THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1849

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☞ Advertisers are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 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.

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

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

In pursuance of the established usages of the party, the Democratic Antimasons and Whigs of Allegheny county, will assemble in primary meetings, in their several Election Districts, on saturday, the 2d day of June, 1849, to elect two persons from each district, as Delegates to a County Convention, to meet at the Court House on Wednesday, the 6th day of June, at 10 o'clk, A. M., to put in nomination, suitable candidates to be supported by the party at the General Election in October next. The Antimasons and Whigs of the townships (Pitt excepted) will meet at the usual places for holding primary meetings, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M., and those of the Wards and boroughs and Pitt township, between the hours of 7 and 9, P. M.

ROBT CAROTHERS,
Chairman of the Committee of Corrospondence.
April 27, 1849.

State Convention.—Among the duties to be performed by the Antimasonic and Whig County Convention, to assemble to-morrow, is that of electing Delegates to the State Convention, to assemble at Harrisburg on the 16th of August. A failure to attend to this, would incur the necessity of reassembling the Convention.

High School.—The election for a High School in this city, takes place to-day. There has been but little said on the subject, but we have no doubt the voters have quietly made up their minds on the subject. If we might be permitted to advise, we would say, that the general Fund System for a High School is not calculated so well for the promotion of economy, and probably not as just, and beneficial, in the long run, as the Ward Fund System. We should prefer the latter whether we lived in the old or new Wards, as the relative position of the Wards are changing continually as regards population and pecuniary ability.

The appointment of Frederick G. Skinner, Esq. to a post in the Patent Office, gives universal pleasure. No man in the country is probably better fitted for the situation. He is the only son of that celebrated and veteran agricultural editor, J. S. Skinner, the editor of the "Plough, the Loom and the Anvil." The son is an accomplished scholar, and is a proficient in the branches necessary to fit him for his new duties. He was brought up in the family of Gen. Lafayette, in France, and is master of the French and Spanish languages. One of his translations from the French, published lately, is very valuable and ought to be extensively circulated. It is entitled, "Elements of Agriculture, for the use of primary and secondary schools." It is pleasant to see men of learning and genius, and who are fitted by their acquirements and favorite pursuits for certain offices, promoted, instead of mere politicians, as has heretofore been too much the case. The senior Mr. Skinner has twice been beheaded by the Locofocos, but was not an applicant for any post under this administration, having withdrawn his papers before they were submitted to the Cabinet for action, in the appointment of Commissioner of Patents.

SPEECH OF SENATOR BENTON.

The most interesting topic of political interest at the present moment is the bold and independent position taken by Senator Benton, in relation to the extension of Slavery into the new territories, and in opposition to the instructions of the Missouri Legislature. The hearts of tens of thousands, friends of mankind, and lovers of the Union, will be made to rejoice by witnessing Mr Benton's fearless defence of the right, and firm opposition to the further extension of slavery. He is a host in himself when he is right, and his powerful influence in the Senate, together with the complexion given to that body by the new elections, together with the moral influence of the Whig administration, will for ever prevent, we most unhesitatingly believe, the extension of slavery into New Mexico or California. Neither have we any fear of domestic dissensions from this cause. Mr. Calhoun and his hotspurs will fume and fret, and threaten, and make treasonable speeches for a while, but they will take care to keep their necks out of the halter while "Old Zack" sits in the White House. It is an American's privilege to talk; and to bluster too, if he has a taste for it. It breaks no bones, and relieves some surcharged heads, to give their vaporings free vent, but let them commit any overt act of treason, and we would not give much for their necks, either before the bar of the American people, or in the clemency of the President.

