PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY D. S. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING...MAY 30, 1855.

Removal.

THE OFFICE of the Pittsburgh Gazette has been removed to the new building on Fifth street, just above Smithfield, and immediately adjoining the Methodist Protestant Church.

☞To Advertisers.—Neither the Editorial Room or Printing Establishment of the *Daily Gazette*, are opened on Sunday. Advertisements to desire their notices to appear on the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 5 o clock, on Saturday.

Advance Payments.—Hereafter no subscription will be taken for the Daily or Weekly Gazette, unless payment is made in advance. Whenever the time is up to which the subscription is paid, the paper will be invariably stopped, unless the subscription is renewed by advance payment. All transient advertising, of every description, will be required to be paid in advance. The only exceptions will be where special month ly or yearly contracts are made. sep1dkw

☞Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our business men most desirable medium of making their business known Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every merchant, manufacturer and shop-keeper in Western Pennsylvania, and Eastern Ohio.

☞Mr. H. P. MUELLER, late editor of the *Staats Zeitung* and now connected with the Pittsburgher Courier, is authorized to solicit subscriptions and advertisements for the Pittsburgh Gazette, according to our published terms. Pittsburgh March 1, 1855.

Reading Matter on each page of this paper

The *Baltimore American* sincerely condemns the Missourians for their foray into Kansas, but seeks to throw the responsibility for it on the North. It says:

"The first wrong doing was upon the part of the abolitionists of Massachusetts. They violated the true intent of the Nebraska act by an attempt to forestal and to smother the expression of the popular will of Kansas through the importation of emigrants, who went there not of their own volition or desire but were bought up with bribes or inducements, and for the price of a free passage contracted to perform the work of those who sent them."

We have no doubt that the *American* believes this, but it is nevertheless unfounden. The Massachusetts emigration society did not buy up or bribe immigrants nor resort to forced immigration. The people whom it sent out were all voluntary immigrants, who came forward of their own free will and paid their own way. The only agency the society had in the matter was in arranging with the railroad companies and steamboats on the route for a cheap and uniform rate of transportation, and providing for the departure of immigrants in masses and at stated periods. By this means the immigrants got cheaper fare, and went out in companies; but they paid their own way invariably. The effort to represent them as "paupers," and as "bribed" to do certain work, originated among the border ruffians of Missouri; and it was so low in itself that we had hoped it would have been permitted to be confined to that locality.

The Southern papers protest against the Personal Liberty bill of Massachusetts as a violation of the Compromise measures of 1850. The South, after violating and abjuring the Missouri Compromise, should hold her tongue forever about Compromises. If *that* Compromise could not be deemed sacred, what claim has any *other* Compromise to public regard?

VIRGINIA.—It seems that there is not a single Know Nothing elected in Virginia to Congress. All the old members are re-elected. Of these, Messrs. Bayly and Smith profess sympathy of some sort with Know Nothingism, but disavow connection with it. The following is the list of members elect:

1 T. H. Bayly,	8 C. J. Faulkner,
2 Jno. S. Millson,	9 H. A. Edmundson,
3 Jno. S. Caskie,	10 Jno. Letcher,
4 Wm. O. Goode,	11 Z. Kidwell,
5 T. S. Bocock,	12 C. S. Lewis,
6 Paulus Powell,	13 L. McMullen.
7 Wm. Smith,	

☞An opinion has prevailed in some quarters, owing to the delay of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in paying rent for the Monongahela Wharf, that it was intended to resist such payment. This, we are informed, is a mistake. The Company does not interpose any objection to the claim. The delay is incident to passing the amount through the proper department.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY, OLD SCHOOL.—This body is holding its annual session in Nashville. We receive the *Nashville Daily Banner*, one of the old and leading papers, but not a line have we seen in it indicating the fact of the meeting of so important a body in that city. We see occasional stray notices of the Assembly floating in the papers, but nothing like a regular consecutive account of the proceedings. We are glad to know that the assembly will meet next year where the modern appliances for obtaining and transmitting news are in existence. Nashville is a half century behind the age, as is the South generally.

