

The banners of the Hoosiers showed the following decrease:	967
Hoosiers employed in 1800,	967
do do do 1843,	100
Decrease,	867

Upon another banner was the following:

Bricklayers employed in 1800,	3000
do do do 1843,	300

One of the banners with 'God save the Queen,' upon it, displayed O'Connell (in green) kneeling to her majesty:

Another read 'America and our Friends,' and another, with a fine view of the Irish Parliament House, (now the Bank of Ireland), and this motto:

'Our Old Home and Home.'

Several banners displayed this motto: 'United to support but not combined to injure.'

There were twelve or more bands in the procession, playing national and popular airs.

The procession was two hours and a quarter passing Mr O'Connell's house. Wives, with their infants in their arms, accompanied their husbands in the procession. The utmost order and decorum was preserved.

Thomas Steele, Esq, a true and genuine Irish Protestant, and a devoted friend of Mr O'Connell, acted as a Chief Marshal.

When the last of the Trades (the 'Chimney Sweepers' with their hand and banner) had passed, Mr O'Connell took Bishop Hughes and Father DeSmet, (an estimable and philanthropic Jesuit Missionary from Belgium, who is doing much good benevolence for the Indians, and who was our fellow passenger,) into his own carriage and assigned ours a place next to him in the procession.

And then the sea of heads and the densely wedged mass of bodies, moved onwards towards Dennybrook Green, for two miles, the hoosiers on either side of the arrests, filed to their utmost capacities with ladies and gentlemen, resounded with acclamations.

Nor was this, in any sense, an idle pageant. There was nothing of display or ostentation. It was all earnestness. It was a spontaneous tribute of the love and gratitude of an oppressed people to their best friend and ablest champion.

In numbers, this procession may be compared to the Croton Water celebration in your own great commercial metropolis. In enthusiasm, I can only compare it with the reception of the venerated and beloved La Fayette.

In the centre of Dennybrook Green, a large staging, with seats and swings, had been erected. In the anxiety to get near to speak, our carriage got separated from his, but before the meeting was called to order, 'make way for the Americans,' was shouted by those who surrounded us, and we were ushered upon the stage in the most flattering manner.

John O'Conner, Esq, who is the President of the Trades' Association, stated the objects of the meeting in an effective manner, closing with a well deserved compliment to the citizens of Dublin for the order, decorum and propriety which distinguished their conduct.

I left the Liberator at four o'clock, arriving between two and three hundred thousand people, in order to get my letter to Liverpool in time for tomorrow's Boston steamer. The speech of Mr O'Connell, as indeed this whole Repeal movement, was eminently pacific.

I regretted the necessity of leaving before Mr O'Connell closed, as much as I regretted to lose the opportunity of dining at his table with Mr Steele and two or three other distinguished gentlemen whom we were to meet there.

I am sorry that I am so much hurried as to be able to give you but a meagre account of this great popular movement.

Truly yours,

**American Manufactured Goods in England.**—The Manchester Guardian, alluding to the American manufactured goods sent to England, which it numbers and divides into their respective qualities, says: 'Generally the American price of the cloth approaches in cheapness to that of similar English cloth, there is only one inferior, in quality or processes it in that respect. No. 5, a sample of very beautiful and well manufactured drill, appears to be sold in the United States at 38d. per yard, (English money), with eight months credit, whilst the corresponding English cloth—certainly superior, perhaps a little inferior, in quality—is worth, at the present time, 38d. Indeed, these cotton drills appear to be a fabric to which the American manufacturers have paid much attention; and we believe the greater part of the 400 bales consigned to Messrs. Baring, Brothers, London, consisted of them. These 400 bales were offered by auction at the Commercial Sale Rooms, Mining Lane, London, on Wednesday last; but, out of the whole 400 bales, only about 14 (all of which were damaged) found purchasers, at prices varying from 6d to 63d per lb. The undamaged goods were bought up, at prices, varying from 9d to 10 1/2d per lb, so that the sale throws no light on the actual value of these American fabrics in the English market. Upon the whole, we feel disposed to say that, although these recent attempts to procure a sale for American cotton goods in this country show that a progress has been made in the manufacture and sale of these American fabrics, and demonstrate the absolute necessity for a repeal of the tax on cotton—which, on such fabric, would in a nicely balanced trade, be quite enough to turn the scale against the English manufacturer in independent articles—they do not confirm the extreme expanding and gloomy views of our manufacturers, securing positions, which some persons have been inclined to deduce from fabric with the exception of the single silk. Many of us have pointed out, there is a margin between English

and American prices, and in the paper fabric (Nos. 4, 7, and 8) the difference is not inconsiderable—showing that, where the cotton tax operates with less weight, our manufacturers are still able to distance their transatlantic competitors.'

