THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 3 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

☞ 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.

See next page for Telegraphic News. For Local Matters see next page.

LETTER BOX.—The "*Gazette Letter Box*" has been removed from its old situation, a window nearer the Post Office.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.—In consequence of the late publications in the Baltimore papers, in relation to the route of the Baltimore Rail Road to the Ohio river, a meeting of the Directors took place last Wednesday, and a report was authorized to be published, in which the announcement is made, that the Board have decided to go to Wheeling, through Virginia, and that this decision is *irreversible*. The line from Cumberland to Fairmount, on the Monongahela river, will all be under contract in a few days, and be prosecuted with all the energy and means in the power of the company. It is useless, therefore, to expect that the Baltimore company will change its route. Their road will, no doubt, be built through Virginia to Wheeling, and from Wheeling to Columbus, and will thus become the direct rival of our Eastern and Western roads. Of what vast importance is it not, then, to Pittsburgh, that our road should be pushed ahead with all the expedition possible. To do this, there must be more stock taken by the property holders, and capitalists of Pittsburgh. As prudent men, as careful for their own interests, they should subscribe liberally. They will be richer or poorer, prosperous or declining, just as they encourage and urge on our Western road. It is not a mere question of an increase alone, but of increase or loss. We must make this road to keep our present trade, and the present value of our property. Without this, it is certainly and surely *lost*. It is become a subject of stern *necessity*, and not of mere expediency. Already has a portion of our travel left us, and taken the route, by rail road, across Ohio to Lake Erie, and when the Baltimore road is finished on the South, and the Erie road on the North, unless our Western road is finished, we shall be a dull, isolated spot, in the midst of the immense commotion of active business on every side of us.

But is there not stock enough subscribed to start the road? says one. Yes, there is, but not enough to finish it, and there is no use of beginning unless we intend to finish. It will take one million of dollars more to finish the road, the most of which ought to be, and must be, taken in Pittsburgh, and Pittsburgh is able to take it, if she will. We want this road finished in two years. We want to hear the whistle of the locomotive from the heart of Ohio and from Philadelphia, while Baltimore is still cooped up in the mountains. This is the way to *attract towards us* the various roads now projected in that state, and thus secure our permanent prosperity. To do this, we must have the stock taken, and and hope our wealthy and enterprising men will step forward and double and triple their subscriptions. They need not fear that men of more moderate means will be behind. Our capitalists, and property holders must lead in this matter—it is their duty, their privilege, their interest to do so, and by who hold back are but short sighted of their own interests, and regardless of the interests of the community in which they live.

PROSCRIPTION.—Our neighbor of the Gazette is very much amused at our remark that "*Democrats hold Proscription to be unjust and evil.*" There is no doubt that they *should* hold such a sentiment, and we judge from the data we furnished a few days ago, that they *do*—*Mercury.*

The "data" our neighbor furnished has been pronounced all wrong, on good authority. That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania *does not* hold the sentiment ascribed to it by the Mercury, we prove by the following Resolution, *passed by the Democratic State Convention, held at Harrisburg, March 4, 1847.*

"*Resolved*—That THE REMOVAL from the various offices at Washington, of EVERY OPPONENT OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION, or of the Democratic principles and measures, has long been called for, and is alike *demanded by the voice of the Democratic party* and the best interests of the country, and ought not to be longer postponed or delayed."

Here a Democratic State Convention, held two years ago, declares in solemn council assembled that the Proscription of every Whig in Washington was "demanded by the *VOICE of the Democratic party!*" As it is well known that there was scarcely a Whig in office when this resolution was passed, from Passamaquoddy Bay to the Gulf of Mexico, except a few clerks in Washington, whose services the Administration could hardly do without, and the '*voice*' of the Democratic party demanded the removal of these, and we think have clearly proven the assertion of the Mercury, that "Democrats hold Proscription to be unjust and evil," to be untrue in fact, having no foundation either in the expressed and authorized opinions, or in the practice of that party.

But if, by any possibility our neighbor may be unconvinced by the above resolution, of his error, the following, we think, will effect his conversion, and he will acknowledge that his misstatement of the opinions of his Democratic friends was quite as marked as his misrepresentation of the Whigs.—The resolutions which follow, were passed by the Democratic State Convention, held at Harrisburg, March 4, 1846:

"*Resolved*, That in our opinion a Democratic Administration, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States *should always surround itself with its political friends*, and as the official stations of the country are to be regarded not as "spoils," but as grave trusts of influence and power, for which the holders are responsible to the people, they should invariably be placed in the hands of the party who are responsible for their exercise, and, for that and other obvious reasons, the patronage of *Democratic Administrations should be distributed to Democrats alone.*

Resolved, That we would respectfully call the attention of President Polk and the heads of the departments to this subject, and assure them of our opinion that high considerations of policy require that his *Excessive patronage should not be bestowed upon our political opponents*, believing as we do that to bestow it upon them, or *offer them a share of it*, will prejudice the interests of the party, and paralyze the efforts of the members."