☞PARKS, the murderer of Beatson, who is to be hung at Cleveland on Friday, made an effort to escape last week, but was unsuccessful. He has since tried to commit suicide by taking poison, but was relieved by emetics. He writes communications to the press almost every day. In a letter to Dr. Aikley, he says:

"As to giving me chloroform, I do not think it will have the slightest effect to lessen my sufferings while dying, as I am quite sure that a man launched off in a fall of, say four feet, at least the neck is sure to be broken, and whether the neck is broken or not, all sensation must be the neck is broken or not, all sensation must be instantaneously ended. Pain and sensation go away together. A short involuntary struggle, a few convulsions, and all is over. All pain before is in contemplating the odious idea of it—of hanging. Of the effects of chloroform, I do not know any thing by actual experiment. There is only one point which I should feel any regret at. I should not like the idea of making my exit without knowing the *result* of the experiment, which I fear could not be the case, if I went off in a trance, unless I was informed by telegraph, or the more recently discovered spirit rappings, so called.

Otherwise I have no objections, or any hesitation whatever, to any experiment or experiments of that kind, and especially if it is for my benefit, or the benefit of mankind in general. I suppose if I am willing, you can try it, twenty-four or forty-eight hours before the appointed hour to go hence, see its effects, tell me, and repeat the dose, &c.

SELF-SEALING CANS OR JARS.—All provident and ambitious housewives will rejoice to read the advertisement of Mr. Henry Higby, in our columns to-day. The old plan of hermetical-sealing, by solder is attended not only with trouble and expense, but is also uncertain, unless performed by an experienced hand. We are informed that the self-sealing jars are constructed with a channel round the mouth, near the top, into which the cover fits loosely. This channel is filled with a very adhesive cement, prepared for the purpose, and allowed to harden. In order to seal the vessel hermetically, it is only necessary to heat the cover slightly, and press it into place. It may be opened with as much ease as it is closed, by warming the top. Its advantages over the old plan are—1st. It may be securely sealed by any person, in a few moments, without the aid of a tinner. 2d. It may be opened as easily as it was sealed, and without the slightest injury to the can. 3d. As the lid covers the whole top of the can when it is removed the can may be cleansed as easily as any other open vessel. The difficulty of cleaning the ordinary fruit-cans through the small hole in the top, is well known to all who have used them a second time. 4th. As the can sustains no injury whatever, either in sealing or unsealing, it will last for years, and is therefore far more economical than the ordinary can used for putting up fresh fruits and vegetables, even though the latter be a trifle lower in price.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER GLENDY BURKE.—Our attentive correspondents at Cairo, Messrs. Fowler & Norton, inform us that the fine steamer Ier & Norton, inform us that the fine steamer Glendy Burke, from St. Louis for New Orleans, struck a snag in the Mississippi river opposite Ohio City, at half past one o'clock of the afternoon of the 24th. She commenced filling very fast, and was run on a bar and sunk. Her bow lies in eight feet, and her stern in eighteen feet water. The supposition was that she could not be raised. The boat was insured mostly in Louisville offices, and as she was not old, the loss must be heavy.

The Glendy Burke was not a regular trader to this port, but she obtained a fine cargo of produce, and the loss of freight will fall heavily on our offices. Yesterday morning the Sultana was alongside, taking out her freight.

We are indebted to Valentine & Co's Express for the prompt delivery of letters and papers last evening.—*St. Louis Republican.*

CAPE MAY.—Pittsburgh will doubtless distribute her usual number of visitors this season to Cape May. We would refer all such to the advertisement of W. B. Miller, in relation to Congress Hall. This fine establishment is fitted up in the most superior style, and visiters will find every requisite for comfort and enjoyment. We learn by the Philadelphia papers, that Cape May is already rapidly filling up.

Presbyterian General Assembly—(New School.)

ST. LOUIS, May 25.

The Slavery Report.—The report on slavery was taken up—the question being on Mr. Glenn's amendment, which strikes out all except the recommendation for a report on the constitutional powers of the Assembly.