We published some days since, a telegraphic abstract of Mr. Benton's late speech, but the following more detailed and explicit report of the speech, has been received by the New York Evening Post:—

Col. Benton takes very strong ground in support of the principle that Congress has complete authority over the territories, including the power to abolish or to exclude slavery therefrom; and he declares that the citizens of slaveholding States have no right to carry their slave property into the territories, and hold such property in them without the sanction of the National Legislature. Thus, the power of Congress, in respect to this matter has never been fully exercised, but he insists that the fact of its existence has been recognized and sanctioned by all the federal and State authorities from the foundation of the government to the present time. He says that a slaveholder cannot lawfully carry the slave as property, an inch beyond the boundary line of the State which has created such property, except by the consent of the government within whose jurisdiction he proposes to enter—that the only result of the conveyance of slaves to California, &c., at the present time, would be their freedom. Besides, he thinks that the people of California and New Mexico are almost unanimously opposed to the establishment of slavery among them.

The resolutions of the Missouri Legislature, instructing him in reference to his future course in the United States Senate, in connection with this subject, Colonel Benton regards but an echo of the resolutions introduced by Mr. Calhoun into the United States Senate in 1847. To know the object of the resolutions of instruction, it was only necessary to know that Mr. Calhoun's resolutions were aimed at the stability of the Union, as well as at those members of the Senate from the Slaveholding States, (including himself particularly) who would not submit to be led [by Mr C.] He could discover no difference between the resolutions of Mr. Calhoun and those of the Missouri Legislature, except that the former had the most immediate reference to the dissolution of the Union.

Col. Benton enters at some length into an exposition of the inconsistencies of Mr. Calhoun's public career, in reference to the slavery question, as well as other matters. The position now taken by the Senator from South Carolina was, that Congress had no right to interfere with slavery in any manner, and that there could not be a compromise upon that point. Yet, in 1820, the admission of Missouri as a State was the result of a compromise of this very question—and that compromise had been assented to by Mr C. The present course of Mr. Calhoun and his followers was calculated to prevent a compromise with the North, inasmuch as the latter were incensed to take also an extreme position, in opposition

Cholera and its Treatment in Turkey.

The Philadelphia Ledger publishes a letter enclosing remarks on Cholera, dated at Aintab, Turkey in Asia, March 29, 1849 from the pen of Rev. Azariah Smith M. D., Missionary of the American Board to the Armenians of Turkey. Having travelled extensively in that country, for the last six years, and had opportunity in his extensive practice with medical men to investigate the success of different kinds of treatment in this disease his remarks will commend themselves to the public, and more particularly, as they have been tested in practice, and approved of by his associates in the various stations of the Armenian mission. In Syria, the article was translated into Arabic, and with additional suggestions from the medical men of the American mission, was published as the best means of disseminating correct views as to the nature and treatment of this disease.

The remarks were drawn up for the Missionaries of the American Board, by their Physician, to enable them to be more generally useful. The great similarity of treatment, as far as the principle remedy is concerned, with that of Dr. Hawthorne, will not fail to attract the attention of the reader.

The article starts out with some general propositions, in reference to *epidemic* diseases, with a description of the agencies which will produce the disease, while the epidemic prevails. These agencies, he says, being the means by which all non-contagious diseases are called into action, they receive the common name of *non-naturals*. They are,

1st. Excess, deficiency, or irregularity, in sleeping or watching.

2d. Excess, deficiency, or irregularity in exercise or rest.

3d. Excess, deficiency, or irregularity in the affections or passions.

4th. Excess, deficiency, or irregularity in secretions or exertions.

5th. Excess, deficiency, or irregularity in eating, drinking, or abstinence.

6th. Exposure to vicissitudes and alterations of temperature.

7th. Exposure to vicissitudes and alterations of drought and moisture.

8th. Exposure to effluvia from decomposing matter.

The article then proceeds to describe symptoms, and to define the disease, &c., when he comes to the most important part for the general reader, which is as follows.

PRECAUTIONS.