We now ask the editor of the Mercury to say, in all candor, whether he had not mistaken Democratic sentiment, when he made the assertion that "Democrats hold proscription to be unjust and evil," and whether Gen. Taylor's administration in any particular, violating the authorized opinions of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, except in too much leniency to Democratic office holders.

The Play Actor's Riot.

Never, certainly, in the annals of manhood, has a more unutterably disgraceful scene been enacted than the riots in New York, about a couple of Play Actors. We blush to think that so disgraceful a scene could have taken place in an American city. No rights were invaded, no law, human or divine, was endangered; no great principles were at stake, nothing but the respective merits or demerits of a couple of theatrical performers, whose profession in the view of the great mass of the community is not the most respectable, and the character of one whom at least will not bear criticism—for this small, trifling, contemptible cause, a great city is thrown into commotion; men by thousands risk their lives and the lives of others, in the zeal of their disgraceful partizanship, the military is called out, and human beings are shot down in the streets, the victims of a most unholy and disgraceful fend. Oh, it is too bad! It is a foul, lasting, burning disgrace, which time itself can never efface.

COPPER MINES OF MICHIGAN.—It appears, from the annual statement of the Boston and Pittsburgh Mining Company, as furnished to the Michigan State Treasurer, under oath, that the whole amount of capital paid in by the stockholders is $110,000, on which the company will pay, on the first of July next, the sum of $1,100 specific State tax. This statement shows that if these mines do not produce gold as easily as those of California, they are quite as certainly rich in wealth, and are much nearer home. But the following extract from a letter of the treasurer, Thomas M. Howe, we now find that the company have declared a dividend of $10 per share, payable the 21st of May, making the entire dividend of sixty thousand dollars on one year's labor, which is a return of six tenths of the whole capital paid in.

The total expenditures of this company have been	$259,456 67
Total receipts from sales of copper at Baltimore and Pittsburgh	209,623 99
Refined ingot copper now on hand at Pittsburgh for sale	39,000 00
Copper on the lake shore and at the mine ready for shipment	35,660 90
Making the product of the Cliff Mine	$294,284 89

This two years, on the sum of $147,142 47, per an

Rev. H. S. Porter, in his Lecture on Friday evening last, directed the attention of his hearers to the marks of Divine Intelligence and Adaptation, as seen in the Science of Geology.

The crust of the earth was regarded as having been reduced to its present condition, by the following circumstances: Refrigeration of the original mass by radiation of heat—Depositions at the bottom of seas, and the elevation of these by the igneous agency—the life agency—Inundations, and the decomposing power of air and water, in connection with other causes. The globe, as now seen, was wisely adapted to man, as a home and residence; furnishing his physical nature with food and raiment; his intellectual nature with a midium of conveying, in the atmosphere, thoughts by spoken language; his moral nature with marks of Divine contrivance and goodness.

The Geological agencies of Change, Aqueous and Igneous, in their operations in all periods of the physical history of our globe, were of a nature to affect the well being of the human family, in daily mingling the materials of the earth by abrasion; producing rents and fissures for metals—faults in strata, by which water and coal were accessible to the wants and industry of man.

One of the difficult problems of Geology was to harmonize suffering and pain the animal kingdom, with the goodness of Deity. The death of animals was regarded not as the result of the introduction of sin, for they, not being immortals would have died, though our first parents had remained unfallen. Many of them were made to feed on others, from the construction of their teeth, stomach, and claws. The Carnivora kept the Herbivora in due bounds; the Herbivora, the vegetable Kingdom; and man the whole. Thus nature had established a wise police. Old age and disease were morally beneficial with men. Not so with brutes, sudden death among them was the greatest blessing.

The instinct of plants, the Geological locality of the Oak, the Reindeer, the Camel, together with the fossil remains of different rac es of creatures adapted to different conditions of the earth, were referred to. In the existence and Geological distribution of rock salt, and artesian wells, a variety of circumstances were pointed out, indicating the goodness, wisdom, and contrivance of the Creator.

Mineral bodies, such as the pebble, the conglomerate, a fragment of a rock, containing a fossil, and granite or primary rocks, each furnished distinct and very appropriate illustrations of the subject of discourse. In conclusion, it was remarked, if the fossil remains of frail organisms had survived wrecks and past durations, too immeasurable to be computed by human arithmetic, surely the Mind, which could discover and classify these, and draw conclusions from them, would survive the decay of the body, or else life was to be considered as a cruel mockery, and a taunting dream.