Rev. Dr. Rowland stated that he was a member of the Buffalo Assembly, and joined in the protest against the action of that body on this subject. The ground of his opposition at that time was solely unconstitutionality of the action there proposed. His reasons for his position he had afterwards stated at large, in communications in the New York *Evangelist* and New York *Observer*. His examinations of the subject had convinced him that all the difficulties which environ this subject grew out of imperfect views respecting the constitutional power of the Assembly over this subject. He had no sympathy for slavery: long ago he had left the South, more because he could not live in the midst of slavery, than for any other reason. He had no honor for slavery, but he had honor for the constitution of the Church. His argument was not for the defense of slavery, nor to excuse those in the practice of it. It was only his regard for the constitution, and his immovable conviction is that we can harmonize the whole Church by understanding the true nature of our compact in this body, —what we may do and what we may not do on this subject. He was glad the subject had taken this shape. If allowed to assume this form in the decisions of the Assembly, it will do more to harmonize the diverse views prevailing in the church, than any action ever taken on the subject.

Rev. Dr. Wilson said that the report was the result of a compromise in the committee. There were those in the committee who esteemed the action of the Assembly of Detroit and that at Buffalo unconstitutional; and men who deemed them both as not going far enough. It was thought that to reaffirm the general action of former Assemblies, without specifying the action of any particular Assemblies, would avoid all recognition of the different views entertained in respect to them.

Rev. Dr. Bullard would like to have the action of the Assembly up to 1853 approved.

Rev. Mr. Hoyt suggested that the substitution of the word "testimony" for "action"—so that it would read that the Assembly re-affirmed the testimony of the previous Assemblies on the sinfulness of slavery.

Rev. Mr. White said that he wished to have the action of the Buffalo Assembly expressly disavowed.

Rev. Dr. Campbell's first impression on hearing the report was, that he should oppose the first resolution, but on re-examining the report, he thought it was worded with extreme care and felicity. It does not refer to slaveholding; it refers only to the sinfulness of the system of slavery; and it only re-affirms what has been said by Assemblies of all years and all complexions. He hoped that the amendment which cut off the pastoral letter would be withdrawn.

Patton Howell, Esq., of Tennessee, could not give the report his approval, for it did not express what he thought to be the truth. It assumes the essential sinfulness of the relation of master and slave. This he could not admit. It is true that sinful incidents are often connected with the relation; and what relation in life is not? Out of which sin may not arise? The relation of husband and wife may give occasion to sin; and so may any other relations of life. But this does not prove the sinfulness of this relation. Slavery has its evils, but they are not essential to the system. And he was opposed to the Assembly taking action declaring the sinfulness of slavery.

He did not believe that the relation of master and slave was injurious. He knew of many pious men who held slaves—as good men as any men living. If let alone, these men and others will gradually ameliorate the evils of the system and prepare the way for a peaceful removal of the whole thing. He thought that this reaffirming the action of past Assemblies was not only puerile in itself. It ought also to be considered that a perpetual reiteration implies a doubt of the sincerity of what has been before uttered.—the sincerity of the Moderator's beautiful wife were year by year to demand a renewal of the marriage ceremony and the nuptial vows; would it not imply some suspicion of the sincerity of his former vows and the constancy of his affection? He deprecated any action which will discourage and alienate the South. They have difficulties enough to encounter without being obliged to carry the odium of injudicious action on the part of their brethren.

Rev. Joel Jewell, of Iowa, was struck with the propriety of the simile of Mr. Howell, respecting the marriage relation. It was true that we are married to the South, and he had a copy of the marriage contract in his hand; one article of which he would take the liberty to read:

"The sins forbidden in the Eighth Commandment, besides the neglect of the duties required, are theft, robbery, man-stealing, and receiving anything that is stolen; fraudulent dealing, false weights and measures, removing landmarks; injustice and unfaithfulness in contracts between man and man, or in matters of trust, oppression, extortion, usurry, bribery, vexatious lawsuits, unjust inclosures and depopulations, engrossing commodities to enhance the price, unlawful calling; and all other unjust or sinful ways of taking or withholding from our neighbor what belongs to him or of enriching ourselves; covetousness, inordinate desiring and effecting worldly goods; distrustful and distracting cares and studies in getting, keeping, and using them; envying at the prosperity of others; as likewise, idleness, prodigality, wasteful gaming, and all other ways whereby we do unduly prejudice our outward estate."