**The Great Robber of 1841 caught.**

From letters received by the Caledonia it seems probable that the great robber of 1841 has been captured.

A letter from the Consulate at London, addressed to the late Secretary of State, Hon. H. S. Legare, states that on the 23d of June, a fellow was arrested named John S. Clinton, at the instance of Baring Brothers, & Co., for attempting to dispose of three of the Treasury Notes which had been advertised as stopped at the Spring of 1841. The letter adds that the culprit is probably the notorious forger, who by altering certificates of deposit, procured by him of the Commercial Bank at New Orleans, about the 20th of March, 1841, soon afterwards defrauded of much larger sums, the Bank of Kentucky at Louisville, some persons in Cincinnati, the Cashier of Girard Bank, in this city, and Messrs. Little & Co., of New York.

That person passed under the names of Roger Dawson, Matthew Draper, Britton, and Parker. If we are not mistaken, however, Col. Edwards was identified as the swindler in most of these cases. The fellow suspected in the west was represented to have a blemish in one of his eyes, and a letter to a N. Y. broker states that Clinton is about 38 years old, slender, dark complexion, black hair a little gray, dark eyes and a defect in one, probably a glass eye, as six were found at his lodgings. It says there is no doubt of his being an American. At his lodgings the officers found traces on papers, a fac simile of the signatures of many American cashiers, and also the acceptance of Baring, Brothers & Co.

The three Treasury notes alluded to, were originally made payable to C. W. Beebe. The rogue however obliterated that name, (by some chemical process, which has nearly defaced the red engine work impression on the backs of the Treasury notes), and the name of J. Muhlenburg has been substituted.

The remaining five of the notes specified in the list, together with four others, were sent by Clinton through the Union Bank of London, on the 3rd of June last, to Messrs. Pickergill & Co., of New York for collection.

Another Treasury note for \$75 B 212, payable to C. Macalister, was also taken from Clinton.

Clinton has been thrown into prison for forgery. It seems that there were found also at his lodgings, the signatures of all the signers of the Treasury notes on tracing paper, with the signature of Mr. Macalister, of this city, and one signature perfectly mutilated, so that the name could be no doubt but this business is that of a forger.

**Great Forgery by a Boston Merchant, Charles Cole, Jr.**

One of the most extraordinary cases of a series of forgeries, committed by a merchant of this city, in large numbers, and said to be the victim to-day in an examination before the Police Court of this city.

The party charged was Mr. Charles Cole, Jr., merchant who does an extensive business on Arch street, and who resides in a handsome brick mansion in Summer street—No. 81.

Mr. Cole has been in successful business for some twenty years, and has been considered as a wealthy and respectable merchant. He has a young wife, about two years married, and a family of children, and attends church at the Rev. Mr. Young's, in Summer st. It is said that he has generally had plenty of money, and that he was not long since a pauper, as assistant partner, the sum of \$17,000 into the firm of Kettell & Collins, 55 Commercial street.

He was formerly President of the Bank of South Boston, a Director of the Freeman's Bank, and occupied several other positions of a high mercantile character. He is about 40 years of age, a man of plain appearance, and having the appearance of an industrious, driving and active merchant.

He was arrested by officer Tallant last night on a charge of attempting to cheat and defraud the Massachusetts Bank in State street, of several hundred dollars. Several of the individuals whose names were on several notes as general endorser, which notes were offered by Cole and discounted at the Bank.