At the close of this discourse, it was announced that the last and closing Lecture of the course, would be delivered on Monday evening next, so those who may wish to pass an hour pleasantly, and perhaps profitably, had better embrace the opportunity by attending there. Mr. Porter is not to be considered as a strolling or general Lecturer. That is not his business. These Lectures have fallen out here, as it were by the way, in the course of a visit he is making in Pennsylvania Synod of his denomination, for the purpose of raising funds among his brethren, to help his young congregation build a meeting house.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 9th, 1849.

There has been a considerable amount of business done to day. Mr. Lewis has been made Collector of Philadelphia, Mr. Ashmo ad District Attorney, Mr. White Post Master, and some gentleman whose name will doubtless be before you ere morning, marshal of the eastern district. Of all these Mr. Ashmead is the only one of whom I have any personal knowledge. He is a good lawyer, and a pleasing and effective Speaker. At present, I can only say, regarding these appointments, that it is well that they are made, and it will be better when the prominent changes here and expected in Maryland, New York, and Massachusetts, shall in like manner have been accomplished, and the question and contentions growing out of them disposed of. It is understood, as I have intimated, that the New York appointments will be settled this week. They will come up next cabinet day.—It is reported that some few of the federal officers in Florida, received the attention of the cabinet at its meeting to day, but of all its proceedings, I most commend the action reported to be taken in respect to Burke, Commissioner of the Patent Office. That worthy triumvir, with Brown and Foote, of the Washington Cass Executive Committee, either was ousted from his seat, or it was resolved to supercede him, on the first of the ensuing month. I learn that his successor will be Mr. Ewbank, the learned author of the popular and able work on Hydraulics. The mode in which this honor is conferred upon him, lends an additional value to it. It happened that the Secretary of the Interior had read with pleasure and admiration this well known work, and while profoundly impressed with the expediency of supereeding Mr. Burke with all possible speed, was struck with the thought of offering the appointment to a man with whom he had no personal acquaintance, but of whose abilities and practical mind he had so good an evidence in the work before named. His friends were consulted, and it was ascertained that Mr. Ewbank would not refuse. The Franklin Institute of Philadelphia took up the matter, as is said, and warmly seconded the choice of Mr. Ewing and the result is that he will in due time, assume charge of the Patent Office, now one of the most important bureaus under the government.

For the first time this season the public have been entertained with the playing of the marine band in the capitol grounds. These occasions, if the day be fine, never fail to bring out in full force the beauty and gaiety of the capital. Among the crowd of listeners and promenaders this evening were noticed the ladies of the President's House hold.

The second trial of Shuster, charged with having stolen the government jewels from the Patent Office, has terminated in conviction. His counsel have moved for a new trial, and having argued the motion at length, the Judge suspends his decision till after further consideration. Whether the individual accused is guilty of taking the Jewels with his own proper hands, is a point upon which I have no opinion, but that he was only an instrument of a more accomplished rogue, no body doubts. That man, the principal in the crime, the government has had in its gripe, and has deliberately set him free. They have compounded the felony, for the petty object of recovering these miserable baubles, and it almost seems that they have descended to the persecution of the tool. I have no hesitation in saying that the conduct of the Commissioner of Patents and the U. S. Attorney for this district, in this affair, has been utterly disreputable, and calculated to bring the administration of justice into contempt. And these considerations are strengthened by the fact that the person arrested as the principal in the prime is a fellow known to the police of the whole United States, as a notorious and hardened offender. Yet this fellow is now invested with a sort of officiality. He has been patronized by the highest offices of Government, and has become a sort of government thief, and steals under the auction of law and authority.

The Courts are now occupied with the second trial of Drayton, one of the persons charged with the abduction of slaves from this city in the schooner Pearl, in April, 1848, a case which at the time excited the greatest feeling in the district, and came near leading to riot and bloodshed. He was convicted, but exceptions taken by his counsel to the charge of the Judge to the jury, were allowed, and a new trial ordered; I think the chances are that he will be convicted. His counsel, Hon. Horace Mann and Mr. Carlisle have eloquently and fearlessly discharged their duty. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

It is rumored here, to-day, that a very large deficiency has been discovered in the accounts of an officer, who some time since tendered his resignation, which was not accepted. The amount of the alleged defalcation is $120,000. If any at all exists, I do not believe it is any thing near so great as that. A part of the rumor is that numerous checks given by the person, alleged to have been refused payment. The facts will be soon elicited, until which I forbear all comment.

You will have seen the long list of appointments agreed upon by the two last cabinet meetings.—They comprise many of the most important offices in the interior administration of the Government. Ere this letter appears, you will have seen another long list, consisting of the results of the proceedings of Saturday next.

