PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1855.

23.-To Advertisers.—Neither the Editorial Room or Printing Establishment of the *Daily Gazette*, are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in 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 monthly or yearly contracts are made. sepldaw

23.-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.

Reading Matter on each page of this paper

Proscriptive Know-Nothingism.—The proscriptive and domineering character of Know-Nothingism has lately been most glaringly exposed in the case of W. N. Haldeman, editor of the *Louisville Daily Courier*. Before the rise of Know-Nothingism there were two Whig papers in Louisville, the "Courier" and the "Journal." Both of them went into the Know-Nothing movement, the "Courier" leading the way, and that usually interesting and able sheet has been for months past marred with ringing the changes in every imaginable form on the euphonious name of "Sam," or "*St. Sam*," as that hopeful chap has lately been christened, probably in view of his death and future canonization. The "history of Sam" has figured in that paper for the last five or six months, but decidedly the most interesting chapter is that in which the editor relates his expulsion from the Order, which was brought about on this wise.

Mr. Haldeman entertained the old-fashioned notion that he had a right to conduct his own paper in accordance with his own views of duty. He soon learned, after he entered the dark-lantern Order, that such ideas of independence were antiquated, and that he was no longer editor *de facto*, but was subject to the censorship of "Liberty Council, No. 37." It seems scarcely possible to believe that such censorship over the press is exercised by an irresponsible body sitting in secret, which thus seeks to control the avenues of intelligence and opinion. We had heard before that certain presses were edited or controlled by Know-Nothing councils, but we were loth to believe that such arrogant assumptions were attempted, for we did not believe it possible they would be submitted to. We now have reason to believe that every editor who has entered the midnight conclave has sacrificed his independence, and that his paper is now controlled by the Order. Mr. Haldeman had the manliness to resist the humiliating submission demanded of him, or we should not have known to what extent this detestable tyranny had gone.

Mr. Haldeman tells us "that he had not long been in the Order, before exceptions were taken in Council to an article published in the Courier." He at once told his censors that his paper is not belong to the Order, and he would not allow the Council to control it.

Some time after he was arraigned before the Council on a charge of "violating his obligations," for writing and publishing articles in opposition to a regular nominee of the Order—Humphrey Marshall. Mr. Haldeman made a written answer to this charge, from which we take the following extract:

When I joined the order I did not suppose that by that act I signed away *all* my independence, and gave up all my right to think for myself occasionally. Neither did I intend by it to place my paper under the control of the order, or permit any set of men to dictate to me what should and what should not be published in its column. If this matter is understood as it should be, it will save all anxiety and trouble for the future.

I again repeat that I cannot support Col. Marshall, that this was known before I attached myself to the order, and that I joined with this understanding. And I again declare that I have not violated, and do not intend to violate the letter and spirit of any obligation I have taken; that I have the welfare of the good cause deeply at heart, and intend to promote it as far as my ability will permit; but in doing so will not surrender my right to judge for myself as to the best means to be used.

With this brief and hurried statement before them, if "Liberty Council" thinks the good of the order will be advanced by my expulsion, I will be entirely content to abide the decision, and to breast any storm that may arise.

Yours, respectfully, W. N. Haldeman.

A committee was appointed to investigate the charge, who reported in favor of his expulsion. Action was not had on the report until the 23d of June, when the report was laid on the table after a lengthy debate. Shortly thereafter Mr. Haldeman transmitted the following letter of withdrawal:

Louisville, June 23, 1855.

To Liberty Council, No. 37:—Recent occurrences have demonstrated that so long as I am attached to your body, and dare to speak my opinions, I render myself liable to annoyances by no means pleasant or agreable. With a desire, therefore, to relieve myself from a position so unpleasant, I send you herewith this, my withdrawal from your order, and ask that it may be accepted.

From this time henceforth I shall feel free to act as my best judgment prompts, without being subject to answer to any but an enlightened public for what appears in the columns of my paper. Respectfully,

W. N. HALDEMAN.

His letter was presented on the 30th of June, and considered on that night, and on the night of the 7th of July, and on the night of the 14th, on which latter evening Mr. Haldeman was *expelled*, and the following ordered to be published:

Notice.—At a regular meeting of Liberty Council No. 37, held in the city of Louisville on the 14th day of July, 1855, the following proceedings were ordered to be published:

The committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred on the 9th day of June, 1855, against Walter N. Haldeman, editor of the Louisville *Courier*, for violation of his obligations in this order reported that they found him *guilty* as charged, and recommended his expulsion from the order, which report was unanimously adopted; whereupon the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Walter N. Haldeman be *expelled* from all the rights and privileges of this order, and that public notice be given of his expulsion.

