount of breadstuffs on the way is large, and unfavorable news from England will cause a large decline.

C.

To Irishmen & other Adopted Citizens.

W. E. ROBINSON, an Irishman, and the most devoted friend of Irish freedom in America, is out in the New York Tribune, with another article on Mr. Cass' conduct and position towards Irishmen and other foreigners, from which we take the concluding paragraphs, and recommend them to the attention of our readers:

1. Gen. Taylor never was, is not, and will not be, in favor of anything opposed to the interests of the Naturalized Citizen. He never said one word in favor of 'Nativism.' There is not a particle of evidence against him on this point. On the contrary his battles were fought and won by the Naturalized as well as the Native citizens. His glories spring from their mingled blood upon every battle field. And he will, if elected, know no difference between the Native and Naturalized citizen.

2. Gen. Cass has voted for Nativism. The nomination of George W. Woodward as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, met the universal condemnation of the Naturalized Citizens. A public meeting was held in Philadelphia protesting against his nomination, as every friend of the Naturalized Citizen protested against it. The whole Whig party in the Senate of the United States voted against him, and he was defeated. Gen. Cass and the Polk party voted for Woodward.

3. Gen. Cass refused to vote, though in his seat on Saturday morning, Feb. 27, for the Irish Relief Bill. He heard the cries of Irishmen, women and children dying of starvation, and would not utter the inconceivable 'no' to save them. He was deaf to their prayers. The Whigs voted for the bill—Gen. Cass' friends voted against it, while he sat silent in his seat, silence giving consent. On his soul is the guilt of thousands of Irish people perishing from starvation.

4. General Cass, when in France, as his political brother George Bancroft, now in England, praised and eulogized the British throne. Gen. Taylor has never done so. Gen. Cass flattered and eulogized Louis Phillippe. Gen. Taylor never did—never would do so.

If naturalized citizens, then, will vote for Lewis Cass, who *voted* in secret session for Nativism; if they will sit down with him to feast on the shrieks of his victims of starvation; if they will add power to the grasp by which he choked the last gasp of breath out of their countrymen; if they will strike friendship with the hand just loosened from its infernal grasp on the throats of starving Irishmen; if they will revel with him in the midst of the dying groans of the victims of Famine; if they will vote for a man who approved of Polk's proposition to rob the Catholic Churches of Mexico; if they do all this I will not accuse them.

But I shall vote for Gen. Taylor, who *was not, is not, will not be*, in favor of Nativism; who never voted, as Gen. Cass did, to appoint "Natives" to a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court. Who would have voted for the Irish Relief Bill, when Gen. Cass refused to vote for it; who never urged the robbery of the Catholic Churches; who, in fact, is the *People's* candidate; the friend alike of the Native and Naturalized citizen, worthy of the support and esteem of all. As such I esteem him; as such I vote for him. Time will tell whether I am on the right track. I say this only in reply to the appeals made to Naturalized Citizens. I wish all to vote as American Citizens, and in that wish subscribe myself a friend of all and a Naturalized Citizen.

W. E. ROBINSON.

WORTHILY ACKNOWLEDGED.—The following which we copy from the Journal of Commerce, strikes us as a very handsome acknowledgement of a very worthy action, the acknowledgement being all the more creditable to the father of the young lady, from its having been made when the excitement of the crisis had passed away:—

"In the latter part of last Summer, a young daughter of Mr. Corcoran, (of the firm of Corcoran and Riggs,) of Washington city, was playing with some friends on a wharf, in the rear of the grounds of Capt. Charles Williams, at Stonington, Ct., and stepped into a boat which by some accident was loosed and drifted from the shore. The child frightened at the danger jumped overboard. Mr. Gurdon Smith, a boat builder, who was near by, swam in and rescued her at the last moment of struggling. Mr. Corcoran was in Europe at the time engaged in business as is widely known. He has since returned, and we saw last week a letter from him to Mr. Smith, expressing his gratitude and inclosing one thousand dollars as a testimony of it. This is a reward at once unexpected in the receiver and noble in the giver, doing honor to the heart of the father.—Mr. Smith is, we are glad to be informed, a worthy recipient, highly esteemed by all who know him.

AS THE TUNE IS BEST.—"Well boys, I must go in," said a little fellow the other evening as his Free Soil grandmamma was calling him. "I must go in; but first let's give three cheers for Old Zack!"