The testimony, he went on to say, of the Assembly, ever since its organization, has been uniform and in one direction—never hesitating to affirm the sinfulness of slavery. Yet now we are told that we must not only cease to say this, but take it back—not only decline to utter a reaffirmation, but to withhold it on the avowed ground that slavery is not sinful, but right. Mr. JEWELL defended the action of the Buffalo Assembly. The principle of propounding inquiries, and enjoining specific attention to a matter of evils, has been acted on in the Assembly at all times. He read from the minutes several instances where the Assembly has instructed the Presbyteries to take special notice of particular sins—as Sabbath breaking, dancing &c. Yet these instructions were never opposed because they were inquisitive, nor rebelled against because they were unconstitutional. He had no desire to crowd this subject; yet he could never consent to any retractions. He was not an Old Lightonist, in the technical sense of the word, and desired no new measures. He approved the report because it leaves the Assembly just where it always has stood—on the ground of consistent, constitutional, and manly hostility to slavery.

Rev. Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee, said that he came to the Assembly in the hope that the unity of the Church would be preserved. If the report had been such that the South could swallow at all, he would not object. He appreciated the feeling which induced this yearly agitation. But he could never assent to a report which implies a charge that slavery is sinful. We have been told that there is no right to a slave but a stolen right. But what is the origin of slavery? Did it not come from the north? He did not think it at all true or fair that every man holding this relation should be pronounced a manstealer; or an oppressor. We are not oppressors. The spirit of oppression is as foreign to the temper of the South, as to any man on earth—Instances of as disinterested and self-sacrificing benevolence in behalf of slaves, exist there, as can be found in all human history. He could point to one on this floor, who had impoverished himself to benefit his slaves. He hoped the General Assembly will never commit itself to the false principle that slavery is sinful *per se*.

Rev. Mr. Snead, of Iowa, replied that he had himself been a slaveholder, and had emancipated slaves which if sold, the avails properly invested, would have made him one of the magnates of the land as to wealth. He was not, therefore, entirely ignorant of the peculiarities of the South. He knew, also, the difficulties under which slaveholders labor. He knew the evils of agitation, and was far from averring that no one holding slaves can be a Christian. Yet, he was none the less sensible of the sinfulness of slavery. Without discussing the whole subject, he planted himself on the ground uniformly assumed by the Presbyterian Church—viz: the sinfulness of slavery. Whose rights will be violated by re-affirming this action?—What new encroachment does the report under consideration propose? It takes no ground that has not already been taken and acted on. To denounce slavery is nothing new. He had always denounced it, even when a slaveholder himself. He never approved it and never saw a man until late years who would own that he did approve of it. Now for the General Assembly to refuse to take ground that slaveholders themselves are willing to take, would evince a degree of cowardice which would misrepresent the Assembly. To strike out the amendment would do great injury to the Churches at the North.—There was a feeling of dissatisfaction prevalent at the North, which will be fanned to a flame if under the menace of the South, we neglect to take proper ground. The North, while desiring nothing unreasonable, will never be satisfied till the truth proclaimed by the Assembly in 1848, that "slavery is a great moral wrong," is practically recognised, and acted on by the Church at the South. He beseeched the Assembly not to set the North in a blaze by its action, or its want of action.

Rev. Mr. Neill desired to call attention to that clause of the report which disapproves of the intemperateness of those who oppose slavery.—Hitherto the action of the Assembly has been in denunciation of slavery; it would now seem from this that a new course is to be inaugurated; that we are to utter a rebuke of the intemperateness of word and action of those who oppose slavery. It is not only to declare the hostility of the Assembly to the system of slavery, but its hostility to the unwise and unchristian methods by which this system is sought to be subverted. This was hopeful. He believed that there was a Christian method of promoting reform, which is as distinct from merely human methods, as the Gospel is distinct from the wisdom and device of the human heart. He seemed to see now before him the august form of One stooping down to write upon the sand, and again upon the heights weeping over Jerusalem. He asked himself if that was the method uniformly pursued by this Great Teacher in his rebuke of sin; and with a solitary exception it was—and that exception was when he rebuked the Pharisees. We have got much to learn on this point; and it is a hopeful indication that we are about to direct our attention to the methods of reform as well as to the objects of reform. It was for the purpose of obtaining a pastoral letter that should regard both North and South, that he was willing to forego his objections to some other features of the report.

The amendment of Mr. Glenn was then lost.

Rev. Mr. Shepherd moved to substitute the word slaveholding in the place of slavery—which was adopted.