By order of the Council.

J. Q. DE GARMO, President.

Attest: S. Wells, Secretary *pro tem.*

In commenting on these proceedings, the editor of the "*Courier*" says:

At the meeting of the 7th July, it was proposed to crush us by the Councils ordering their members to withdraw all subscriptions and patronage from the order. Knowing this, and after having at the earnest entreaties of friends remained quiet for two weeks pending the settlement of the matter—permitting nothing to appear in the columns of the *Courier* during that time that could be offensive to those sitting in judgment over us, and seeing that it was the game to hold us in this position until after the election we determined not to submit longer to the outrage, and at once spoke out our sentiments. The result is known. We have been proscribed with a bitterness hitherto unknown in the politics of Kentucky. But our head is still up, and freed from the odious shackles that bound us; and proudly conscious that we are doing our duty and acting the part of a freeman, we defy the machinations of our enemies.

At the meeting on Saturday night, July 14, it was also moved to proscribe us to the bitter end by the withdrawal of patronage, but we believe the proposition was voted down, it being determined to carry it out in practice privately and quietly, without placing anything so odious upon record.

All manhood revolts at such tyranny. So odious is it that all true men will relieve themselves from it without delay. The treatment that has been visited upon us may next day fall to the lot of our neighbor. None are exempt from it so long as they are honest enough to refuse to do the bidding of unscrupulous men. *The Know Nothing order may do for dirty politicians, but it must prove repugnant to all decent men who have a regard for their independence and self-respect.* Holy as the principles of the American party may be, such an organization as the one we have been speaking of, controlled as it is by wily, scheming, bad men, will, just as surely as the sun shines, prevent their adoption by the American people. The order has began the war on us. We accept the challenge, and pledge ourselves that before we are done with an exposition of its deformities, Know Nothingism, as now constituted, will be a stench in the nostrils of all decent people.

We ask sober, right thinking American citizens to look at this true picture. Where is the sentiment so lost to a decent self-respect that he will submit to have the destinies of the country and his own rights and opinions subjected to the censorship and control of a secret, oath-bound, irresponsible horde of conspirators, who alike shame their citizenship and their manhood and disgrace the American name by their detestable, jesuitical proceedings.

The Republican Movement.—In New-York, as will be seen by an article in the *Tribune*, the Whig and Republican State Conventions have been called to assemble on the same day, the purpose being to co-operate upon the Republican platform.

In Erie county, in this State, the Whig county committee held a meeting on the 14th inst., and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, in common with the great Northern Whig party, are now, as heretofore, in favor of Protection to American Industry, of an equitable distribution of the Public Domain, the improvement of our Rivers and Harbors by the General Government, and opposed to the extension of Slavery; the admission into the Union of new Slave States; in favor of the repeal or modification of the Fugitive Slave Law; the restoration of the Missouri prohibition; of spiritual freedom—free schools and no division of the school fund.

Resolved, That while all of these are prominent and important issues to be brought into the political contest, this committee are of opinion that the great question before the American people is, "whether Freedom shall be limited to Free States, or whether Slavery shall be limited to Slave States!" The recent outrage upon constitutional rights of the citizens of Kansas, by a lawless mob, without the slightest effort to restrain it on the part of the National Administration, has forced this issue upon friends of freedom.

This last resolution embraces the platform of the Republican party, entire, and we are at a loss, therefore, to understand why the committee, instead of recommending a union with that party, should have issued a call for a whig county convention to nominate a whig ticket. The Whig party has no general and extended existence as an organization, being confined now to a few localities; and it would be far better to fall in, with the determined Republican movement of the people, than to ask the masses to rally under a name which so many are loth to recognize.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad—*Change of Hours.*—On next Monday, July 23d, a change of hours will take place on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad. The Fast Train will leave Pittsburgh at 2 A. M., and run through to Cincinnati in the very fast time of 12 hours and 40 minutes. This change has been rendered necessary by a change of time on the Cleveland and Columbus road, and the passengers will reach Crestline at 9:00 A. M., in time to connect with the Lightning Express for Cincinnati. The Mail Train will leave Crestline at 5:00 A. M., and Alliance at 10:10 A. M., arriving at Pittsburgh at 1:80 P. M. Corresponding changes will be made upon the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Express and the Fast Trains on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad will each reach Pittsburgh half an hour earlier than heretofore. The hours of leaving Pittsburgh will remain unchanged, with the exception of the Fast Train, which will leave at 2 A. M. The through travel from St. Louis, by the direct route, via Indianapolis, is already considerable; and if the Time Table, made by Major Walker, the Superintendent of the new road, had not been overruled by the Directors at St. Louis—who are supposed to be influenced by the Illinois Central Railroad interest—a Passenger Train might leave St. Louis at 7 A. M., and reach Pittsburgh the next day at 1:30 P. M., to dinner; thus gaining half a day over the Northern route.