Previous to this, and on yesterday, Sheriff Freeman was put into his house with a writ of attachment covering the sum of \$300,000, on a civil suit against him for the same transaction in the Massachusetts Bank. Some of the officers of the Massachusetts Bank were present. Some of the individuals whose names were forged, who testified to the false character of the paper, and that it was left for discount by Mr. Cole. Israel Lombard, Director, James Dodd, Cashier of the Massachusetts Bank, and John Brown, Jr., Cashier of the Market Bank, and Samuel Mansur, merchant, 19 South Market street, whose signature was forged, were present and gave evidence. Samuel D. Parker, Esq., County Attorney, appeared for the Commonwealth.

The forged paper lying in the Massachusetts Bank was as follows: One note \$192,16, purporting to be signed by Samuel Mansur, and endorsed by Cole, dated 14th February, 1843, payable seven months after date. On this charge he was bound over to appear in this Court on the 29th inst., in the sum of \$2000.

One note purporting to be signed by Edward D. Peters & Co., merchants, Central wharf, for \$500, dated July 17, 1843, payable in 4 months. Bound over to the Municipal Court on the 1st Monday of August in \$2000.

One note purporting to be signed by Winsor Fay, India wharf, for \$1200, payable in 4 months and dated May 6, 1843. Bound over to same Municipal Court in the sum of \$3000. One note of the Market Bank, purporting to be endorsed by said Fay, and signed by Cole, for \$294,31, dated March 1, 1843, payable in 6 months from date.

Bound over to same Court in \$2000. The whole amount of bonds it will be a \$9000.—He is said to have other paper out.

As to the origin of the present investigation, circumstances of suspicion occurred at the Commercial Bank in relation to the Peters' note, and Mr. Lombard took it yesterday afternoon to Mr. Cole, who, on a close question, acknowledged the note to be forged, and that attention was directed to the other paper.

No case is given for this strange conduct, and the act seems to be one of sheer madness and folly. Many of our first merchants were present in Court, and much sensation is produced in our whole community.

**JAMES BUCHANAN,**  
Subject to the election of a National Convention

**DAILY MORNING POST,**  
TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1843.

The Spirit of the Age appears to think that many of the petty thefts that have been committed in our city, were the acts of persons driven to desperation by the want of the actual necessities of life and that if they had labor to procure the means to live they would not be dishonest. Perhaps the Age is right, but we think it must be known to every one that our laws provide ample means for the relief of the poor and that none need suffer if they will make their wants known in the proper quarter. If the officers appointed to attend to such matters neglect their duty or heartlessly refuse to relieve the destitute, there are ways and means to compel them, and as a last resource, an appeal to the well known sympathies of our citizens is always sure to bring aid and comfort to the poor. We cannot believe that it is necessary for any honest poor man to resort to robbing cellars and pantries to get food for his family. There are but few that are disposed to labor, who cannot find employment at the present season, and if there should be any so unfortunate as not to have sufficient labor to maintain their families, there are many honest ways by which they can seek relief without resorting to stealing.

Our social system may have many evils, but we think that holding them forth as an apology for the midnight deeds of thieves and house breakers, is the worst mode that can be adopted to relieve the community of such evils. The greatest evil that we know of, is the skill with which these thieves carry on their depredations, and the cunning with which they avoid detection. Our contemporary wants a radical reform in the social system, and we believe the best way to commence that reform, is to mete out to thieves the deserts of thieves, and not to encourage them in their misdeeds; by making the distress of honest poor men an apology for the misconduct of house breakers.

**Masonic Disclosures.**—About the time the blue nose Convention was held, it was stated in several of the papers that some awful disclosures of the secrets of the lodge, had been made by a high rank, including the songs and toasts that were customary at their convivial gatherings. It was the desire of the renouncing Mason that his disclosures should be made public, for the benefit of the world; and to ensure their publication, he gave the information to N. B. Craig, Esq. late editor of the Gazette, and at present the blue nose candidate for Congress, whose antimosonic zeal was supposed to be more ardent than that of any other man in the country. The public has waited long and patiently for Mr Craig to bring forth these disclosures. We know that his time has been pretty much engrossed in replying to the letters of Mr Brackenridge, but as he has never yet made the least reference to the disclosures, the songs or the toasts in any of his publications, the impression is abroad that he intends to suppress them entirely, and thus deprive the world in general, and the antimosonic party in particular, of some very important information respecting the 'bloody lodge.'