"Don't you do it," quickly ejaculated the old lady: "if you cheer you shall go to bed without your supper." Nothing daunted, the little reprobate rejoined: "Well, here goes—supper or no supper, *three cheers for Old Zack!*"

THE CHOLERA.

The British Government, through its General Board of Health, has issued a circular containing remarks upon the ascertained nature of the, epidemic which has recently made its appearance in England and Scotland, with suggestions for its prevention and its treatment. As it is possible that the cholera may come in search of victims to our shores also, we copy the circular, omitting such portions as are locally inapplicable:—

GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH.—Gwydir House, Oct. 5, 1848.

The General Board of Health, having consider ed the official accounts which have been received of the course of the Asiatic cholera since the presentation of the reports of the metropolitan sanitary commissioners, and having consulted medical practitioners of eminence and of special knowledge of the subject, and having compared the tenor of those recent accounts with the observations made respecting the former mode of the propagation of Asiatic cholera in Europe, have now to represent—

That the experience obtained of this disease, during its former invasions of the country in the years 1831 and 1832, and the still larger experience acquired during its recent progress through Persia, Egypt, Syria, Russia, Poland, and Prussia, appears so afford ground for the correction of some views formerly entertained concerning it, which have an important bearing on the measures, both of prevention and alleviation, that are expedient to be adopted.

The extent, uniform tenor, and undoubted authority of the evidence obtained from observers of all classes, in different countries and climates, and amidst all varieties of the physical, political, and social conditions of the people, appear to discredit the once prevalent opinion that cholera is, in itself, contagious—an opinion which, if fallacious, must be mischievous, since it diverts attention to the true source of danger, and the real means of protection, and fixes it on those which are imaginary; creates panic, leads to the neglect and abandonment of the sick; occasions great expense for what is worse than useless; and withdraws attention from that brief but important interval between the commencement and the developement of the disease, during which remedial measures are most effective in its cure.

Although it is so far true that certain conditions may favor it spread from person to person, as when great numbers of the sick are crowded together in close unventilated apartments, yet this is not to be considered as affecting the general principle of its non-contagious nature, nor are such conditions likely to occur in this country. Moreover, the preventive measures founded on the theory of contagion—namely, internal quarantine regulations, sanitary cordons, and the isolation of the sick, on which, formerly, the strongest reliance was placed, have been recently abandoned in all countries where cholera has appeared, from the general experience of their inefficiency.

The evidence also proves that cholera almost always affords, by premonitory symtoms, warning of its approach, in time for the employment of means capable of arresting its progress. Indeed, in certain situations, as where there is an unusual concentrations of the poison, or in certain individuals who are peculiarly predisposed to the disease, the attack may sometimes appear to be instantaneous, still the general conclusions, that cholera is not in itself contagious, and that it commonly gives distinct warning of its approach, are two great facts well calculated to divest this disease of its chief terrors, and to show the paramount importance, of the means of prevention, so much more certain than those of cure.

The proved identity of the causes which promote both the origin and spread of epidemic diseases in general, with those that favor the introduction and spread of Asiatic Cholera, appears to indicate the true measures of precaution and prevention as against a pestilence, which after an absence of sixteen years, and at a season when other forms of epidemic diseases are unusually prevalent and deadly, menaces a third invasion; and the General Board of Health would appeal to all classes for their cordial co-operation in carrying into effect the measures which careful consideration has led them to recommend, in the full conviction that the powers given by the legislature for this purpose, though they may not be fully adequate, will prove sufficient to suppress, if not entirely to remove, the evil. Success will be short, cannot fail, with such co-operation, to be attended with highly beneficial results.

Great benefit having been derived from the cleansings that were resorted to on the former visitation of cholera, and experience having shown that preventive measures against cholera are also effective against typhus and other epidemic and endemic diseases, the boards of guardians should carry into immediate effect all practical measures of external and internal cleansing of dwellings in the ill conditioned districts.

The chief predisposing causes of every epidemic, and especially of cholera, are damp, moisture, filth, animal and vegetable matters in a state of decomposition, and in general, whatever produces atmospheric impurity, all of which have the effect of lowering the health and vigor of the system, and of increasing the susceptibility to disease, particularly among the young, the aged, and the feeble.