Gov. Reeder's Message.—We find in the St. Louis papers the message of Gov. Reeder to the Kansas Legislature The synopsis of it given by telegraph furnished a fair outline of its substance. The Governor contends for the right of the people to settle their own affairs, uninfluenced by other States; says that the Territorial Legislature may act on the question of Slavery to a limited and partial extent; and temporarily regulate it in the Territory: shows what laws are now in force; directs attention to a definition of the boundaries of counties and districts, and the qualification of voters; recommends a prohibitory liquor law on account of the Indians; thinks that a light tax only is required; contends that pre-emptions may be taxed; and recommends the immediate establishment of a seat of government.

The part of the message which relates to the Slavery question gives great pleasure to the St. Louis and Missouri papers, and it seems to have been framed with especial reference to a reconciliation between him and the Slave interest, which is now predominant in the Legislature; but we venture to say that it will fail of its purpose, and that the Governor will be heartily despised by those to whom he truckles.

The Late Destructive Fires in Manchester.—The Boston papers contain full particulars of the destructive fires which occurred in Manchester, N. H., on Sunday last.

The fires were nearly half a mile distant from each other, and one broke out while the other was at its height. The flames are now extinguished, but half of one of our largest mills is in ruins, hundreds of our people are thrown out of employment, and half of one of the most populous squares, on which, perhaps, as much business was done as on any in the city, is covered with blackened and smoking ruins. The calamity, however, falls chiefly upon those thown thus suddenly out of employment, and upon those, who, at a moment's warning were rendered houseless. The mill was of course insured, and the buildings on the street mostly so.

The loss involved in the destruction of the mill is stated at $250,000, and the insurance is estimated as follows:—

American, Boston, $10,000; Boston Manufacturers' Mutual, do., $15,000; Boylston, do., $5,000; National, do., $10,000; Neptune, do.; $7,500; Merchants, do., $7,500; Commercial Mutual, Providence, $7,500; Rhode Island, do., $10,000; Manufacturers' do., $10,000; Home, New York, $5,000; North Western, Philadelphia, $2,500; Royal, Liverpool, $1,000—$100,000. The total loss by the two fires will reach $300,000.

A Novel Case.—A case was before Judge Cowels of the New York Supreme Court, a day or two ago, which excited much attention. It was on a writ of habeas corpus, requiring the superintendant of the Lunatic Asylum, Bloomingdale, to produce the person of a young lady, who, it was alleged, was unjustly detained and deprived of her liberty. It was intimated that the young lady eloped some months since with a married man, from Orange, N. J., and that her father pursued them to some place at the West, and brought her back. A certificate of moral insanity was thereupon obtained, and she was sent to the Bloomingdale Asylum. It is now alleged, however, that she is not insane, and hence these proceedings to obtain her release. The investigation was carried on so privately, that the reporters could not hear the arguments. It was understood, at their close, that the case was adjourned until the 24th inst.

The Portland Riot.—The Committee of investigation, appointed by the city government of Portland have submitted a long and elaborate report, concluding as follows:

The committee on a careful and laborious investigation of the whole case, are satisfied that the Mayor and other executive officers of the city did no more in the emergency than their duty or the public service required; and that they would have proved unfaithful to the trust had they done less."

Neal Dow has been acquited by one coroner's jury and found guilty of murder or manslaughter by another, condemned by a general meeting of citizens and justified by a committee of investigation.

A Huge Cargo.—A recent letter from France tells us that the American ship "*Great Republic*," which it will be remembered, was burnt in the harbor at New York, and rebuilt, is now at Marseilles taking in a load for the Crimea on accounts of the French Government. She is to carry 500 horses, 700 men, and 3,200 tons of other freight at $6 per ton per month. Her charter is worth some $19,000 per month.