This is outrageous, and the blue noses should not stand it. If Mr Craig will not publish the disclosures made to him, it will be supposed that he has no sincere friendship for the antimosonic cause, and that he is endeavoring to propitiate the masons by suppressing some startling disclosures as to the doings of the lodge. It would be well for the country antimosons to enquire into this matter, or they may discover when it is too late, that they have been supporting a secret agent of the 'blood-stained institution.'

**Death for want of Food.**—The Mobile Register has a report of a coroner's jury upon the death of a female named Ann Land. She was a poor widow, in bad health, having a sickly child of five or six years of age—both of them, it is supposed, having suffered from the want of proper food, as well as from exposure. The poor woman appeared, had slept the night previous in an old mill in the lower part of the city; and her stomach was found on examination quite empty. When she reached the house at which she died, she was unable to articulate distinctly, and had been there but a short time before she fell from her seat and expired.

**Minister to Brazil.**—We learn, says the Norfolk Beacon of yesterday, that official information has been received here that the Hon. George M. Proffit will take passage in the United States ship Levant, Commodore Page, which vessel is expected to sail in about a fortnight for Rio de Janeiro.

The proprietors of the London and Liverpool line of packet ships, out of N. York, have reduced the price of a cabin passage to \$75.

Mr. Craig, who is so much distinguished in our city, has undertaken to write democracy down, and made his first demonstration in the Gazette of yesterday under the signature of 'Stiff Bit.' Poor Mr Craig, he will find that the Democrats are a 'good bit too stiff' to be shaken in their determination to knock the noise out of the blue noses, by any of his efforts. They will attend to their own business, and do it properly, and in accomplishing that it will be found that they have prevented antimosony from 'saddling' the district with such a blind-bredled representative as N. B. Craig.

**Practical Association.**—The N. Y. Sun says:—'Some years ago, Mr. Joshua Holbrook, the founder of Lyceums in this country, projected the establishment of a village, upon the Lyceum plan in matters of education, but upon the principle of a joint stock company in matters of property, ensuring to each family or individual all the independence incident to separate or personal effort. We now learn that the people of this village (the Lyceum Village, near Cleveland, Ohio), have steadily progressed in the accumulation of wealth.—What was at first nothing but a wilderness tract of land, has been converted into a fertile farm, producing an abundance for the supply of all the wants of the inhabitants, and yielding, in addition, an annual income of fourteen per cent. upon the capital invested in the land by the stockholders; while the property has, of course, annually increased in value, as buildings have been constructed, and the land improved.'

**Forty Years Hence.**

The editor of the New York Sun speculates as follows on the future. Many of our readers may rationally expect to continue dwellers upon earth for forty years, and to them the following predictions will be interesting:

In 1883, we shall see added to the American Union, ten new States, and settlements will extend to the Rocky Mountains, with a considerable population in Oregon. This vast extent of country will be cultivated by a population of ninety millions of free, intelligent people—such a nation of men and women as the Sun has never shown upon earth.

This city of New York will have a population of more than one million, and lines of packets, propelled by machinery so much improved, that the passage to England will be made in four or five days starting every day, and the fare not exceeding twenty dollars.

With all this immense population on the sea-board the most populous and powerful portion of the Union will be the Valley of the Mississippi, to some city of which the seat of Government will be removed, while the present national building at Washington will be used as a great National University.

Our trade with the whole world will have increased in proportion, and about this time, the China trade, having become of immense importance, through the diplomatic intercourse about to be opened by Mr. Cushing, will be carried on by immense steam-ships, across the Pacific Ocean, and up the Oregon river, across the mountains by a rail-road, and so down the Mississippi, to St. Louis, the probable great centre of trade.

Those who shall forty years hence, look over the file of the New York Sun, for 1843, will be more astonished at the truth of these predictions, than are any now at their apparent extravagance.

One of the convicts in the Auburn prison lately managed to change his dress for a suit of citizen's clothing; and after taking a turn or two through the yard, walked up to the door, with all the sang-froid imaginable, and signified to the turkey, by a salute and a nod of the head as visitors usually do, that he had taken a sufficient view of the premises and wished to be off. The door was accordingly thrown open, and tipping his beaver very gracefully to the turkey, with the remark that 'the intended visiting the prison to mortify in company with some ladies,' the convict deliberately marched up the street, and has not been heard of since.