The attacks of cholera are uniformly found to be most frequent and virulent in low lying districts, on the banks of rivers, in the neighborhood of the mouths of sewers, and wherever there are large collections of refuse, particularly amidst human dwellings. In a recent proclamation, issued for the protection of the population of the Russian Empire, the important influence of these and similar causes has been recognized, and the practical recommendations founded thereon are 'to keep the person and dwelling place clean, to allow of no sinks close to the house, to admit of no poultry or animals within the house, to keep every apartment as airy as possible by ventilation, and to prevent crowding where the sick lie.'

Householders of all classes should be warned that their first means of safety lies in the removal of dung heaps, and solid and liquid filth of every description, from beneath or about their houses and premises. Though persons long familiarized to the presence of such filthy *may not* perceive its injurious influence, nor believe in its noxious properties, yet all who desire to secure themselves from danger, should labor for the entire removal of filth, and the thorough cleansing of their premises, which also the law will require of each person for the protection of his neighbors, as well as for his own safety.

Next to the perfect cleansing of the premises, dryness ought to be carefully promoted, which will of course require the keeping up of sufficient fires, particularly in the damp and unhealthy districts, where this means should be resorted to for the sake of ventilation as well as of warmth and dryness.

From information procured from Russia, it appears that in several barracks, and other places in which large numbers of people are congregated, where these conditions have been attended to in a manner that may be equally practised in private houses, there has been a comparative immunity from the prevailing epidemic, exactly as in this country, where in public institutions, though as yet by no means perfect in the means of ventilation, there has been an almost entire exemption from epidemics which have ravaged private houses in the very same districts.

If, notwithstanding every precautionary measure which can be taken, this disease should unhappily break out in any district, then it will be essential to the safety of the inhabitants that they should be fully impressed with the importance of paying instant attention to the premonitory symptoms that announces the commencement of the attack.

This premonitory symptom is looseness of the bowels, which there is reason to regard as universally preceding the setting in of the more dangerous stage of the disease. Sometimes, indeed, under the circumstances already described, namely, where the poison exists in unusual intensity, or the constitutional predisposition is unusually great, the first stage may appear to be suppressed, as occasionally happens in violent attacks of other diseases; but in cholera this event is so rare as to be practically of no account; and in all countries, and under all varieties of conditions in which this disease has been epidemic, the experience as to this point is uniformly agreeable with what is observed at the present moment at Hamburg:

'In most cases,' writes the British Consul respecting the epidemic which has just broken out in that city, 'the disease has first manifested itself in a slight relaxation of the bowels, from which, if properly attended to, the patient generally recovers; but if the symptoms are neglected, spasmodic attacks of the stomach ensue, and death follows mostly in from four to six hours.'

This looseness of the bowels may be accompanied with some degree of pain, which, however, is generally slight; but, in many cases, pain is wholly absent; and, for some hours, and even days, this bowel complaint may be so slight as to appear trifling; so that without a previous knowledge of the importance of the warning, it might escape notice altogether.

It must be repeated, however, that whenever Asiatic cholera is epidemic, the slightest degree of looseness of the bowels ought to be regarded and treated as the commencement of the disease, which at this stage is capable of being arrested by simple means, but if neglected only for a few hours may suddenly assume a fatal form.

Medical authorities are agreed that the remedies proper for the premonitory symptom are the same as those found efficacious in common diarrhœa; that the most simple remedies will suffice, if given on the first manifestations of this symptom; and that the following, which are within the reach and management of every one, may be regarded as among the most useful—namely, twenty grains of opiate confection, mixed with two table spoonsful of peppermint water, or with a little weak brandy and water, and repeated every three or four hours or oftener, if the attack is severe, until the looseness of the bowels is stopped; or an ounce of the compound chalk mixture, with ten or fifteen grains of the aromatic confection, and from five to ten drops of laudanum, repeated in the same manner. From half a drachm to a drachm of tincture of catechu may be added to this last, if the attack is severe.

Half these quantities should be given to young persons under fifteen and still smaller doses to infants.

It is recommended to repeat these remedies night and morning, for some days after the looseness of the bowels has been stopped. But, in all cases it is desirable, whenever practicable, that even in this earliest stage of the disorder recourse should be had to medical advice on the spot.