If what has been said above with regard to epidemics be kept in mind, it will be seen that it is useless to keep quarantine against epidemic (Cholera) Diarrhœa. The predisposing cause probably exists within your system, and may have been there for several days, when you hear of the first case of the disease in your vicinity. All precautions are to be directed to the existing causes of disease, without the existence of which, the predisposition with you will not find the occasion necessary in its development. Guard, then, against the non-naturals mentioned under the head of "General Propositions," and never forget that what irregularities, excesses, deficiencies of sleeping and watching, of exercise and rest, &c., and what exposures to changes of temperature, &c., would do no harm at another time, may be, during the epidemic, the exciting cause of a fatal disease. Wines and ardent spirits are believed to be particularly injurious; and fruits, which are healthy at other times, uncooked vegetables, and all indigestible food, should be abstained from. An attendance upon the sick induces fatigue, and exposes one to particular anxiety and an impure atmosphere; all should take care to relieve those who are liable thus to be worn down—for the temporary attendance of a well person at the bedside of one sick of this epidemic no more tends to produce the disease, than other exposures to noxious effluvia, fatigue, &c. Unless one is in a peculiarly confined or filthy neighborhood, it is better not to change quarters with a view of escaping from the disease. The predisposition is in you, and the fatigue and fear which attends flight do more to bring on, than a change of place does to ward off the disease.

Since the disease is a diarrhœa, no person during the continuance of the epidemic should allow a fluid discharge from the bowels to pass without an attempt to prevent its recurrence. Even if there is reason to believe the discharge not to be the disease in question, it should be checked, for it is one of the irregularities which prepare the way for the developement of the epidemic predisposition. These last remarks alone, if attended to, would save multitudes of lives.

TREATMENT.

To check the diarrhœa of this epidemic, considered as it is with much depression and irritability of the nervous system, opiates, whether in the form of opium, morphine, laudanum, or paregoric are the right arm of the healing art. In prescribing for the diarrhœa, your object should not be accounted as secured, so long as the discharges are fluid, however frequent they may occur, but as soon as they become of a natural consistence, the occasion for prescribing this class of remedies, may ordinarily be viewed as past. The different opiates above mentioned (and so with other forms) may be substituted, one for another, if their relative powers be kept in mind. The following equivalents are sufficiently accurate, viz: one grain of morphine, six grains of opium, 150 drops of laudanum, 1500 drops of paregoric. An adult in health may take six drops of laudanum and yet pursue his ordinary business without interruption. This, then, is a dose which every adult should take in cholera (?) times, for any, *however slight, diarrhœa*, and it should be borne in mind that such a dose produces no constipating effects after the lapse of four hours, after which time the system is in the same state, so far as the present constipating action of the remedy is concerned, as though no opiate had been given. Let this dose then be repeated every four hours, until night succeeded, even if the discharge is not repeated, for if one discontinues the use of an opiate during the day, he will feel many disagreeable symptoms after getting out from under its influence, say in four hours, which at night he will not notice, when in a recumbent posture.

Should not six drops of laudanum check the diarrhœa in an hour, and yet the discharges continue *slight* take six more, and so on each hour, if, after four hours, it is not checked double the dose, and repeat as before. This being ineffectual, increase again, there being a limit which you may not pass at the risk, provided the effects of the narcotic do not become manifest. *When the diarrhœa commences* ACTIVELY OR INCREASES RAPIDLY, *let the size of the dose and the frequency of repetition correspond.* At such times, absolute rest, or a horizontal position, will do more than almost anything else to favor the action of the opiate. Liquids should be taken as seldom and in as small quantities as may be, and where vomiting is an urgent symptom, let opium, or, better still, morphine, be preferred to laudanum. When great depression exists, and the opiate given seems to produce no effect, it will often do right to add a teaspoonful of hot brandy be added and if the brandy is made more active by adding a little red pepper, all the better. These seem to arouse the stomach to the action of the opiates, and thus they powerfully contribute to a cure. Strong malt drinks probably act in the same way. If a person be *suddenly* seized with an active diarrhœa and severe pain in the bowels, an active emetic of ipecac, a scruple at a dose, repeated once in ten minutes until it operates, will produce a most excellent effect, especially if the stomach be recently distended with food. If any thing is needed to quicken the action of ipecac, add some astringent emetic, (as sulphate of zinc 3 grains, or sulphate of copper 3 grains) to each dose, as above recommended.