Rev. Dr. Skinner made a few remarks on the distinction which was to be taken between slavery in its different aspects. We are accustomed to make a distinction between slaveholding and slavery as a system; there is also a distinction to be made between the different types of the system of slavery itself. A system is the organized form in which a thing exists. It is a fact that slavery is a different thing in different countries. Its nature is defined by the laws which create it. These laws being various then the system must be different. In some places the thought it existed in circumstances which could not permit of much immediate amelioration. There are instances where it would seem that nothing could be done more than is done. He proposed that the phrase "as it generally exists in the United States" be inserted to qualify the expression, the system of slavery. This was done.

Rev. Mr. Pratt here moved the previous question, which was sustained. On putting the main question the report was adopted by a large majority.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Sheriffalty.

MR. SAMUEL WALKER, of Elizabeth, will be a candidate for Sheriff of Allegheny County, subject to the decision of the qualified electors, Whigs, Democrats and Liberty men of the district.

Elizabeth, May 10, 1855. my10d2w-wtf

The happy results from the use of Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, are daily forcing themselves before the public. Our citizens will speak out.—Read the following:

This is to certify that I was troubled with liver complaint for eight months, and being advised by a friend to make use of McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, I got two boxes, and by the time I had finished taking them the disease had entirely disappeared. I therefore cheerfully recommend them to all afflicted with liver complaint, or any other disease arising from excess of bile

MRS. CARNES, No. 8 Clinton st., New York.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public; also, his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, also for sale by the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Pa. Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st.

A Substitute for the New Liquor Law.

DR. URBAN'S ANTI-BACCHANALIAN ELIXIR, a safe and sure remedy for the cure of

INTEMPERANCE.

A concentrated vegetable extract, and as a tonic is unequaled. For the following complaints it is a most valuable medicine: *Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, Piles, Fevers of all kinds, Delirium Tremens, Sense of Debility.* This medicine is intended to produce a change in the system, and a distaste for alcoholic drinks. Several instances where we have sold it, we have had the most gratifying results, so, to persons who are really desirous of breaking off the indulgence in intoxicating beverages, this elixir will be a great help. Sold at $1 per bottle at the Drug Store of DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley; sign of the Golden Mortar ap27-d&w

Reliance Mutual Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE NO. 70 WALNUT STREET.

Charter perpetual. Capital $100,000. *Assets, $151,022. Securely invested.*

FIRE INSURANCE—On Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., in town or country.

The mutual principle, combining the security of a Stock Capital, entitles the insured to share in the profits of the Company, without liability for loss.

The Reserve Fund, over and above the security of a Stock Capital, may be converted, at par, into the Capital Stock of the Company.

CLEM TINGLEY, President.

B. M. HINCKMAN, Secretary.

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A Special Bulletin for the Sick.—DR. *Morse's Invigorating Cordial* relieves with wonderful rapidity every disorder incident to the digestive apparatus. It stores the appetite, removes the strength; hardens the muscles, braces the nerves, gives elasticity to the spirits, regulates the mental energies, banishes despondency, imparts to the attenuated frame a more robust appearance, allays irritation, calms the disturbed imagination, builds up the shattered constitution, and may be taken without fear by the feeblest maiden, wife or mother, as it is composed solely of the juices of rare Oriental herbs, potent only to invigorate, exhilarate and restore.

If the system has become impaired by improper medicines, the Cordial will initiate a more vigorous vitality into every organ. The inestimable resulting from late hours or too close application to labor of any kind, is quickly removed by its action, and ladies engaged in sedentary occupations, or with fondness for confining ourselves; covetousness, inordinate desiring and effecting worldly goods; distrustful and distracting cares and studies in getting, keeping, and using them; envying at the prosperity of others; as likewise, idleness, prodigality, wasteful gaming, and all other ways whereby we do unduly prejudice our outward estate."

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JOHN C. BAKER & CO.'S TRUE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL,

Carefully prepared from none but fresh and healthy Livers, under the personal supervision of their agent at the Fisheries.

J. C. B. & CO. take great pleasure in offering their brand of Oil, which, on account of its superior mode of preparation, freshness and purity, can be taken without disrelish by the most delicate.

It is unnecessary to advert to the peculiar efficacy of this very valuable and scientific remedy. Its success in the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, and Lung Diseases, when skillfully applied and persevered in, is no longer a matter of conjecture; it is now acknowledged to possess healing virtues almost incomparable to any other specific. Sold in bottles, wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,

No. 100 North Third st., Philadelphia.