Next in importance to the immediate employment of such remedies, is attention to proper diet and clothing. Whenever Asiatic cholera is epidemic, there is invariably found among great numbers a tendency to irritation of the bowels, and this fact suggests that every article of food which is known to favor a relaxed state of the bowels, should, as far as possible, be avoided—such as every variety of green vegetables, whether cooked or not, as cabbage, cucumbers and salad. It will be important also to abstain from fruits of all kinds, though ripe and even cooked, and whether dried or preserved. The most wholesome articles of vegetable diet are—well baked, but not new bread, rice, oatmeal, and good potatoes. Pickles should be avoided. Articles of food and drink which, in ordinary seasons, are generally wholesome, and agree well with the individual constitution, may, under this unusual condition, prove highly dangerous.—The diet should be solid rather than fluid; and those who have the means of choosing, should live principally on animal food, as affording the most concentrated and invigorating diet; avoiding salted and smoked meats, pork, salted and shell fish, cider, perry, ginger, beer, lemonade, acid liquors of all descriptions, and ardent spirits. Great moderation both in food and drink, is absolutely essential to safety during the whole duration of the epidemic period. One single act of indiscretion has, in many instances, been followed by a speedy and fatal attack. The intervals between the meals should not be long, cholera being uniformly found to prevail with extraordinary intensity among the classes that observe the protracted fasts common in Eastern and some European countries.

The practical importance of these cautions might be illustrated by many examples. Dr. Adair Crawford states that in Russia the most intense of all the attacks were those that followed a hearty meal taken immediately after a protracted fast.—In our own country, during its former visitation, the most frequent and deadly attacks were observed to be those that took place in the middle of the night, after a protracted and heavy supper. The three fatal cases that have just occurred to sailors who had been at Hamburg, and who were brought sick to Hull, turned out on inquiry to have followed very shortly after the men had eaten a large quantity of plums, and had drank freely of sour beer; and the two still more recent fatal cases on board the ship Volant, of Sunderland, both occurred in drunkards, who persisted in the practice of intoxication, notwithstanding the earnest warnings that were given them against the dangers of intemperance.

On account of the intimate connection between the external skin and the internal lining membrane of the bowels, warm clothing is of great importance. The wearing of flannel next the skin is therefore advisable. Recent experience on the continent seems to show that it was useful to wear in the day time a flannel bandage round the body, and this may become necessary in our own country during the damp and cold weather of the approaching season.

Particular attention should be paid to keeping the feet warm and dry; changing the clothes immediately after exposure to wet; and maintaining the sitting and bed rooms well aired, dry and warm.

It may be necessary to add a caution against the use of purgative medicines, such as salts, particularly Glauber salts, Epsom salts, and Seidlitz powders, which, taken in any quantity, in such a season, are dangerous. Drastic purgatives of all kinds should be avoided, such as senna, colocynth, and aloes, except under special medical direction.

Not withstanding these precautionary measures, a person is seized suddenly with cold, giddiness, nausea, vomiting and cramps, under circumstances in which instant assistance cannot be procured, the concurrent testimony of the most experienced medical authority, shows that the proper course is to get as soon as possible into a warm bed; to apply warmth by means of heated flannel, or bottles filled with hot water, or bags of heated camomile flowers, sand, bran or salt, to the feet or along the spine; to have the extremities diligently rubbed, to apply a large poultice of mustard and vinegar over the region of the stomach, keeping it on 15 or 20 minutes; and to take every half hour a teaspoonful of salt volatile in a little hot water, or a dessert spoonful of brandy in a little hot water, or a wine glass of hot wine in a whey, made by pouring a wine glass of sherry into a tumbler of hot milk—in a word, to do every thing practicable to procure a warm, general perspiration, until the arrival of the medical attendant, whose immediate care, under such circumstances, is indispensable.

It has not been deemed necessary or proper to give instructions for the treatment of the advanced stage, from the confident expectation that the proposed arrangement will supply medical attendance to all cases that may reach that condition, by which means the special symptoms of each individual case will receive their appropriate treatment.

Though the season of danger may demand some extraordinary exertion and sacrifice on the part of all classes, yet this period will probably not be protracted. Since, on the former visitation of cholera, it seldom remained in any place which it attacked longer than a few weeks, and rarely more than a few weeks; while it may be reasonably expected that the improvements effected with a view to check it progress will be equally efficacious in shortening its duration; and that these improvements will not be temporary, like the occasion that called for them, but will be extended with lasting benefit.

