THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6666. MORNING EDITION—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

MEDICATED INHALATION.

INHALATION IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c.

To the Public—Pulmonary consumption is a disease so frightfully prevalent and fatal, that any course of treatment which has been proved effectual in its cure must be a matter of universal interest.

In the year 1842 I commenced in this country the treatment of diseases of the lungs by inhalation; by which I mean the application of remedies directly to the lungs by inhaling medicated vapor, air, &c.

From a very thorough investigation of the whole subject of lung diseases, which I had previously made, not only in this country, but also in Great Britain and on the Continent, having visited those parts of the world and devoted several years there specially to this object, and from a series of careful experiments conducted with a view of determining whether pulmonary consumption were in fact, from its nature, absolutely incurable, (as was almost universally believed,) and if it were not so, then, by what remedial agency it could be cured, I arrived at the following conclusions, viz.:—

1st. That pulmonary consumption in any of its forms may be cured, before the constitution is completely broken down, and before the lungs become so far disorganized as not to leave sufficient healthy lung to support life. It is not an incurable disease.

2d. That consumption results from a poison or humor in the system; that it proceeds from impure or imperfect blood. This poison determines or fastens upon the lungs, and eats into them in the form of ulcerations; or disturbs and throws into confusion the healthy circulations and secretions, and thus occasions the deposition of poisonous or foreign matter in the form of tubercles; or inflames and disorganizes the lining membranes of the air passages or cells, as in bronchitis, or works mischief in some other way.

3d. That this poison originates from various sources, and has various characteristics. It may be a hereditary taint transmitted from parent to child, as eczema, salt rheum, scrofula, &c.; or it may result from imperfect digestion and nutrition, or deranged action of the heart, the liver, the kidneys, the bowels, the sexual organs, &c., or from some infectious, contagious or malarial disease, or from a simple cold, checking perspiration and throwing the effete or waste matter back into the blood and upon the lungs, or from breathing impure or insufficient air, &c. From any of these causes poison or humor in the blood may result, which may determine upon the lungs and produce consumption.

4th. That the neutralizing of this poison by the administration of appropriate antidotes, while at the same time the diseases or derangements from which it springs are cured, and the disorganization it has occasioned is healed, is the treatment which will cure consumption.

5th. That the most rational and successful mode of neutralizing this poison, is to introduce the antidote directly into the lungs, by inhaling it in the form of medicated vapor, while at the same time proper means are applied through the alimentary channel, the skin, &c., to purify and renovate the blood and cleanse and invigorate the whole system.

By long investigation and careful experiment I succeeded in developing medicines which act as efficient antidotes to the various poisons on the lungs, and in adapting them to the process of inhalation; and now for the last twelve years I have been employing this treatment with the most triumphant success. Under it, consumption is divested of its terrors and takes its place in the list of perfectly curable diseases.

I have found it necessary to adopt various modes of inhalation in communicating to the lungs these antidotal remedies; as first, the inhalation of pure air, by an inhaling tube, securing a full and free inflation of the lungs and an expansion of the chest. Pure air is the proper food of the lungs; without it, in sufficient quantities, they shrink, and soon become diseased. As a preventive of consumption in those predisposed to it, from any cause, this remedy is absolutely sovereign. It is employed with great advantage—indeed, should never be omitted—in almost all diseased conditions of the lungs and stages of consumption.

Second—Inhaling dry medicated vapor. In some conditions of the lungs there is going on a most exhausting secretion from the mucus surfaces of the air tubes and cells. This both weakens the system, by the immense drain upon its vital fluid, and interferes with the proper and necessary arterialization of the blood. By bringing in contact with these surfaces medicated dry vapor, this secretion is arrested, and the mischief it does prevented. A careful and accurate examination discloses many conditions of the lungs in which the use of dry medicated vapor is all but indispensable, and in which, taking into the lungs any thing of a humid character is positively injurious.

Third—Inhaling humid medicated vapor. There are other conditions of the lungs, discoverable by examination, in which this mode of treatment is the proper one.

Where there is simple folding up of the lungs, from constricting the chest or any other cause, little or no medication may be necessary. Pure air forcibly inhaled to enlarge the chest, unfold and inflate the lungs, may be all that is required to restore health and vigor.

Where there is wasting away of the lungs or tuberculous deposits, or ulceration, or chronic inflammation of the inner surfaces of the air pipes, called bronchitis or asthma, or any other affection of the lungs, the exact condition of the lungs must be ascertained, the proper form of inhalation determined upon, and from among the great variety of remedial agents, those selected which are true antidotes and exactly adapted to meet the peculiar case. Unless this is done, treatment by inhalation becomes a haphazard, and even dangerous experiment upon life, governed by the merest chance and successful only by accident. Some may indeed be benefitted by this blindfold treatment, but more will be injured.