Mr. White, who has been appointed Post master of Philadelphia, has been for some years Chief Clerk in that office, and is reported to be a quiet, unobtrusive Whig. His promotion is very probably a result of a system of advancement in

civil offices according to the length and worth of services, similar in principle to that which governs promotions in the Army and Navy. The Chief Clerks in the Post Offices of New York, Baltimore and Boston, are all candidates for such promotion, and it is thought will in each case obtain it.

Mr. Burke, it is reported, approves of Mr. Ewbank's appointment, and promises not to oppose the confirmation of it, when before the Senate, which he intimates he would have done, had it not suited him.

But it is reported that Mr. Burke is not to leave us. He has "done well," as the phrase is, on his liberal salary, and can afford to buy into the Union, and very likely may, from that tirpod, continue to enlighten the benighted Democracy.

N B. I desire it to be distinctly understood that I am neither the author nor endorser of this piece of gossip, and if it be returned to me to be taken up, I shall certainly allow it to be protested. It is the current talk of that portion of the Democracy whose tongues are as free as their pockets are light. It may be only a tale of fiction founded on conjecture.

Somebody has been doing up the political in the Union, while its senior editor has been piling up the agony over the tombs of the martyrs of the new proscription. Some say it is Mr. Burke, others, Mr. Dowe. (Jesse E.,) a taking writer, by the way, while others think it is "*nominis umbra*" himself.

It is pretty well understood that the fourth Auditor, the first Comptroller, and several other prominent office holders in Washington, have resigned, and that their resignation will take place June 1st, when, of course, Whig successors to them will be appointed.

It is too early to gossip about foreign appointments. They will not be made until July 1st.—Though in point of profit, not the best under the government, they are more sought after than any others. Among the Consulships, too, are some berths that a man can hardly lie down in, without rising covered with that singularly attractive excrescence called filthy lucre. The profits of the Consuls at Liverpool, London, Havre and Paris, have been greatly enhanced since the beginning of the Mexican war, by the great increase of our debt, and the disposition which has arisen among foreigners to invest in it. Transactions thus arise requiring the execution of a multitude of papers, which cannot be authenticated without the consular certificate, for which a liberal fee is enacted.

It seems agreed that Gov. Kent, of Maine, will be assigned in this capacity to Rio Janeiro. His claims to that post are contested by Mr. Slocum, who was formerly there. I think I am perfectly safe in saying that Col. Webb, of New York, will not receive any first rate diplomatic appointment.

Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin, Mr. Manguin, of N. C, Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, and another member, whose name I have forgotten, are all lying here sick, as they have been ever since the termination of the session. Senators Corwin, Foote, and Westcott, are yet here, unless Mr. C. has gone home within a day or two.

The most delightful and interesting of juvenile festivities, called May Balls, takes place here about the first of this month in every year. I know not whether they are peculiar to Washington, but I am sure that no where else in the United States, are they half so brilliant and important affairs as here. The second, and grandest of these balls, takes place to-night, under the supervision of Mr. Labbe, who parades his childish host in all the lovely array of their innocence, grace, and accomplishments, to the admiration and delight of their parents. General Taylor and his family will, it is expected, attend on this occasion, and lend the little people the light of his countenance. JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, May 8, 1849.

The popular theme is the quarrel between Macready and the over zealous friends of Mr. Forrest which has resulted in the ignominious expulsion of the English tragedian, and gentleman, it may be added, from the stage. The Astor Place Opera House was packed by ruffians with free tickets, and the unoffending actor, who redeems an odious profession from contumely, was driven, by the foulest means, from the house. Rotten eggs, and still more offensive epithets were hurled at him, and the field left in possession of hulliss. One feeling pervades the respectable portion of society here, and that an emotion of shame that he who has the *entree* of the most desirable private circles, should be insulted by the refuse of the streets. The Astor Place has been closed, but a sober public will soon place this question in a proper light, and give the great tragedian an honorable farewell.

The Anniversary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church was held last night, in presence of an immense auditory, who did not go dissatisfied away. The reports were very elaborate, and extended, but not beyond the merits of the important subject discussed. No clime seems too remote for the operations of this church. China, the extreme limit of the old world, and the untutored savages of our western wilds have shared their parental care, and with the most gratifying results. They have now 275 circuits, 295 missionaries, and 29,124 membess, making an increase for the year of 55 missions, 10 missionaries, and 4,772 members, an increase which alone is evidence of the fidelity of the laborers in this glorious field. Among the speakers after the business was concluded was the Rev. Dr. Durbin, of Philadelphia, who secured the attention of the audience with a closeness not often observed.