In conclusion the General Board of Health would again urge the consideration that whatever is preventive of cholera is equally preventive of typhus and of every other epidemic and constantly recurring disease; and would earnestly call the attention of all classes to the striking and consoling fact that, if pestilence as this malady is in its intense form and developed stage, there is no disease against which it is in our power to take such effectual precaution, both as collective communities and private individuals, by vigilant attention to it in its first premonitory stage, and by the removal of those agencies which are known to promote the spread of all epidemic diseases.—Though, therefore, the issues of events are not in our hands, there is ground for hope and even confidence in the sustained and resolute employment of the means of protection which experience and science have now placed within our reach.

By order of the General Board of Health.

HENRY AUSTIN, Sec.

The following article reached us in a printed slip from *Butler:*

PALSEHOOD EXPOSED.

JUDGE WILKINS and SAMUEL BLACK asserted in their speeches yesterday, at the Court House, that on the 1st of 1842 a poor man paid as much duty upon cloth worth two dollars a yard, as the rich man paid upon fine cloth worth twelve dollars per yard. For the purpose of showing that this is a gross deception, and that such men as Wilkins and Black must have known that they were attempting to deceive the people, we publish that part of the Tariff of 1842 which relates to woolen goods.

"On all manufactures of wool or of which wool shall be a component part, except carpeting, flannels, bockings and baizes, blankets, worsted-stuff goods, ready-made clothing, hosiery, mitts, gloves, caps and bindings, a duty of 40 per centum."

Under this clause of the Tariff of 1842, a yard of cloth appraised at two dollars per yard, would pay a duty of eighty cents, while a yard of cloth costing ten dollars per yard, would pay a duty of four dollars. Further comment is unnecessary, and we challenge a denial of the above statement.

SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE,
SAMUEL M. LANE,
GEORGE W. REED,
JOHN SULLIVAN,
J. J. SEDWICK,
GEO. W. CROZIER, Jr.,
WILLIAM HASLETT,
JOHN M. SULLIVAN,
W. B. LEMMON,
MARCUS BALDWIN,
R. C. GILCHRIST,
JOHN BULFORD,
W. S. BOYD.

Local Matters.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

WHIG MEETING.

The last rally gave one, was held by the friends of Taylor and Fillmore, at McKaden's Warehouse, last night, and in point of numbers and enthusiasm, was only equalled by the ever memorable times of 1840.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Clark, of this city, who was followed in his usual able manner by Mr. A. W. Loomis.

Mr. Duncan of New Orleans was then introduced to the meeting, and for the space of an hour and a half, enchained the large assembly by a speech which in point of power and eloquence surpassed any thing we have ever heard.

We would like to give a full description of this speech, but the lateness of the hour forbids. The meeting passed off in the most happy manner, every one seeming to look to the coming contest—the contest of this day—with the most confident hope of carrying everything for old Zack.

SHOOTING, WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Sam. Cook, the accomplice of Burns, convicted last week of swindling with the 'ball game,' Thomas M'Donald, Emanuel Arthurs, William Kean, and several others of the 'Hyena' gang, got into a difficulty on Friday afternoon. It seems that these fellows were on their way from the races, on that afternoon, and stopped at the Right of Way House, on the Fourth Street Road, to get more liquor. Here Robert Peoples also stopped. A difficulty ensued between Cook and Eccles—Cook charging Eccles with instigating the prosecution against the former, in the criminal court. A row ensued, and Eccles, obtaining an opportunity to escape, got into a carriage, and drove off with all speed. Cook followed, and fired a pistol, the ball passing through the carriage, and between the two occupants. A warrant was issued for Cook's arrest; but he had not been taken yesterday, and will probably escape.

A story was current, yesterday, of some other outrages perpetrated by this gang, but we ascertained that they were probably only surmised, as those who would have known all about the outrages referred to, had they occurred, knew nothing about them.

BAD MEMORY.—A couple of genteel loafers hired a carriage and pair of fine horses from Mr. Thos. Wallace's Livery Stable, some seven weeks ago, giving out that they would return the property in two weeks. Last Sunday night, the carriage and horses were brought back by a boy, but neither of the gentlemen came along to settle. The horses had been very badly used. We understand that an 'arrangement' has been or will be made, satisfactory to Mr. Wallace—one of our most efficient police officers being the negotiator.

DROWNED.—A young German, by the name of John Adams, was accidentally drowned from the steamer Yankee, on her last downward trip. His baggage was left in the care of Paul & Murdoch Cincinnati.