From these suggestions it will be seen how exceedingly important it is that, if this treatment is resorted to, it should be conducted under the hands of a physician of experience and skill, in examining the lungs, that no mistake may be made here, and whose knowledge of remedies enables him to employ those, and those only, which are true antidotes and adapted to cure.

It must be borne in mind, that few cases of consumption or lung affections ever occur without some disturbance of other organs or parts of the body, limbs, &c., as the throat, head, heart, stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, sexual organs, skin, &c., as headache, palpitation or irregular action of the heart, and deranged circulation, dyspepsia, sour stomach, loss of appetite, or inordinate appetite, jaundice, billiousness, costiveness, or diarrhœa, piles, female complaints, kidney or urinary troubles, ulcers, scrofula, cancer, too high or too low a state of the system, loss of symmetry in any part, as falling of the bowels, ruptures, falling of the womb, contractions of the chest, must all be cured by appropriate remedies without delaying the treatment of the lungs, or, for one instant, reducing the strength of the patient in any degree.

For the purpose of conducting this treatment, I have an elegant and perfectly convenient instrument, which for medicated inhalation is one of the most beautiful and effective inhalers known.

From the very numerous letters I have received from those who have been cured of positive seated consumption, many of them even from advanced stages, I publish a few, to which I ask the special attention of the reader. The truth of the representations here made may be ascertained by calling upon or writing to any of these persons.

CASE NO. I.

W. A. HILLYER, ESQ.—A CLEAR CASE OF CONSUMPTION CURED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18, 1854.

DR. S. S. FITCH—Dear Sir: When a man feels that he owes his life to another, time duly increases his admiration and strengthens his gratitude. This is the feeling I have towards you. In April, 1852, I was attacked with violent and repeated hemorrhages from my lungs, accompanied with much cough, soreness of the throat, &c. I also experienced great tightness and shrinking of my chest, short breathing, and nearly all the most alarming symptoms of consumption. My nearest friends viewed my case as exceedingly critical and dangerous. I applied at once to you, without endangering myself by any other advice. The result was a perfect and permanent cure. Your medicines, mechanical remedies, and inhalation, without reducing me or disturbing in any manner my appetite, or even interrupting my professional employments, and without any shock or violence, gently led me back to health. I have witnessed many other cases of consumption cured by you. In your hands medicine seems one of the exact sciences. In the whole course of my life I have never met any physician whose prescriptions and medicines seem so unerringly certain to cure. I most cheerfully give you leave to use my name, and refer any person to me who may wish further information. Believe me, ever yours. W. A. HILLYER,

Attorney at law, 27 William street, N. Y., house 69 Nassau street, Brooklyn.

CASE NO. II.

REMARKABLE CASE OF SEATED CONSUMPTION, WHERE THREE-FOURTHS OF THE LUNGS WERE INVOLVED IN EXTENSIVE ULCERATION, CURED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1854.

DR. S. S. FITCH—Dear Sir—I desire to express to you my gratitude for the immense benefit I have received from your treatment. I applied to you in April last, when I was considered in a hopeless stage of consumption. My father and mother both died of this terrible scourge. I inherited, therefore, a strong predisposition to it. For several years I had been subject to a cough, supposed to proceed from irritation and disease of the throat. But in March last the cough became greatly aggravated and hoarse, with sharp, cutting pains in my right side and chest, short, wheezing breathing, loss of appetite, sour stomach, dyspepsia, burning in the stomach, neuralgia, great soreness in the bowels, distressing sinking sensation at pit of the stomach, great emaciation, and extreme prostration of strength, severe catarrh, &c. My friends had entirely despaired of my recovery by any means, when on the 10th day of April I called on you. You examined my lungs and found all, with the exception of the front lobe of the left lung, extensively ulcerated, filled with tubercles in a softened state, &c. You considered my case one of great doubt, but not entirely beyond hope. You prescribed for me and gave me your remedies—medicated inhalation, including supporter, shoulder braces, inhaling tube, and medicines. I made a faithful use of them, according to your directions, and your kind and careful advice, frequently given during the two months' treatment, the result has been truly wonderful. Since the first of June until one week ago I have been free from cough and all my dyspepsia and other difficulties, my strength and flesh have been in a good measure restored, and my lungs have evidently healed. One week ago I took a cold, which has occasioned a slight cough. For this your remedies give prompt relief. And now, dear sir, accept my sincere thanks. I cannot sufficiently recommend your treatment and remedies to all affected as I was. They must be used for a full appreciation of their life giving influences. I would refer any one to my brother, Mr. Wm. A. Crocker, of the firm of Crocker & Stowe, 56 John street, New York.

MARY GREEN 91 Grand street, Albany

CASE III.