Capital punishment opponents, the Seamen's Friend Society, and the Anti Slavery people had also large audiences, but the proceedings have comparatively little interest. A general improvement appears to be rapidly forming in public mind upon these important questions, and a few short years only will pass before the time of the anniversaries will be consumed in congratulations upon the success of the societies' labors, instead of looking forward, as now, to the dawn of a reformation that shall sweep away these abuses, the relics of a by gone age.

The steamer from the Boston steamer closen to day, and sterling bills sold at rates that make all hopes of renewed imports of specie delusive. The remittance of Stocks was quite large, and prices are firmer. For sixes of '68, 113 was bid, and no sellers. Treasury notes at 110¼ each, and in demand. Money is very abundant, and no trouble is found in getting any reasonable sum at the legal rate.

Naval officers report that two ships are to be sent out in search of the expedition of Sir John Franklin; one by the way of Bhering's Straits, and the other along the eastern coast. We have no vessels suitable for the service, and little aid will be given by the efforts of the government, gratuitously as they are. C.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

THOMAS EWBANK, of New York, to be Commissioner of Patents, in the place of Edmund Burke, removed.

John W. Ashmead, of Pennsylvania, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in the place of Thomas M. Pettit, removed.

Anthony E. Roberts, of Pennsylvania, to be Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in the place of George M. Keim, removed.

John S. Myrick, of Florida, to be Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of Florida, in the place of Robert Myers, resigned.

LAND OFFICERS.

Charles L. Stevenson, of Wisconsin, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, in the place of Pascal Baquette, removed.

Gideon Fitch, of Mississippi, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Jackson, Mississippi, in the place of David C. Glenn, removed.

James W. Drake, of Mississippi, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Pontotoc, Mississippi, in the place of Wm. W. Leland, removed.

Daniel Hicks, Receiver of Public Moneys at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, in place of M. A Patterson, removed.

Austin Morgan, of Mississippi, to be Register of the Land Office at Jackson, Mississippi, in the place of Benjamin R. Cowherd, removed.

Henry Acker, of Michigan, to be Register of the Land Office at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, in the place of James R. Hunt, removed.

Robert W. Boyd, of Louisiana, to be Surveyor General of the Public Lands in Louisiana, in the place of Pierre T. Landry, removed.

OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

William D. Lewis, to be Collector of the Customs, Philadelphia, vice James Page, removed.

Peter C. Ellmaker, to be Naval Officer, Philadelphia, vice Henry Welsh, removed.

Daniel McCulloch, to be Collector, Sacketts' Harbor, vice Otis N. Cole, removed.

POSTMASTERS.

John C. McAllister, Jackson, Mississippi.
Ezra S. Hamilton, Hartford, Connecticut.
Barzilla Slosson, Geneva, New York.
Benjamin F. Arndt, Easton, Pennsylvania.
James C. Mugraw, Cumberland, Maryland.
Henry L. Bowen, Providence, Rhode Island.
Richard B. Alexander, Tuscumbia, Alabama.
William J. P. White, Philadelphia, Pa.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The full returns from the 8th district render it quite probable that the Whig candidate for Congress is elected. The vote by majorities, stands: Forbes, Whig, 343, Holliday, Loco 318. Forbes ahead 25. Beale, Loco, was the former representative.

A VERMILLION EDICT.—The Austrian government has forbidden the wearing of red garments of any description in Vienna, even to a red scarf, etc., on penalty of imprisonment. This is certainly giving a color to rebellion.

THE TRUE PATHOLOGICAL NATURE OF CHOLERA—LETTER V.

Gentlemen—The great secret in the treatment of Cholera is, to lose no time in stopping the discharges from the bowels, if they exist, and in exciting warm profuse perspiration. This object should still be kept in view by the practitioner, no matter in what state he may find his patient. After giving such a dose of medicine as may stop the purging, his next effort should be, by the application of external heat, to produce a discharge from the surface. If the heat of the body be higher than natural, the perspiration will equalize it; if lower, the application of external heat will restore it; and if the body be covered with cold clammy perspiration, it will change it to a warm one. I have directed that the perspiration should be continued for, at least, twelve hours, if the patient can bear it, keeping up, however, merely as much heat as may be found perfectly agreeable to his feelings; his desire for drink, which is generally very great, being meanwhile, gratified *ad libitum*.