To Business Men.—Mr. J. Duncan, who has lately established a new Whig paper in Warren, Trumbull co., Ohio, is in town, and will wait on our business men for the purpose of soliciting advertising favors. Located as the paper is in the heart of the Western Reserve, with a large and rapidly increasing circulation, a better medium cannot be offered to our merchants for extending their business.

☞Persons whose heads are bald,
Those who are grey, or turning so,
If the hair fails off, or has scurf,
If the hair is dry, harsh or stiff,

Then by reading the following certificates you will see that you can for three shillings remedy it, and have fine hair.

Mr. Geo. Becket, 51 Elm street, New York, certifies that his head was quite bald on the top, and that by using two 3 shilling bottles of JONES' CORAL HAIR RESTORATIVE, he has fine dark strong hair growing on the scalp.

Mr W Jackson, of 39 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, was benefitted exactly the same by two 3s bottles.

Mr Power, a grocer, of Fulton street, had his hair completely choked up with dandruff, and Jones' Coral Hair Restorative entirely and permanently cured it.

TO THOSE WHOSE HAIR IS GRAY, OR FALLING OFF AND WEAK AT THE ROOTS.—I hereby certify that my hair was turning gray, and falling off, and that since I have used Jones' Coral Hair Restorative, it has entirely ceased falling, is grown fast, and has a fine dark look Before I used Jones' Coral Hair Restorative, I combed out handfuls of hair daily.

WM TOMPKINS, 92 King st, N. Y.

Mrs Matilda Reeves, of Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, certifies exactly the same.

Do you want to dress, beautify and make your hair soft and fine? Read—

I, Henry M'Cullen, late barber on board the steam boat South America, do certify that Jones' Coral Hair Restorative is the best article I ever used for dressing, softening, cleansing, and keeping the hair a long time soft, clean, silky, dark and in order; all my customers preferred it to anything else.

I suppose this will satisfy any reasonable person what I have stated. I might give the names of 300 others. For sale by WM JACKSON,
sep26 89 Liberty st, sign of the Big Boot

☞Use the Proper Means.—If you wish to be successful in any undertaking, you must always 'use the proper means.' Therefore, if you have a cough, use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT and be cured, for it is the proper means. Have you Asthma or difficulty of breathing, then the only efficient means to cure you is to use Jayne's Expectorant, which will immediately overcome the spasm which contracts the small tubes, and loosens and brings up the mucus which clogs them up, and thus removes every obstruction to a free respiration, while at the same time all inflammation is subdued, and a cure is certain to be effected. Have you Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pleurisy, or in fact any Pulmonary Affection, then use Jayne's Expectorant and relief is certain, and you will find that you have used the proper means.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Perfumery, 72 4th street near Wood. jan17

WORM SPECIFIC.—M'Lane's Vermifuge!—This invaluable remedy for worms, is rapidly supplanting all others in the estimation of the people. It never fails to produced the best effects, and driven out all other remedies. "It is the best they have ever seen," is the remark of all who have ever used it in their families.

"TYRE SPRINGS, SUMNER CO. TENN.
Feb. 19th, 1848.

"J. Kidd & Co.—I received a box of M'Lane's Vermifuge from your agent last spring, which I sold out in one week, and I think I could have sold one thousand bottles by this time, if I could have got it, but not knowing where to get it, I had to wait till your agent came around. Every person that has tried M'Lane's Vermifuge, tell me it is the best they have ever seen. In fact it is impossible for any one to say too much in favor of M'Lane's Vermifuge.

W. R. ROBB."

A genuine article of the above valuable medicine can be had at the drug store of
oc30 J KIDD & Co, 60 wood st

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—We would call attention to this excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Having several times within a few years past had occasion to use a medicine of this kind, we have by experience tested its excellent qualities, and are prepared to recommend it to others. Ministers or other public speakers afflicted with bronchial affections will find great benefit from its use. It is prepared by a scientific physician, and is offered to the public as one of the most efficacious medicine in the diseases for which it is recommended.—[Columbus (Ohio) Cross and Journal.

For sale at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth street.
my25

☞The soft, Angelic expression of some females is grateful to view, while the repulsive, coarse, muddy yellow faces of others, excites disgust—the same with snakes. Could such people be induced to try a cake of the true Jones' Italian Chemical Soap, how would be enraptured with the change. They would have a delicate, clear, white skin, while every disfigurement or eruption would be removed and cured.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Persons who have bought che