THE VERY REMARKABLE CASE

Of Mr. C. D. Revere, of Tarrytown, who has been entirely restored to health after losing one lobe of the lungs by ulceration, and who had at the time he commenced Dr. Fitch's treatment, a large abscess opening through his side into the substance of the lungs, and through which he could blow out a candle. This case demonstrates the curability of consumption, by Dr. Fitch's treatment by medicated inhalation:—

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 10, 1854.

DR. S. S. FITCH—Dear Sir—I feel it to be a duty I owe to yourself and the community, to make a public acknowledgement of the fact, that under your treatment by the blessing of God, I have been restored to comfortable health after going down to the very borders of the grave with true pulmonary consumption. As I am informed by physicians, it is nearly or quite impossible to determine with absolute certainty, that any individual now in health, ever had true consumption; that, although consumption may be curable, still the fact of such cure can only be established by a post mortem examination of the lungs. This may, in most cases, be true, but it is not in my case, as the circumstances which I relate conclusively show. Consumption is hereditary in my family. I have lost several relatives, one a sister, by this disease. It first began to develope itself in my own lungs in 1842, by a cough, and the usually attending symptoms of decline, in strength and flesh, pain about the region of the chest, through the shoulder, and under the shoulder blade. The disease continued slowly, but steadily and obstinately to progress. The best medical advice and assistance I could get appeared to oppose no check to it. By the year 1845 I became very feeble, coughed much, expectorated largely, with all the ordinary indications of diseased and wasting lungs. During the last named year a new feature presented itself; a large abscess gathered in the left side and broke, discharging a great quantity of thick matter, resembling very much that which I coughed up. This discharge continued until I called on you in 1847. It proved to proceed from a cavity in the lungs. Ulcerous and tuberculous cheesy matter was discharged; but what showed conclusively that the opening was into the substance of the lungs was, that the air passed out from the lungs through the abscess. I could and did frequently blow out a lighted candle by placing it immediately before the opening, and making a sudden effort at respiration. Here was positive proof that extensive ulceration, involving the substance of the lungs, was going on. All my symptoms indicated consumption—cough, expectoration, great debility and emaciation, distress for breath, hectic fever, night sweats, &c. My friends and my physician regarded me as certainly doomed to the grave, by the disease which was on me, as though I had been already in my coffin. This was my apparent hopeless condition, when, in January, 1847, I most fortunately applied to you. I did so with very little hope of relief. You yourself did not express a very confident hope that you could rescue me from the grasp of a disease so firmly fastened, but still encouraged me by saying that you thought it possible I might be cured if I adopted and faithfully pursued your treatment. I did so, and with gratitude to God for his blessing upon the means you employed, and with gratitude to you for your skill and kindness in treating me, I can say that I have been in the enjoyment of good health for the last four or five years. I pursue my ordinary business, have no cough, no pain, have my usual flesh, and nearly my usual strength. I do not suppose that I am as strong as I would be with lungs that had never been diseased. The front lobe of the left lung is nearly gone. My case may appear almost incredible to those who regard seated consumption as incurable. But if the skeptical will write or call on me at Tarrytown, N. Y., I can, I think, convince them that at least one such case has been cured by your admirable treatment. With the sincere wish that others similarly afflicted may apply to you and find relief, I am most gratefully yours, CORNELIUS D. REVERE.

TESTIMONY OF THE POSTMASTER AT TARRYTOWN.

TARRYTOWN, May 28, 1853.

Mr. Cornelius D. Revere is a respectable resident of this place. I am well acquainted with him, and know him to be a man of candor and probity. The statement he makes in regard to his health may be relied on as true.

M. H. WILSON, Postmaster.

[Mr. Revere called at my office to-day, Nov. 24, 1854. He is in perfect health, and weighs 180 pounds.—S. S. F.]

CASE NO. IV.

DISEASED LUNGS AND THROAT, WITH ENTIRE LOSS OF VOICE FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, CURED.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Indiana, Oct. 22, 1854.

DR. FITCH—Dear sir—Permit me, at this time, to address a few lines to you, although it has never been my privilege to see you. Is it strange that I feel great respect for one who has been the means, in the hands of God, of relieving me of such bodily infirmities? In the year 1826 my health and strength began to fail. My complaint was general debility and a derangement of the nervous system. I was doctored by several physicians, but they made my case worse instead of better. In 1828 I began to lose my voice, but with great exertion continued to speak a little for the space of six months, when I became entirely speechless. Such a case, (the doctor said,) was never known, and what to do they knew not. They finally resorted to calomel, and made a cripple of me for the space of four years. My sufferings while in that condition, I will not attempt to describe. I obtained temporary relief, but found no cure for all my maladies until I applied to you, by letter, for advice last spring. I was then speechless, and coughing almost incessantly day and night, with short breathing and pain in the left shoulder. I commenced using your remedies, and following strictly your advice, and was soon relieved of my cough. Your medicines, with the cold salt water bath, appeared to regulate and strengthen the system, and the result is, my voice is perfectly restored, and I am entirely freed from bad feelings which had never left me for an hour in the last twenty-six years. You have done for me what a number of physicians, in five different States, had tried to do, but failed of success—their skill was baffled. I have lived a mute for more than twenty-five years, but for the last two months have been able to talk and sing, like I was wont to do in the days of my youth. My health is good. I have nothing to complain of, but a broken constitution. Accept my thanks and ever believe me, very truly, yours. MRS. LUCETTA LOUIS.