**The late Dr. Southley.**—The sale of the household furniture, plate, and part of the library of the late Dr. Southley, was very numerously and respectfully attended. In the course of the sale, many very spirited competitions took place, on which occasion, as it is usually the case, the article competed for brought a price far beyond that of its intrinsic worth. In one instance an old screen, used by the late Laureate as college, which was not worth more than a few shillings, became an object of keen competition between two members of the deceased's family, and was eventually knocked down at eleven guineas.

The Philadelphia Chronicle of the 21st has the following announcement:

**Arrival Extraordinary.**—Tom Flynn, the great, or great theatrical manager, has arrived in this city from Pittsburgh. He had in contemplation, to be told us, to erect a magnificent first class theatre in this city, by individual subscription. He says Macready will want something great to play in.

**Gold by the Pound.**—Peebles & Bradford at their Gold Mill in Tallapoosa County, obtained in eight and a half days preceding the 22d June last, Eleven Pounds of Gold in the 'quick'—equal fully to five pounds of pure Gold. At another mill the yield in one day was 104 penny-weights of pure Gold.—East Abaniamian, 3th.

A sharper, having observed that there was no knowing one's friends till they were tried, was asked if most of his had not been tried already.

**Commercial News.**

**ALBANY NOTES.**—The Cincinnati Enquirer says there are in circulation in the interior of Ohio, \$20 notes of the Frank Bank of Columbus altered from 15; they may be easily detected by observing that the word 'twenty' between 'pay' and 'dollars,' is very much crowded—the numeral 20, on each side of the vignette, is much lighter than other parts of the bill.

The specie in the vaults of the Banks in Baltimore exceeds two millions of dollars. The circulation is about one million; the whole banking capital being \$7,500,000. These items exhibit a singular condition of things, and one which is not likely to be changed, if we are to judge from the present aspect of commercial affairs. The deposits are large, and the discount less sensibly diminished.

**Specie.**—It is a fact, established by all experience, that a National Bank has a tendency to banish the precious metals from our country. The quantity of specie now in the United States is nearly double what it was when the charter of the Bank of the United States expired. Scarcely a vessel from a foreign port now fails to bring out a large amount of the precious metals. It is flowing in like a tide, and will speedily do for the business of the country what a hundred National Banks could not do. Since the first of January there arrived in the city of New York from abroad, in specie, \$10,000,000; at New Orleans, during the same period, \$10,000,000; at other ports about \$5,000,000, and there will probably be about \$5,000,000 more received before the imports are closed for the year. These sums together make \$30,000,000. Who, when this state of things exists, wants a National bank, shipbuilders and rotten institutions, rags and worthless corporations, to deprive labor of its hard earnings, and fetter on the wealth of untaken industry? The people are beginning to understand this subject correctly.

**Tennessee Argus.**

'We were here BANKS'—This was the language of the whigs last fall and winter. 'To do without banks was an impossibility, as the country would be ruined.' It appears that such assertions are without foundation, for since the charter of thirteen Ohio banks have expired, times have become brisk, and the farmers are able to get a fair price for their produce; the mechanic finds his business increasing, and money is becoming more abundant. There is much truth in the remark of General Jackson, that 'as banks go down the country rises'—Zanetille Argus.

**WESTERN.**

The Steamer 'Mineral.'—This fine passenger steamer leaves for Cincinnati and St. Louis, this morning. To those acquainted with this boat, it needs no eulogium in her praise, but to the strangers in our city, who may be traveling that way, we would say, that she has acquired a character for speed, comfort and safety, and her officers for attention to the wants of passengers that are enjoyed by but few boats and few officers on the river. She is very light draught, and will meet with no detention from low water.

The 'North Bend.'—This elegant passenger steamer having been detained, will positively leave for St. Louis this morning, and furnishes a fine opportunity to travellers, for a pleasant and agreeable voyage.

We observed yesterday, a very large quantity of tubs consigned to a certain mercantile house in Baltimore, passing up to our canal, to the ship pond to its destination. This is a very common occurrence, but how does it happen that so much produce should pass right by the town of Wheeling, after some calls upon the navigation? Could our Whiggish friends inform us how the masses of steamboats who every day navigate about the 'head of navigation,' accomplish the difficult feat of sailing up a day?