Tartaric emetic or antimonial wine should on no account be given as emetics in this disease; they act as cathartics also, and increase both the depression and the diarrhœa which you are striving to combat. For the same reason all simple cathartics should be strictly interdicted.

In this epidemic, when given as above recommended, seems unavailing, nonpoh aceiate, (sugar of lead, a grain or more, twenty grains even may been given without injury) with each dose. Tannine, (or rather tannic acid,) is also a most powerful astringent, and not being so liable as acetate of lead to produce lasting unpleasant effects when given in large quantities, may be given, instead of, in connection with opiates. Dose—agrain, and may be increased to any extent it does not derange the stomach.

To favor perspiration and secure warmth of the limbs when cool, warm applications should be made to the feet, and the patient be kept covered up in bed. With a view to secure perspiration also, an opiate may be given in the following form, viz: Morphine, 1 grain. Camphor, powdered. Prepared Chalk and Powdered Liquorice, in equal parts, each a scruple. Mingle and divide into six powders, and each will equal a grain of opium in narcotic power.

One of these powders should be put into a bowl of hot sweetened water, and drank before lying down. The will prove also a good dispositor, the powder in the rare cases where the primary fever is most prominent, and the diarrhœa wholly absent or nearly so. If, as sometimes happens, there should be a difficulty in keeping medicines, (not emetics, of course) upon the stomach, the patient should do all in his power by voluntary efforts to prevent their ejection. A few moments gained in this way, may sometimes be the turning point of the disease.

To secure a return of bile to the discharges, Turpeth mineral (1 grains) may be added to each dose of the ipecac, as recommended above, in place of the sulphate of zinc, etc. Calomel is also good after the discharges are checked by opium, in which case, a grain or two may be combined with the opiate for three or four doses. So long as the discharges continue frequent, it is impossible to secure this effect, for the secretion of bile depends for its supply upon a comparatively quiescent state of the bowels.

After the violent symptoms of this disease are passed, the patient is left peculiarly weak. In this state, tonics—stimulants it may be—and a nourishing diet, are to be recommended, governed by the same principles as in the convalescent stage of typus fever. But as in this stage the occasion for acting unadvised by a physician can hardly occur, it is left thought necessary further to specify

In another place the same writer says—

If all persons would take the simple precaution to carry about their persons, during the prevalence of this epidemic, a few pills of opium containing a quarter of a grain, or of morphine containing a twenty fourth of a grain, each to be taken one by one, two by two, or ten by ten, at regular intervals, upon the first appearance of fluid discharges from the bowels, and in doses proportionate to their frequency and copiousness, my firm belief is that this scourge would lose half its terror.

From the National Intelligencer.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Lawrence P. Crane, of Louisana, to be Attorney of the United States for the Western District of Louisiana, vice Octavius N Ogden, who declines the office.

Orlando Brown, of Kentucky, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from and after 20th June next, vice William Medill, removed.

Lansing B. Mizner, of Michigan, to be Register of the Land Office at Detroit Michigan, vice Ebenezo Taylor, removed.

Robert S Kennedy, of New Jersey, to be Marshall of the United States for the District of New Jersey, vice Samuel McClurg, removed.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Maurice G. Blake, Belfast, Maine, vice Alfred Marshall, removed.

Oliver M. Hyde, Detroit, Michigan, vice Charles G. Hammond, removed.

E. Whittlesey, to be First Comptroller, vice J. W. McCulloh resigned.

BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

William S. Wallace, of Springfield, Illinois, to be Pension Agent at that place, from and after the 30th June next, vice Charles R. Hurst, resigned.

We learn unofficially that the Hon. George P. Marsh, of Vermont, has been appointed by the President, Minister Resident at Constantinople, in the place of D. S. Carr, recalled.