CASE NO. V.

VERGENNES, Kent County, Oct. 16, 1854.

DR. FITCH—Dear Sir—It is with feelings of gratitude that I now attempt to perform a duty which I have for some time owed you, that of writing and expressing my indebtedness to you for the good health I now enjoy. A few months since I was very sick, with every symptom of the consumption. Physicians examined my lungs, and said they were affected. Medicines seemed to do me no good. My flesh and strength failed rapidly. In this condition I applied to you. You told me you could cure me. I received your medicines you sent me. I used your mechanical remedies and medicines, and in two weeks felt that I was better. My improvement was very gradual, for I was very much reduced. I have followed your directions faithfully, and now have my good health, and can walk three and four miles in a day with scarcely any fatigue; I have more flesh and a more healthy countenance than I have had for years. Your treatment seems to have wrought an entire change in my system; I feel nothing of my former difficulty excepting sometimes a slight uncomfortable feeling in my chest. This I have not felt for several weeks past, and hope it is entirely removed. People that saw me when I was sick say they should not know I was the same person. Now I have no hesitancy in saying I feel that under Providence I owe my life to Dr. Fitch; and words cannot express the gratitude I feel. Please accept my warm thanks, with the assurance that you will ever be remembered by SARAH CAROLINE ROBINSON.

NOTE.—This young lady belongs to a consumptive family. When she applied to me her lungs were no doubt extensively diseased. She had a severe hacking cough, pain in the chest, through the shoulder and sides, hectic fever, and night sweats, and had three times bled from the lungs. Her case was complicated, with palpitation of the heart, hemorrhoids, and extensive derangement of the female constitution. She is cured. S. S. F.

Those who desire to see this whole subject further discussed, are referred to my "Lectures on the Uses and Diseases of the Lungs and the Laws of Life," a volume of 568 pages, illustrated by 27 engravings, handsomely bound in muslin, price 75 cents. To or for invalids it will be sold for the nominal price of 25 cents. Apply, personally or by letter, at my office, 714 Broadway, N. Y. In this volume will be found a guide, which will, if followed, lead to health and long life.

I am always at home, and may be consulted at my office, 714 Broadway, N. Y. S. S. FITCH, A. M. M. D.

THE MILITARY.

INDEPENDENT BATTALION RYNDERS GRENADIERS.—The officers and members of this battalion are requested to meet at their rooms, 600 Broadway, (Titus & Dayton's,) at half-past 7 o'clock, for business and drill. By order of GEO. B. HALL, Major Commanding.

JAS. B. HETHERINGTON, Adjutant.

LIGHT GUARD.—SPECIAL ORDER.—HEADQUARTERS, Lafayette Hall, New York, Nov. 22, 1854. This Company will parade on Saturday, the 25th inst., pursuant to Regimental Orders of the 4th inst., with this exception: members of the company will appear at the armory punctually at 11 o'clock, instead of 12. Sergeant Cooley will march the company from the armory to the regimental parade ground at quarter before 12 o'clock. By order.

ED. VINCENT, Commandant.

R. M. COOLEY, Orderly Sergeant.

NOW-A-DAYS GUARD.—THE NEXT REGULAR meeting of this company will be held at No. 480 Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, 26th inst., at three o'clock precisely. The members are particularly requested to be punctual in their attendance, as this is the last meeting previous to our parade.

By order, GEO. B. WINANS, Comd't.

THOS. G. FINN, Orderly Sergt.

ROBERTSON GUARD—ATTENTION!—THERE WILL be a meeting of the above company on Sunday, Nov. 26, at 2 o'clock, at the Bugle, 220 Grand street, to make the final arrangements for their parade on Wednesday, November 29. Every member is expected to be present without fail. By order,

C. FEARING, Secretary. T. RYDER, Captain.

SAFES.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—THE REPUTATION OF HERring's patent safes is so well established, it is only necessary to announce to the public that he continues to make and sell (no other person in the State having the right,) his champion World's Fair premium safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, at the old established depot, Green block, corner of Water, Pine and Depeyster streets.

SILAS C. HERRING, 135, 137 and 139 Water street

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

News from Oregon, Peru, Singapore, and the Sandwich Islands.

OVER A MILLION AND A HALF OF SPECIE.