**INTERESTING TO THE PUBLIC.**

THE HERBY Certifies that after having used four vials of the most potent Vermifuge of the day, without producing any effect, I gave to a child of nine or ten years of age, Dr. Whitaker's celebrated Vermifuge, which brought away a most incredible number of worms. Since when the child has enjoyed good health. I also give it to another of my children with the good success of the above.

Buckeye Abolitionists.

Out of the hundreds of certificates which might be obtained, verifying the invaluable efficacy of Dr. Whitaker's Vermifuge, the above is all the proprietor deems necessary at present.

D. J. W. WHITAKER, & Co. Also.

**DR. WHITAKER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.**

These Pills have been found useful in various diseases incident to mankind, particularly Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Rheumatism and Bilious Fevers, together with Indigestion, Flat Stomach, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, &c. Also.

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**DR. WHITAKER'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGICUS.**

A CERTAIN CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.

'What can be cured should not be endured.' The above medicine prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, Allegheny City, and by BRADY & REITER, Corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, July 25.

**SUGAR AND MOLASSES.**

**LANDING FROM S. P.**—North Bend, and in more, 100 tons N. Sugar.

100 Barrels do. very superior.

50 Barrels Molasses. do. E. GALWAY.

July 24—3.

**HARRY LORQUON, CHARLES O'MALLEY, and DECTOR O'HALLORAN,** complete editors, have just published, at the low price of 50 cents, one bound in W. M. Porter's Universal Agency and Library Depot, St. Clair street.

July 24—3.

**NEW YORK PLAN.**

**MINERAL WATER,** from the New York Plan, 50 bottles, 100 cents. at W. M. Porter's, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange.

July 24—3.

**ODORIFEROUS COMPOUND.**

DELICATE Perfumery for Washes and Drawers; also, a preservative against Mould. For sale at W. M. PORTER'S Universal Agency and Library Depot, St. Clair st.

July 24—3.

**IRELAND.**

**DONALD O'CONNELL, M. P.** Files only 25 cents; can be had of W. M. Porter, at the Universal Agency and Library Depot, St. Clair.

**Locust Posts.**

250 LARGE and small Locust Posts received for sale by

**W. M. PORTER,**  
Corner of Hand and Liberty st.

July 25—3.

**MOORE & LOUGHREY,**  
SADDLERS, Harness and Truck Manufacturers, 152 Wood street between Sixth and Liberty streets, next door to McCully's Store, Pittsburgh. July 25—17

**APPRENTICES WANTED.**

At the Cast Steel Pipe Manufacturing Co. to learn to handle and use a lathe to forge Pipe. Applicants who have previously wrought at the mill or had some practical working skill will be preferred. Wages such as can be obtained by a first rate workman and industrial habits need apply.

Corner of Liberty and O'Hara st., 5th Ward, July 25.

**FOR ST. LOUIS.**

The Light draught steamer NORTH BEND, Capt. May, master, will depart for the above intermediate ports this morning at 9 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply on board. Or to JAMES MAY, 75 N. Second St. The North Bend is furnished with Evans' Safety Guard to prevent explosion of Boilers.

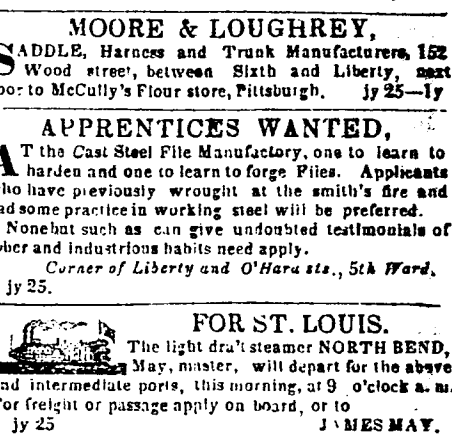
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**FOR CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.**

The fine draught steamer MISSISSIPPI, Ingram, master, will depart for the above and all intermediate ports, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply on board.

The Missouri is provided with Evans' Safety Guard to prevent explosion.

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