And by Druggists in Pittsburgh and elsewhere. fe8-4md&wT

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RETAIL DRUG STORE, favorably located, at the corner of Chestnut and Liberty sts., Allegheny City, will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars enquire of FLEMING BROS.

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OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. THE ONLY RAILROAD RUNNING WEST FROM PITTSBURGH.

On and after MONDAY, March 12th, 1855, the PASSENGER TRAINS will run as follows, until further notice:

FAST TRAIN WILL LEAVE AT 3 A. M.
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These Trains all run through to Crestline, and connect there with the Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio and Indiana and Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroads. At Mansfield, connection is made for Newark, Zanesville, Monroeville, Sandusky, Toledo, Chicago, &c., and at Alliance for Cleveland, &c. No trains run on Sunday

Through Tickets are sold to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Cleveland and the principal towns and cities in the West

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For Tickets and further information, apply to

J. G. CURRY,

At the corner office, under the Monongahela House, Or at the Federal street Station, to GEORGE PARKIN.

Pittsburgh, March 10th, 1855. Ticket Agent.

HOLMES, RABE & CO.,

SUCCESSOR TO

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MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLID BOX VICES, HAMMERED IRON AXLES, CROWBARS, SLEDGES, MATTOCKS, PICKS,

Timber, Mill, Tobacco & Cotton Screws,

Shafting and Pulleys for Machinery.

Car and Bridge Bolts, with Thread and Nuts complete,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WAREHOUSE, No. 112 WATER AND 107 FIRST STS., BETWEEN WOOD AND SMITHFIELD STS.

☞All work warranted. mh31-tf

Poetry suggested by a single application of

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.

As red clouds darken in the twilight,
And blacken over heaven's blue skylight.
So CHEMALOGO'S HAIR DYE turneth
To black the hair that reilly burneth.
The cuttle fish cunningly blackens the seam
When an enemy darts at the queer little gnome;
But as quick CRISTADORO can will darken the Hair.
With his DYE of all dyes most efficient and rare!

CRISTADORO'S Excelsior Hair Dye is avoid wholesale and retail at DR. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street, at the sign of the Golden Mortar. ap27-d&w

HENRY H. COLLINS,

FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH,

And Produce Generally,

No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

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We have frequently heard the celebrated German Bitters, sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Phila., spoken of in terms of the highest commendation, and we honestly believe that it is one of the best medicines advertised for the complaints for which it is recommended. They are pleasant to the taste, and cause to run under any circumstances by the most delicate stomach. The press far and wide, have united in commending this invaluable remedy for dyspepsia, debility, &c., and this is a distarte for alcoholic drinks. Several instances where we have sold it, we have had the most gratifying, results, so, to persons who are really desirous of breaking off the indulgence in intoxicating beverages, this elixir will be a great help. Sold at $1 per bottle at the Drug Store of DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley; sign of the Golden Mortar ap27-d&w

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

Mr. Kennedy, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cure *every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula to a common Pimple.*

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth and two to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples of the face.

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One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

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Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing in the pastures, and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system; yet it is now a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has to start There are no ifs nor ands, buns or ks's about it nothing some cause and not yours. I pedid over a thousand bottles of this the virtuality of Boston. I know its effects in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts. I save it to children a year old; to old people of sixty. I have seen poor, puny, worny looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

To those who are subject to a sick headache, one bottle will always cure it. It gives great relief to cancer and distemper. Some who have been entire for years, have taken and been regulated by it. Where the body is sound, it work quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed—they always disappear in from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from it. On the contrary, when that feeling is gone you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant encomiums of it that man ever listened to. No change of diet is ever necessary—eat the best you can get. I have likewise an herb, which, when simmered in sweet oil, dissolves scrofulous swelling of the neck and under the ears. Price 50 cents. Price of the Medical Discovery $1 per bottle.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—One adult, one table-spoonful per day. Children over eight years, dessert spoonful; children of twenty-one years, tea-spoonful. As the Discovery is now made applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of scrofula.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley. fe6d&wT

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Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for beautifying the Complexion, and eradicating all TAN, FRECKLES and FRECKLES from the face. Sold at DR KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street. ap27-d&w

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