Also, that Dr. Thomas M. Foote, of Buffalo, N. York, has been appointed Charge d'Affaires at Bogota, in the place of B. A. Bidlack, deceased.

Mr. Frederick G. Skinner, of Maryland, son of the eminent Agricultural writer, and for some time past joint editor with his father of the popular magazine, "the Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil" has been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to the subbureau in the Patent Office charged with the collection and digest of agricultural and other statistics.

From the National Whig we learn that Louis Fitzgerald Tasistro, Esq. has been appointed to a place in the Consular branch of the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Through other channels we have learned also that Charles F. Hoffman, Esq., a gentleman favorably known to the world by his literary productions has been appointed to a respectable position in the Department of State.

Lord Normanby, in a letter published in the British journals, says that to his own knowledge dissolved camphor has proved a certain cure for cholera, both in Paris and Germany, and if taken in time, the cure is generally effected before it is possible to procure a physician. The following is the recipe—

Recipe—One and a half ounce of spirits of wine, one quarter ounce of camphor dissolved in the wine. Get a small vial of spirits of hartshorn.

Direction—First give a teaspoonful in hartshorn in a wine glass of water. Begin immediately and give five drops of spirits of wine camphor filling the tea spoon with cold water and a little sugar. Repeat this every five minutes until you have given three doses. Then wait fifteen minutes and commence again as before, and continue half an hour unless there is returning heat. Should this be the case, give one dose more, and the cure is effected. Let patients perspire freely, as on this life depends; but add no additional clothing.

This camphor treatment is peculiar to that recommended and practised on by the Homopathists Dr. Humphreys, in his work on "Cholera Homopathically treated," says that in a certain stage of the disease camphor is the remedy. "Every three or five minutes, two or three drops of strong spirits of camphor should be given and the pit of the stomach, the abdomen, arm pits, and extremities, should be briskly rubbed with camphor, held in the hollow of the hand."

Indian Murders in Texas.—In yesterday's paper we gave a brief account of the depredations recently committed on our Texas frontier by the Comanche Indians. New Orleans papers bring further accounts of these revolting scenes, derived from the Brownsville Flag of the 19th. The editor of the Flag says—

Our partial accounts reached us of the acts of these savage marauders. De os Zamora, the most remote town we regret to learn, was one of the sufferers. Mr Zamora and just recently made under the treaty to become an American citizen. One of Mr Zamora's sons was killed at the same time, another badly wounded, and his daughter, a girl about 14 years of age, was carried off. At Rancho Santiago two men were killed, women and two children taken captives. From Rancho De Los Indias Mrs. Wilsey, the wife of Capt. Wilsey, her brother and sister-in-law, were carried off captives.—The aged mother, Mrs. Wilsey, her sister, followed her children, and did so for some distance, regardless of savage menace, when the Indians seized her, tied her hands behind her, pierced her with their lances and arrows, and left her on the ground weltering in her blood, as they supposed dead. After this, however, the poor woman succeeded in reaching the neighboring rancho in a most shockingly mutilated condition. This is now we understand a mistake. The destruction of property on this river is immense. There has been a loss of seventy houses by fire. Mr. Langs and his company escaped; they were however reduced to a state of mutiny. The foregoing is but a faint outline of facts."

A petition addressed to President Taylor, has been drawn up and is receiving the signatures of the citizens, in which the defenceless condition of the frontiers is set forth, and the request made that measures will be taken at once to repel these inhuman enemies from the limits of our infant settlements."

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

Business of some interest was transacted at the cabinet meeting which was held to day. And the following appointments among others, were either positively made or were agreed upon to be made at this proper time:

Mr. Wilcox now of Ohio, to be First Comptroller of the Treasury.

Orlando Brown, of Kentucky to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to take effect July 1st.