Arrival of the Anglo-French Fleet at San Francisco.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARKETS,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship George Law, Lieut. G. V. Fox, commanding, arrived yesterday afternoon from Aspinwall, whence she sailed on the 16th inst. By this arrival we have news from San Francisco to the 1st inst., which, together with the passengers and specie, was brought down on the Pacific side by the steamship John L. Stephens.

The George Law brought four hundred and twenty-three passengers and $1,568,644 in treasure on freight, which is consigned as follows:—

Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$658,000
Adams & Co.	259,024
Wells, Fargo & Co.	170,173
Drexel & Co.	120,000
Wm. Hoge & Co.	195,000
Howland & Aspinwall	25,000
Thos. Walston & Sons	21,800
A. Carney	14,300
Jas. Cunningham	13,600
C. H. Cummings	5,081
Chambers & Heiser	6,755
C. W. Thomas	6,030
Foster, Elliot & Co.	3,029
J. M. Forbes	8,663
Peter Eles	9,351
Samuel Austin	6,868
Kendall & Plympton	4,280
John Durand & Co.	2,094
F. Hathaway	993
Order	28,680
Total	$1,568,644

The steamship Falcon, for Havana, sailed from Aspinwall, at 7 o'clock, on the evening of the 15th.

November 18, at 8:35 P. M., lat. 18 35 N., lon. 83 20 W., Mrs. Dr. H. S. Hewett, of San Francisco, was delivered of a son.

In the list of passengers will be noticed the name of Capt. Forsyth, late of H. B. M. ship Virgo, who, no doubt it will be remembered, saved the United States Exploring Expedition, under the command of Lieut. Strain, on the 23d of March last. Capt. F. has been promoted for his services on that occasion, and is now on his way to England.

We are indebted to the express agents of Messrs. Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co., for files of California papers.

The French fleet and a large part of the British are now in the harbor of San Francisco, repairing their damages and enjoying the hospitalities of the place.

On the 26th Oct., Admiral Des Pointes, commanding the French squadron now in the harbor of San Francisco, accompanied by his two senior aids, paid a visit to Major General Wool, commanding the Pacific Department of the United States Army. General Wool received his distinguished guest at his quarters at the Oriental, his entire staff being present in full uniform. Half an hour was passed in friendly and agreeable converse, and the Admiral took his departure after having invited the General and his Staff to visit him on board the Forte.

A considerable portion of the wrecked steamship Yankee Blade had washed ashore near the Los Angelos Salt Mines.

Hon. Alexander Wells, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, died at San Francisco on the 31st Oct.

Arrival of the British and French War Vessels at San Francisco.

H. B. M. ship Plover arrived in the harbor of San Francisco on the 27th Oct., from Port Clarence. The Plover has been absent from England seven years, and for the greater part of the time has been wintered in the Arctic Ocean. The following are her officers: Capt. McGuire; Lieut. Chas. E. H. Vernon; John Simpson, Surgeon; Mr. R. Hobson, Mate; Thomas A. Hall, Second Master; Edwin Jago, Clerk; Henry Grey, Midshipman.

H. B. M. war steamer Virago arrived at San Francisco on the 28th Oct., in a passage of six days from Victoria, Vancouver's Island. The following are her officers: Capt. Marshall; Lieuts. Forsyth and Moore; Dr. Zreran, Wm. Luskip, Master; Wm. Hill, Paymaster; Dr. Ross, Assistant Surgeon.

H. B. M. frigate President, Commander Burridge, and the French frigates Pique, Capt. Nicholson, and Forte, Admiral Des Pointes, are in the harbor of San Francisco.

The Russian ship Sitka, the prize taken by the British frigate President, arrived at San Francisco on the 27th Oct., as the prize taken off Petropolowski, bound to Sitker. She is in charge of an officer from the President.

Proposed Dinner to Col. J. C. Fremont.

The Society of California Pioneers in San Francisco proposed to honor Col. Fremont with a public dinner, which he declined in the following letter:—

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21, 1854.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., tendering me, on the part of the Society of California Pioneers, an invitation to a public dinner, in renewal of friendly associations of long standing, and in expression of the favorable consideration with which they are pleased to regard my connection with the early history of California.

Your letter was addressed to me during my absence in the interior, which I beg you to receive as an apology for the delay in my reply.

I am happy to find that I still have a place in the hearts of my associates—not entirely alienated by long and frequent absence from the State. The feelings of pleasure with which I have received your communication—and which I beg you to believe are quite as lively as if I thought it deserved—are greatly enhanced by gratified surprise at finding that you have still leisure to remember me in the hurry and agitation of business which characterizes California.

In the sudden change which the concentrated energy of our people has wrought in the country, the events and the men of the time you refer to are nearly obliterated, and it needs the records of a society like yours to preserve any remembrance of them. Old Californians and old California belong to the history of an epoch already passed, and the very stage on which we performed is gone. As to the part which I had the good fortune to bear among you, I should consider myself highly honored if I could be permitted to regard the expressions in your letter as its eulogy and epitaph, and their record in the history of the times as a suitable and abundant recompense for

"My prime of life in wandering spent, and care."