As soon as it may be proper to discontinue the perspiration, the patient's body should be rubbed perfectly dray, and he should be furnished with dry linens or flannels, and with dry sheets and blankets. He may than, if he desires it, be indulged with a little arrowroot, or sago, to which may be added a tablespoonful of brandy, or half a glass or a glass of sherry; which, given as often as required, will afford sufficient nourishment till the stomach recovers its healthy tone, and desires and relishes more substantial food. He may then have wine, beef tea, chicken broth, beef steaks, or mutton chops.—Where the purging has been quick and violent, if the patient be free from sickness at the stomach, his bowels should be allowed to remain undisturbed, if they will, till the third day. They should then be gently opened, by means of an enema of a pint of a weak solution of soap and water. Should the patient be seized with bilious vomiting sooner than the third day, which sometimes happens from the sudden discharge of the distended gall bladder, and should his bowels be confined, it will be proper to give him the enema earlier, giving at the same time an emetic of ipecacuanha wine, to be worked off with warm camomile tea infusion. Should these means fail to settle the stomach, and give the peristaltic motion a downward direction, he may get two grains of calomel, and six or eight grains of compound extract of colocynth; and, after some time the enema should be repeated till it produces the desired effect of clearing out the bowels, and carrying off the morbid matter; after which, should any irritability of stomach remain, it will be immediately relieved by one or two grains, as the case may be, of solid opium, followed up with bitter tonic effervescing draughts. If the patient have got a large dose of opium at the beginning, it will require two grains to be given now, if he have had a small dose, one grain will suffice.

Should the patient on the second day, as often happens after a malignant attack of the disease, complain of acidity of stomach with confined bowels, he should get two tablespoonfuls of the following mixture every third hour till relieved—

Sweet Spirit of Nitre, Tincture of Rhubarb, Tincture of Colombo,—of each half an ounce.

Compound Tincture of Cardamons, three drachms.

Bicarbonate of Soda, two drachms.

Compounded Julep, eight ounces.—Mix.

After a few doses of the above mixture have been given, their effect on the bowels may be assisted, if necessary, by the use of the mild enema already mentioned. The mixture will neutralize the acidity in the stomach, and restore the healthy tone of that organ. It will also act gently on the bowels, cleanse the tongue, and cool the system, and will promote the restoration of urine, which is generally suspended in this disease.—Should, however, the bowels be too much relaxed the tincture of rhubarb should be omitted, and two drachms of the compound spirits of ammonia, and a suitable proportion of the tincture of opium, added. The stomach of a patient recovering from a malignant attack of the cholera is very weak, and the patient feels a craving desire for bitters and aromatics spices; ad from the shock his stomach has sustained, he dreads to take much stronger doses of these than would be agreeable to him under ordinary circumstances. This craving desire should be gratified, as nature seldom errs in such matters.

Bilious diarhœa never occurs in the consecutive stages of cholera, unless calomel, or some preparation of mercury, has been most improperly, and, I would add, most unwarrantably used in the primary treatment of the disease. When it does occur, it should be treated with the cretaceous mixture, combined with suitable proportions of the tincture of ostecha and opium; and in addition, if obstinate, by making injections, giving at the same time small and frequently repeated doses of sulphur for the purpose of neutralizing the mercury, and for counteracting its action on the liver. The strength is at the same time to be supported by wine, beef tea, &c. Great care should be taken not to allow the patient to get out of bed, or stand in the erect posture, till the strength of the body and the healthy tone of the nervous system have been sufficiently re-established. Fatal consequences have sometimes arisen from not attending to this precaution. In a hospital, a woman, who had a very favorable recovery from an attack of cholera, lost her life by imprudence in this respect. Contrary to the orders of the superintending physician; and in opposition to the remonstrances of the attendants, she got out of bed, and walked to the water closet, in an erect posture, she suddenly fell on the floor in a faint, the superincumbent weight of the fluids of her body, became dilated—the sensation of shame that he who has the *entree* of the most desirable private circles, should be insulted by the refuse of the streets. The Astor Place has been closed, but a sober public will soon place this question in a proper light, and give the great tragedian an honorable farewell.

Western Insurance Company.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Secretary—J. FINNEY, Jr. | President—R. MILLER, Jr.

DIRECTORS—R. Miller, Jr., J. W. Butler, Geo. Black, Wm. B. Holmes, N. Holmes, Jr., C. Ihmsen, Geo. W. Jackson, Wm. M. Lyon, Thos. K. Leech, Jas. Lippincott, Jas. M'Auley, Alex. Nimick, Thos. Scott.

This Company is now fully organized, and prepared to effect Insurance on all descriptions of property against Loss by Fire—risks of Inland Transportation, and on Hulls and Cargoes of Boats and Vessels.

Applications for Insurance may be made (for the present,) to R. Miller, Jr. President, at the warehouse of Robinson & Mears, No. 21 Wood street, or to J. Finney, Jr., Secretary, at his office, No. 37 Water street, Pittsburgh. my14

Mercury, Dispatch and Journal copy.

A CARD.

Operatic Soirees.