There is said to be a sect in the Southern States called the "United Brethren in Christ," who make non-slaveholding a test of communion. They number seventy thousand communicants, and have churches in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and other slave States. They also exclude the makers, venders, and drinkers of ardent spirits, and members of secret societies.—*Christian Inquirer.*

Locomotives.—It appears, by accounts from the large manufactories in various sections of the country that the business of building locomotives is in full revival and large numbers of these machines are being built. A firm in Patterson, N. J., have, we are informed, 57 orders ahead for locomotives, some of which are of the largest quality and greatest power.

A conscientious and able conductor of a newspaper occupies a most honorable position; a bad man, using the influence of his journal for dishonest ends, follows one of the most disgraceful of possible employments. There is no reason to be proud of belonging to the newspaper press; there are too many conscientious men in it to make it a matter of pride to be of the same profession with them; there is no reason to be ashamed of it; there are worthy men engaged in it, whose example ought to prevent the most sensitive person from being put out of countenance. The influence of a newspaper which has a considerable circulation can hardly be exaggerated; but its moral influence we think is greater than its political. No man can every day read a paper, conducted by an unprincipled man, who has no strict regard for truth, no strong sense of justice, no warm and large sympathies for his fellow-creatures, without becoming in the end the worse for it. It is precisely in that case as it would be if he were to pass a part of every day in bad company, listening to evil communications, without reply or remonstrance. The moral sensitiveness is at last blunted, and the moral purity sullied; the feeling of just and generous indignation at wrong is no longer awakened, and the mind lapses into a state of indifferentism from which the transition to actual guilt is easy. The corrupt influence of bad newspapers we fear is not sufficiently estimated by those who subscribe for them and read them.—*Evening Post.*

The Physician.—Here is a tribute, well deserved, to a profession to which society owes a vast debt:

"No class of men in the regular discharge of duty incur danger more frequently than the honest physician. There is no type of malignant maladies with which he fails to become acquainted; no hospital so crowded with contagion that he dare not walk freely through its wards. His vocation is among the sick and dying; he is the familiar friend of those who are sinking under infectious disease; and he never shrinks from the horror of observing it under all its aspects. He must do so with equanimity; as he inhales the poisoned atmosphere, he must coolly meet on the medicine which may mitigate the sufferings that he cannot remedy. Nay, after death has ensued, he must search with his dissecting knife for its hidden cause, if so by multiplying his own perils he may discover some alleviation for the affliction of others. And why is this? Because the physician is indifferent to death? Because he is steeled and hardened against the fear of it? Because he despises or pretends to despise it? By no means. It is his especial business to value life; to cherish the least spark of animated existence. And the habit of caring for the lives of his fellow men is far from leading him to an habitual indifference to his own. The physician shuns every danger but such as the glory of his profession commands him to defy."

A Russian Army for Hindostan.—We shall shortly hear of the appearance of a large Russian force menacing British India; as it appears by a letter from Austria that a force had already been concentrated at Khiva, a city east of the Caspian, where they made a campaign some fifteen years ago. The Czar has been always very quiet in his operations, and as the Petersburgh journals have no correspondence with the armies, the first news we shall hear will be the sudden appearance of an army forcing its way to Hindostan.

Missions in Africa.—Within twenty years, about one hundred churches, numbering about 12,000 converts, have been planted along the coast of Africa. Many schools also have been established, which are now in successful operation, and hundreds of natives have received, and are now receiving, a Christian education. And yet, previously to that time, the whole twenty-five millions of that section of Africa were in a state of degradation.

The Koh-i-noor Eclipsed.—A new diamond, found by a negress in Brazil, and called the "Star of the South, has reached England, and is producing a sensation. It weighs 254¼ carats, and will probably loose half its weight in cutting. The Koh-i-noor, now that it is finally cut, weighs 122 carats.

Letters by Mail.—The following is from the Postmaster-General:

"By a highly important regulation it appears that in every case of loss by mail, whether supposed to be the result of casualty or depredation, the department should be informed without delay of all the circumstances connected with it. Particular care should be taken to state the name of the office in which the letter was placed; the day on which it was so placed, and whether by the writer himself or by another person; the day on which, if at all, it was actually mailed; the name of the writer and the person addressed; the amount, and, if practicable, a particular description of the valuable enclosure; the amount of postage marked on the letter; the office to which addressed, and whether mailed direct from the office or to another office for distribution; and the route by which it was sent, with any further particulars that may aid the department in its investigation respecting the cause of the loss

SPECIAL NOTICES.