I receive your letter as an invitation to resume my place in a circle of old friends, bound together by a community of associations and recollections—a Bciareus extending his hundred hands of welcome—and it awakens in me corresponding feelings which I find pleasure to indulge.

With the renewed and earnest expression of my thanks for the cordial tone of your letter and the honorable notice you have been kind enough to make of my endeavors to be known among the useful citizens of the country, I have to beg that you will make acceptable to the society my regret that I cannot avail myself of this public manifestation of their regard.

With great respect and regard, gentlemen, for yourselves, I have the honor to be very truly yours,

J. C. FREMONT.

The Rescue of the Darien Expeditionists.

LETTER TO COMMANDER MARSHALL.

CALMA, DARIEN, April 7, 1854.

To EDWARD MARSHALL, Esq., Commander of H. B. M. steamship Virago:—

SIR:—With the liveliest feelings of gratitude, we, the non-commissioned officers and surviving privates of the United States Darien Exploring Expedition, beg leave to return you our most sincere thanks, both for the strenuous and efficient means taken by you in effecting our rescue from the perilous position in which we were necessarily placed on this Isthmus, viz.: in the midst of a wilderness, exposed to hardships and privations for weeks, nay months, without human food, as also for your care of and attention to us since our arrival in a place of safety and plenty.

Words fail us; neither can our tongues express or our pens describe the feelings of our hearts. But, sir, your kindness and generosity towards us are indeed characteristic of the British gentleman and sailor.

To our families and friends in fair and glorious Columbia, we shall speak of you, and they shall know you as our deliverer from lingering death; our children shall learn to pronounce your name, and from the altars of our God, offer before the throne of the Heavenly Father, prayers for your and family's welfare.

Nor can we omit this opportunity of returning our thanks to Lieut. W. G. Forsyth and Dr. Ross, for the promptness and decision with which they backed the untiring and almost superhuman exertions of our gallant Captain, J. G. Strain; also, of our First Lieutenant, W. T. Truxton, and our Naval Engineer, J. M. Maury, (two gentlemen to whom, under Heaven, we owe our lives, particularly during the absence of Capt. Strain.) Nor must we omit to mention the name of our worthy Master's Mate, Mr. Garlan

For ever shall we be mindful of the patience with which, in effecting our escape, they suffered and endured hardships and privations for days and days on an unknown and almost impassable river—or who amongst us can forget the kind solicitude with which Dr. Ross hourly watched over the couch of our dying comrade, and with his own hands administered nourishment to soothe and alleviate his pains? Alas, poor fellow! were he now amongst us, he would be loud in praise of him to whom we all owe so much.

To all the officers of the expedition are our thanks due; also to the worthy tars who accompanied them; and long, sir, may you and they live to rejoice over the noble action you have performed. And may the same feeling always exist between our respective countries—the mother and daughter—whilst they vie one with the other in commerce, the extension of the arts and sciences, and the alleviations of the sufferings of their fellowmen.

With great respect, we remain, sir, your obedient servants,

JOHN W. KELLY,
(Corporal U. S. M. C. and Acting Master at Arms,)
JAMES MACGENNIS,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
JOHN W. HENWOOD,
ROBERT MILLER,
THOMAS JOHNSON.

Forwarded and approved by your obedient servant,

W. T. TRUXTON, Acting Master U. S. N.

Forwarded.—J. G. STRAIN, Lieut. Com'g U. S. N.

Miscellaneous.

TRIAL OF A CITY FUNCTIONARY.—The trial of Hamilton Bowie had occupied public attention in San Francisco almost to the exclusion of everything else. Meiggs and the Yankee Blade have been driven by it into obscurity. The matter seems to be pretty much thus:—Mr. Bowie found his affairs in an unsettled condition at the time his term of office expired. Such being the case, he took advantage of a supposed informality in qualification of his intended successor, and refused, in consequence, to deliver to him the archives and funds of the office. Mayor Webb and others believing they saw fraud in this, a criminal suit was instituted against Mr. Bowie before the Recorder, and subsequently a civil suit by Mr. Turner, the treasurer elect, before Judge Lake, of the Fourth District Court, for the recovery of the books and papers. Much ill feeling has arisen on both sides in regard to the matter. Words of insult have passed between parties concerned—even blows have been struck, and probably "the end is not yet." As a general thing, the community seems willing to credit the prosecution, with an intention to do its duty.