Mr Butterfield of Illinois to be Commissioner of the Customs Land office

Mr. Pearson now Clerk of Pa. to be Sixth Auditor, in place of Peter G. Washington, resigned.

Mr Herrington to be Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, in place of Mr Allison Young, Esq., resigned.

Major Crittenden son of Gov. Crittenden of Kentucky, to be colonel of Infantry.

Ex-Governor Kent of Maine to be consul at Rio.

Mr. Kennedy, of New Jersey to be Marshal for that State.

Mr. Ogden, a brother-in-law, it is reported, of Mr. Meredith to be District Attorney for the Northern District of New York.

I spoke yesterday of Mr. Wallace's appointment, and though I do not feel his eminent qualifications for the post, I stated some objections to this selection. I have since learned that I have any thing to retract on that score.

I do not know particularly, what is reputation as a politician. Mr. Brown the successor to Mr. Medill in the Indian affairs, bears, but I presume he is a good Whig.

The Major Crittenden, said to have been designated for Consul to Liverpool was the voluntary and gallant leader of a party of whom it is reported that he made the declaration, to Santa Anna—Taylor never surrenders!

Gov Kent who is to go to Rio was a main pillar of the Taylor cause in New England, from the beginning of the agitation of the question of a candidate for the campaign of 1848.

Mr Butterfield, who will on the first of July next, succeed the office of Judge Young, has been for a number of years a prominent politician of Illinois, and would ere this have been elected U. S. Senator, had the Whigs possessed the power to make him one.

Governor Johnston of Pennsylvania, arrived this morning. It is fair to suppose that he will exercise a very considerable influence in the disposition of many appointments soon to be made.—There also arrived to day a detachment of the friends of Col. Webb, of the New York Courier & Enquirer, and, with these, the Colonel himself. The Colonel is believed to be up for the Spanish mission, but I fear that is beyond his grasp. Col. Young, of New York, is also a guest at Willard's, the political head quarters. He has provided bonds for the office of Deputy Treasurer at New York, and they have been accepted as sufficient; but I believe that he has not even yet definitely decided to accept the place.

I have reason to believe that nearly or quite all the foreign appointments, including full missions, chargeships, commissionerships, and consulships worth having, have been allotted to applicants. Of course, there remains room for arrangements which may be found necessary before the issuing of the commissions, but I fancy that the work is nearly done.

Excuse a very short letter. Jesuits

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

New York, June 1 1849

To-day is the seventh one of almost continued rain, with the promise of more to come. The city is completely saturated with water, and a few warm days would develope among us the diseases of the tropics. The cholera has to a certain extent obtained a foothold here, but with citizens creates little alarm, though it has been a rich time for druggists. Numerous specifics are eagerly purchased, and it is not uncommon for people, when bidding each other good morrow, to take from their pockets a little bottle of raedicine, to check the cholera, should it come very sudden upon them. The city is being purified as fast as possible, and will soon be in decent condition. The hotels are getting very thin, and altogether the city has an appearance of dullness unusual for the season, and to be regretted.

The manufacture of steel is to be attempted on the banks of the Potomac in Maryland, the capital to be furnished by a N. Y. Co. The success of an enterprise like this, cannot but be hoped for, by every friend of domestic labor, as it will add a new source of wealth to the country, and make its more independent of our transatlantic neighbors. The ore selected abounds with materials for the new fabric, at the outer edge of the mountains.

The Walker murder trial drags along slowly, and like most criminal trials in New York, when the parties are wealthy, is a perfect farce, that will end in his acquittal. The woman who was shot, made no signs before she died, and a verdict is a guess only, and a conviction can only be rendered upon the faintest circumstantial evidence. No member of the bar supposes the parties to have been married, indeed it is only claimed by the woman's friends, that an unknown clergyman from the west, who chanced to be at the Astor House, performed the service. Marriage is not such a common place event in a woman's life, that she forgets the name of the clergyman in a few weeks.