MR. MANVERS begs respectfully to announce that in consequence of the very heavy tax ($300,00.) which is claimed of him for the Operatic Soirees, he is deprived the honor of giving them at the Apollo, as announced in the journals; but is happy to inform the public that he has entered into an arrangement with the Theatre to give his popular and unique entertainments there for positively three nights only, commencing on Monday, 14th inst. my14-d1t

LOUISVILLE LINE—175 bbls rec'd per stmr Telegraph, and for sale by ARMSTRONG & CROZER my14

SUGAR CURED HAMS—12 tierces Sugar & Shay's superior Sugar Hams, just landing and for sale by S & W HARBAUGH my14

GLASS—500 box assorted sizes, just landing and for sale by S & W HARBAUGH my14

FISH—50 bbls No 1 trimmed Shad; 30 bbls and half bbls No 1 Herring; 10 do No 2 Mackerel, 10 do No 1 Salmon, just rec'd and for sale by JOHN WATT & Co my14

BACON, AND FLAXSEED OIL—6000 lbs Bacon Sides; 25 bbls pure Flaxseed Oil, in store and for sale by JOHN WATT & Co, corner of Liberty and Hand sts my14

FIRE BRICK—15,000 Fire Brick, landing per canal boat Lake Erie, and for sale low by JAMES DALZELL my14

LARD OIL—50 bbls Cincinnati Lard Oil, landing from stmr Isaac Newton and for sale by JAS DALZELL my14

BATTING—200 bales No 1 and 2 Batting, for sale by JAS DALZELL my14

TANNERS OIL—50 bbls Strants Oil, for sale by JAS DALZELL, 24 water st my14

PIG IRON—250 tons Pig Iron, Mahoning Furnace, landing and for sale by J & R FLOYD. my14 Round Church Buildings

POTASH—25 cwks pure Potash, in store and for sale by J & R FLOYD my14

CLOVER SEED—500 bush clover Seed, in store and for sale by J & R FLOYD my14

SUNDRIES—250 bags Green Rio Coffee, 100 bbls Boston Tar; 50 do large No 3 Mackerel, landing and for sale by J & R FLOYD my14

TOBACCO—20 boxes Ayres 5's Lump Tobacco, 20 do Jasper's 5 span plug do, in store and for sale by J & R FLOYD my14

BUCKETS—50 doz Beaver Buckets, in store and for sale by J & R FLOYD my14

BOOKS! BOOKS!—The New American Gardener, by Thomas G Fessenden
The New American Orchardist, by Wm Kenrick
The Complete Farmer and Rural Economist, by Fessenden.
Modern Domestic Cookery, by Mrs A Henderson.
Just rec'd by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON. my14 corner market and 3d sts

NEW RIBBONS, BLACK SILKS, BLK. BARAGES, &c.—W. R. MERRITT has this morning received by Express a lot of handsome straw colored, green and blue Bonnet Ribbons, also, a lot of glossy black Silks for dresses, Vinitas, mantillas, &c.

BLACK SILK LACES—A large assortment lately received.

WHITE Goods for dresses—such as swiss and mull muslins, Nansooks, &c. Also, embroidered muslins for dresses, all at lower prices, at northeast corner Fourth and Market streets.

Wholesale Rooms up stairs my14

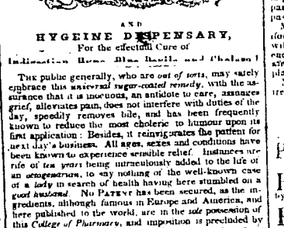
MORGAN'S WORM KILLER—Another proof of the triumphant success of Morgan's Vermifuge

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 17, 1849.

Mr. John D. Morgan:—If my name is of any use to the suffering community, in regard to the article of Morgan's Vermifuge, you are perfectly welcome to it. I had two children sorely afflicted with worms; I became alarmed, and very justly so, when I tried your celebrated Vermifuge, and astonishing to tell, one of them was delivered of about fifty worms fifteen inches long, of the most frightful kind, resembling more the appearance of eels. The other child was delivered of about 20. The children are now doing finely. You may well be proud of your Worm Killer.

Yours truly DAVID SIMMS, Virgin alley.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by JOHN D. MORGAN, Druggist, Wood street, one door below Diamond alley. my14



AND

HYGEINE DISPENSARY,

For the effectual Cure of

Indigestion, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague and Cholera!