CHINESE FIGHT.—Four Chinamen, named Ah Lie, Si-Yow, Ah Mun and Ah Hung, were arraigned before the Recorder of San Francisco on the 30th ult. for fighting. The witnesses, in a confused manner, proceeded to detail the circumstances, and showed that one told the other he was a thief, and the latter's friend then pitched into the other's friend. The two principals endeavored to separate them, and the row progressed by their getting into a fight with their own friends. The Recorder will sentence them this morning for a breach of the peace.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED,

In San Francisco, by the Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, Mr. W. S. Ladd, of Portland, Oregon, to Miss Caroline A. Elliott, of Concord, N. H.

At Cloverdale, near Los Angeles, Mr. M. Johnston, to Mrs. I. J. Strong.

At Coloma, Mr. Nathan G. Brown, to Miss Martha Green, both of Diamond Springs.

In San Francisco, by the Rev. B. Brierly, Mr. Clark A. Sears, to Miss Elizabeth C. Hunt.

In San Francisco, by Rev. William Rollinson, Mr. James Duncan, to Miss Julia A. M. Baldwin, all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, by Rev. S. D. Simonds, Mr. John Gilbert to Miss Ellen Rankin, both of San Francisco.

At Santa Rosa, Mr. James E. Crane, to Miss Lucy M. Beavers.

On Russian River, Mr. Wm. Mitchell, to Miss Sarah J. Carter.

At the Rancho de Sotoyome, Mr. Wm. Fitch, to Miss Clara Pena, all of Russian River.

In Sacramento, Mr. Wm. W. Ketchum, to Miss Eliza J. C. Keegan, both of St. Louis, Mo.

In Campo Seco, Calaveras county, Dr. Wm. E. Fifield, to Miss Fanny Copeland.

DIED.

Of typhoid fever, Mr. Thomas F. Briggs, of New York city.

In San Francisco, Mrs. Bridget O'Flaherty, a native of Dublin, Ireland, aged 42 years.

In Honolulu, Mr. J. L. Evans, of consumption, formerly Postmaster at Stockton.

In Sonoma, of dropsy, Mr. Jacob Brunner, in the 19th year of his age.

In Clatsop county, on Lewis and Clarks river, Oregon, Mrs. Rachel Ida Shane, aged 27 years, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio.

In Madison county, Oregon, Mrs. Almira Taylor, formerly from Columbiana county, Ohio.

At Union City, Mr. Geo. Dennis, aged 33 years.

Near Butte City, Mr. Herman Kunty, a German by birth, aged about 25 years.

At Negro Hill, Mr. Wm. Henderson, late of Mount Vernon, Ohio.

Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31, 1854.

The country demand for desirable articles of merchandise continues active, but from first hands there have been few sales of magnitude, the business of preparing for the departure of the mail steamer to-morrow, mainly engaging attention. The large sales of imported goods a fortnight since—made as usual on two week's credit—have led to considerable monetary pressure. Matured bills are difficult of collection, and fully two-thirds of the amount falling due to importers to-day will have to lie over; for though the country demand has been active, and has absorbed a large proportion of recent supplies, the sales for the most part have been on time, and until the jobbers can be reimbursed, importers must wait, or receive but a moiety of the amounts due them. Such delays are inseparable from the credit system as practiced here, since the limit of a fortnight's time is really but nominal, and is more frequently two months, than two weeks only. For several succeeding steamers there is reason to expect a stringent money market, though perhaps before the close of the fall trade considerable relief will be experienced.

FLOUR.—Sales from first hands of 480 bbls. Gallego and Haxall, on privgte terms and at auction; 200 bbls. Gallego, April inspection, at $11 50 per bbl. Jobbing sales of 300 bbls. Gallego and Haxall, at $12 25 per bbl.; 100 cases Suffolk Mills, at $12; 200 quarter sacks Magnolia, at $8; 300 do. Chili, repacked, at $7 50, and 525 do. inferior domestic, at $6 75 per 200 lbs.

CORN MEAL.—Auction sale of 388 half bbls. sour, at $2 05 a $2 15 per half bbl.

WHEAT.—Sales of 115 sacks smutty California, at 3c.; 160 do. do., at 1¾c.; 100 do. fair do., at 1½c.; and 752 do. good, at 1¾c. per lb.

BARLEY.—Sales of 820 sacks California, in four lots, at 1¾c. per lb.

OATS.—Sale of 200 sacks California, at 2½c. per lb.

BRAN.—Jobbing sales of 450 sacks domestic, at 1c. per lb.

POTATOES.—Sales of 600 sacks fair to choice, at 1c. a 1¼c. per lb.

SWEET POTATOES.—Sale of 125 sacks Sandwich Islands, at 5c. per lb.

RAISINS.—Sale of 200 half boxes layer, at $6 50 per box.

PEACHES.—Auction sale of 200 dozen Gaskin's fresh, at $5 35 a $5 50 per dozen.

CASSIA.—Sale of 125 mats, at 30c. a 40c. per lb.