The trustees of the Astor Library have selected a design for the building—the production of E. and A. Saelzer, who received $300 as a premium.—The plan is spoken of very highly, and the building will be one of the choicest ornaments of the city. It is to be erected on Astor Place, a section of the city now regarded with residences of surpassing richness.

European politics are much talked of among the foreign residents of the city, and some strange movements are making. The Hungarians have frequent meetings, and have in preparation, a flag to be sent to their countrymen at home. Last night one of the speakers proposed to take some action that should induce the United States to acknowledge the independence of Hungary, and send a Minister thither. If the Hungarians are dependant upon American sympathy for success, their case is as hopeless as that of the poor Irishman, for whom so much was done on paper last year.

The tide of emigration continues unchecked, and the city swarms with new landed people.—The poorest ship New World brought *seven hundred* souls, the largest number of passengers that ever crossed the Atlantic. The great rush continues from Ireland, but from Germany there is still a very large supply, enough to make anything but an hour unless mere is returning heat. Should this be the case, give one dose more, and the cure is effected. Let patients perspire freely, as on this life depends; but add no additional clothing.

This cannot be treatment peculiar to that recommended and practised on by the Homopathists Dr. Humphreys, in his work on "Cholera Homopathically treated," says that in a certain stage of the disease camphor is the remedy. "Every three or five minutes, two or three drops of strong spirits of camphor should be given and the pit of the stomach, the abdomen, arm pits, and extremities, should be briskly rubbed with camphor, held in the hollow of the hand."

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LOST.

On Saturday afternoon, or evening, a GOLD BRACELET set with coral. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office. my5

Fine Crash. A new supply received and for sale by W R McCREPHT

Sugar Cured Hams & sugar cured Shoulders for sale by J. GRANT

Cheese—[illegible] Amazing from Lake Erie and Western Reserve, and for sale by JAMES DALZELL, Water st

Varnish—Japan Furniture and do carriage do, for sale by [illegible] and of superior quality and reasonable rates. Also, a few [illegible] for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO. Front st

Lard—20 bbls New and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

Bacon—11 casks Sides, in store and for sale by [illegible] whose brands, mostly Hams & Shoulders, can be seen at my store, Second st. ISAIAH DICKEY

Printers' Ink—No 1 large No 2 do and for sale by HARDY, JONES & CO

Gold Pens—Just received, a large assortment of gold pens and pencil cases, for sale by [illegible] Comb, from 50cts to $2 each; smaller sizes. A few Wedding Rings on hand, gold and Pencil Cases. Rogers' Best Knives, Bread Pans, Plated Cake Baskets, &c. &c. W W WILSON, Jeweller, 84 Wood st

Morgan's Worm Killer is also for sale by [illegible] Washington Tea, Wm Moore and others.

Mr. Joseph D. Morgan, of this city, has been long afflicted with a very large tumor on his neck, which has been pronounced by the best physicians to be of a cancerous character. Various remedies have been tried to no purpose, and the tumor was increasing in size, when the symptoms changed, and it commenced discharging matter. Dr. Morgan was induced to try Dr. Jayne's Alterative, and after taking two bottles, the tumor began to heal, and after taking three bottles more, the tumor entirely disappeared, and Mr. Morgan is now in the enjoyment of good health. Dr. Jayne's Alterative is a valuable medicine for all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, and for sale by [illegible] Diamond Alley, and 89 Wood st.

FOR SALE.

Twelve building lots—situated on the south side of Fifth street, and on the north side of Ohio street, on the New Grant Road, between Allegheny and Manchester, each lot having a front of 20 feet and a depth of 100 feet. Terms—one third cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years. The same will be sold in lots of two or more together, on such terms as may be agreed upon. Apply to the subscriber, residing on the premises, or to [illegible] Allegheny, or to [illegible] Pittsburgh. Possession given on the 1st day of July next. Also, a lot on Ohio street, 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, with a two story brick dwelling house thereon. Terms—one third cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years. Possession given on the 1st day of July next. Also, a lot on Fifth