THE pills generally, who are *out of sorts*, may safely experiment this universal vegetable medicine, with the assurance that it is innocuous, an antidote to care, assuages grief, alleviates pain, does not interfere with duties of the day, speedily removes the most choleric to humour upon its first application: Besides, it reinvigorates the patient for next day's business. All ages, sexes and conditions have been known to experience sensible relief. Instances are rife of *ten years* being unmeliorously added to the life of an *accoucheur*, to say nothing of the well-known case of a *lady* in search of health having here stumbled on a *good husband*. No PATENT has been secured, as the ingredients, although famous in Europe and America, are here published to the world, are in the *sole possession* of that *College of Pharmacy*, and imposition is precluded by the fact that if the smallest of the component parts is *spurious* or *inferior*, the compound is invariably found to be nauseous and useless.

The ingredients are (harmless and yet how agreeable!) a Blast of the *Orchestra*, a *melange* of the *corps de ballet*, a Horseman by M'lle Rosa; the startling *back ward Somersaults* and *perilous feats* of Young GLENN ROI on his *saddleless* horse; the great *Backward Tricks* on horseback, and *Somersaults* and *Balancing* upon the *Tight Rope* of MASTER JEAN; the *Dramatic Scenes* of Messrs. MADIGAN and BURNISH, the *Italian* styles of *Equitation* by Il Signor LUIGI GERMANI; *Equitation*, Gymnastics, Herculean Feats, Pantomimes and Spectacles by Messrs. KENNEDY, DAY, MONS. LA THORNE, JOHN DIAMOND, ROUTEN, NACHE, HAVILAND, and Mesdames HUBER, MADIGAN, HUPT, and NACHE, in equal parts, and a *quant suff* of the whimsical department and droll antics of the eccentric *Trick Jester*, ALBERT ROSCOE, and the odd family of dumpative Pomies, FLASH, DASH, KATRINA, ALADDIN, and HETTERPET; the whole mingled in the amusement of ESTHER, winds to quick, prattle, and incense of DAN RICE, the great *Shakspearian Jester*, and SAM THRIFT, the *great Yankee Comedian*.

The system is prepared for this delectable dose by a glimpse of the traveling *corps* of the institution as it enters town; the *Court and State Equipage* of Louis PHILIPPE, *Ex-King of the French*; the *elegant Troupe* and *gorgeous Accoutrements* of the Imperial Guard of Horsemen and women, and the *great American* PONYANTICH, drawn by *dwarfish steeds* and *driven by Dan Rice himself*. "*To be well shaken when taken*," has been affixed off the wrappers since it has been discovered that the patient invariably *shakes* with laughter during the operation, enough for all practicable purposes. For *Sale* or *Exchange*, at the Office of Dan and Rice's Songs and *Jokes* have been found a *specific*; and for the eye, the *bewitching* ROSA, the *charming* JEAN, the *gallant* GLENN ROI, and the super *Burgomaster*, Mr. SAM THRIFT, are instantaneously efficacious. ☞ CAUTION, not against *counterfeiters*, for no imitation could take in the most verdant; but against the only danger to be apprehended, to wit, that the invalid may FALL INTO ECSTACIES of pleasure during the Music and Equitation, or INTO CONVULSIONS of laughter, during the Jokes of the Jester. This minor evil Panacea will be prescribed *wholesale* at the grand *Hotel des Invalides* to be erected at

PITTSBURGH, on Lot in front of the AMERICAN HOTEL, Penn street, on MONDAY, May 14th, and remain six days. Doors open at 7—performance to commence at 1 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

☞ A Grand Performance will be given each afternoon (Monday excepted,) at 3 o'clock, for the accommodation of Juveniles and Families, who cannot attend at night.

Admission 25 cents—no half price.

DAN RICE, M.D., upon *Blue Devils*, Doctress M'lle ROSA, *Oculist*; A. MENTEX, *Auriculist*, SAM THRIFT, upon *undue secretion of Bile*, Young GLENN ROI, *Prof. of Anatomy*.

DAN RICE, *Dean of the Faculty*.

W. H. Wright, M. D., Dentist,

OFFICE and residence on Fourth st., opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office hours from 9 o'clock to 12 A M., and from 2 o'clock to 5 P. M. sep14-tf

Fire and Marine Insurance.—THE PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—chartered 1832—continues to insure, upon every description of property, at the lowest rates.

OFFICE, No 51 Market street.

SAMUEL GORMLY, Pres't.
HORACE FINNEY, Sec'y. my5 d6m

☞ PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON MINING CO. DIVIDEND.—The Stockholders of the above named Company are notified that the Dividend of Ten Dollars per share, declared on the 26th January last, will be paid there or their legal representatives, at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on or after the first day of May, inst.

Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the office of J. W Clark & Co., Boston.

THOS. M. HOWE, Treasurer. my11

CONQUERING AND TO CONQUER.—Gratis—A Scientific Treatise on the Human Hair.—Of the numerous compositions constantly announced, for promoting the growth or reproduction of the hair, few arrive even in name, beyond a very limited period, while Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, with a reput