TEA.—Sale last evening of 200 chests gunpowder and young hyson at 50c.; 50 do. imperial at 60c. a 65c., and 50 half chests pouchong at 52½c. per lb.

SUGAR.—Sale of 50,000 lbs inferior China at 8⅞ per lb.

COFFEE.—Sale of 100 sacks Rio at 20½c. per lb.

CANDLES.—Sales of 500 boxes adamantine on private terms; 500 do. do. at 32½ a 33½c.; 350 do. do. (40 lbs.) at 32½c., and 200 half boxes do. at 33½c. per lb.

SOAP.—Sale last evening of 1,000 boxes Hill's No. 1 at 8c. per lb.

BRANDY.—Auction sale of 75 quarter casks 21 octaves, mixed, at $1 a $1 85 per gallon.

TOBACCO.—Auction sale of 25 cases "Diadem of old Virginia" at 19c. per lb.

DRY GOODS.—Sales of 25 bales 4-4 brown sheeting at 9½c., and 20,000 yards twilled duck at 12½c. per yard.

WHALE OIL.—Sale of 15,800 gallons, ex "Vaquero," to a manufacturer, on private terms—said to be about 73c. per gall.

BACON.—Sales of 60 hhds. clear, at 13½c., and 15,000 lbs. extra clear, at 16½c. per lb.

HAMS.—Sales last evening of 25 hhds., in brine, at 16½c., and 50 tierces Ames, at 17½c. per lb.

LARD.—There is a disposition to advance rates, but as there are several heavy holders who are not in the market, the process is difficult. Sale of 15,000 lbs., in 20 lb. tins, at 13½c. per lb.

BEEF.—Sale of 50 bbls. ordinary mess, at $17 50 per bbl.

BUTTER.—The market continues excited. Sales of 450 firkins old, in lots, at 25c. a 32½c.; 25 hhds., in 25 lb. kegs and kits, at 50c.; 100 firkins, to arrive, at 50c.; and last evening 67 do. do., at 32½c. per lb.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 30, 1854.

The work has opened to-day with unusual promise, trade having been more than ordinarily active. Intelligent traders from the interior, in view of light stocks at the mining points, and important extensions of the mineral fields, express confidence that a heavier trade will be transacted during the present season than at any time since the fall of 1850. Goods continue firm, without variation from quotations.

NEWS FROM OREGON.

INDIANS KILLED.—It is reported that the company of United States soldiers who were sent out on the emigrant route took five Snake Indians prisoners just beyond Fort Boise; and that, attempting to escape, four of them were shot and the fifth wounded. Major Haller's was the capturing party.

THE SNAKE INDIAN MASSACRE.—The *Oregonian* has an extract of a letter from Major Haller, in command of the United States troops, ordered to the Snake Indian country, dated Fort Boise, Oregon Territory, September 21st:

Yesterday, passing over the scene of the massacre on the river Boise, which took place on the 20th of August last, we picked up several bills, with receipts to them, from which I have gathered the names of the two Germans who were killed, but whose names had not been previously ascertained. The names were John Frederick and Rodolph Schulz, sons of Frederick Schulz, who died in Wisconsin. These men resided last in Calumet, Wisconsin. Should they have relatives in Oregon Territory, it will, no doubt, be a melancholy satisfaction to know their fate. The certainty of a thing, however deplorable, is more agreeable than a state of suspense.

Some of the Indians, who are with me, have discovered some of the caches of the murderers, and have retaken a great variety of articles, too numerous to mention, as your handbills read. The murderers have become exceedingly wild, and have made themselves scarce, "like angel's visits, few and far between."

NEWS FROM PERU.

THE REVOLUTION ABOUT TO BE ENDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

We receive the latest intelligence from the city of Lima, from Dr. Miller, who has resided for some time in Peru.

On the evening of October 25 an attempt was made in Lima to overthrow the government. The first intimation they had of it, was the turning over of two battalions in favor of Castilla, which resulted in the shooting of the colonel heading the battalion.

One of the officers in passing down the street, cried out, *Viva Echinique*, which no sooner came out of his mouth, than he was knocked down, and his brains beat out in the street. Then the cry was *Viva Castilla*, the mob taking possession of Lima immediately, as it was expected that Castilla would arrive in the city that evening.

The news from Lima arrived at Callao the same evening, and it caused a mob to be raised there, which increased rapidly until they were strong enough to parade the streets, which brought out the police, who fired into the crowd to disperse them. The mob seemed to diminish, but they soon returned armed to the teeth. About nine o'clock in the evening, they made an attack on Guadalupi, a place where they intended to supply themselves with arms and ammunition, but were repulsed, with a loss of seven or eight killed and a number wounded.

The next day the Intendente of Callao caused to be arrested some twenty of the leaders, who were put on board of one of their men of war.

In Lima, all the stores are closed, and it is impossible to feel the