On such subjects the testimony of women should be conclusive.—New York, August 2, 1852.—Mrs. Clute, of No. 272 Second st., believing her child, about 3 years old, to be troubled with worms, purchased one bottle of Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and gave it two teaspoonfuls, which had the effect of causing the child to discharge a large number of worms. The child is now enjoying good health. We would advise all parents who may suspect their children to be troubled with worms to lose no time, but immediately purchase and administer Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge. It will cure. *The money will be refunded in all cases where it does not give satisfaction.*

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and from the sole proprietors.

Also for sale by the sole proprietors.

FLEMING BROTHERS,
jn21-d&w8 Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st.

Read This!—A Hollander's Testimony.—JACOB RINSKES, living in the Holland settlement of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, says: "After suffering for a me time the misery attending an utter prostration of mind and body, I have been restored, by using Boerhave's Holland Bitters, to perfect health.

The fact of this remedy being in such high repute among the Hollanders in Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, in fact in every Dutch settlement in the United States, argues much in its favor.

Try it—for Chronic or Nervous Debility, or any Nervous, Rheumatic, or Neuralgic affection.

See advertisement in another column. jn21-daw8

WELCH & GRIFFITH'S
PATENT GROUND SAWS.

HAVING purchased from Mr. Wm. Southwell his Patent Right, for grinding circular and other Saws, for which we have paid him a large sum, and we are the sole proprietors of this patent. We will reward any person giving information of infringements on the same. This is the only Machine, ever invented that will grind a Saw perfectly even in thickness.

They will equalize less set—will not heat while running—will run smooth—save lumber—and keep an edge longer than any other saws made—and are not liable to become untrue.

All our saws are made from an Extra Quality of Cast Steel, imported expressly for our own use, at much higher cost than generally used for Saws.

We respectfully inform all manufacturers of Lumber, that to Saws will be sent from the Establishment but what is of superior Steel and workmanship; the Temper will be found more even and uniform than any Saw in use.

WELCH & GRIFFITH.

Orders received by JOSEPH WOODWELL & CO.

JOS. WOODWELL.....J. WILEY.....W. K. WOODWELL.

JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
CORNER OF WOOD & SECOND STREETS,
jn21 d6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

Statement from Canada.—Quebec, Feb. 7th, 1854.—Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co.:—We had the pleasure of receiving, this morning, the within certificate of your Vermifuge, which will be very gratifying to you, as it was sent voluntarily. We are, gentlemen, yours very truly, MUSSON & CO.

GENTLEMEN—My little daughter, 4 years old, and my son, older, were for a considerable time suffering from worms. I purchased two bottles of your Vermifuge, of which I gave them three doses, according to directions, and strange to say, in less than three hours they passed no less than FIVE HUNDRED WORMS, some of the extraordinary length of from 6 to 16 inches.

Having experienced so much of the beneficial effects of your Vermifuge, I feel it my duty to recommend it to the public as, in my opinion, one of the most efficacious remedies against worms ever yet offered to the public.

Gentlemen, believe me to be your much obliged and humble servant. NATHANIEL LEAFERS.

Prepared and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner of Wood and First st.

JOHN FLEMING.....WILCOX, JR.....COCHRAN FLEMING

FLEMING BROTHERS,
(SUCCESSORS TO *J. KIDD & CO.*)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NO. 60 WOOD STREET,
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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 2 A. M.
Mail Train " " at 8 A. M.
Express Train " " at 5 P. M.

These Trains all run through to Crestline, and connect there with the Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio and Indiana and Baltimore and Indiana Railroads. At Mansfield, connections are made for Newark, Zanesville, Massillon, 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.

The NEW BRIGHTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Pittsburgh at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., and New Brighton at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

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.

Mechanics' Bank.

THIS INSTITUTION will be open for business on and after JULY NINTH inst. TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS have been fixed upon as the discount days. Notes for discount to be offered on those days.

T. MELLON, Pres't.
jul4 6t

The Sheriffalty.

GEORGE R. RIDDLE, of the City of Allegheny, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allegheny County, at the ensuing election.

New York, June 15th, 1855.

New York & Liverpool Line of Packets.

MR. JOHN THOMPSON, No. 410 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., is the only person in the above city authorized to sell Passage Certificates for my Line of New York and Liverpool Packets.

Has always on hand Sight Drafts for any amount, payable at any Bank in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Also, brings passengers from New York and Philadelphia by Railroad.

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SIGHT BILLS DRAWN BY
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
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Which serve as a Remittance to all parts of Germany, Switzerland and Holland.

Persons intending to travel abroad may procure through us Letters of Credit, on which Money can be obtained, as needed, in any part of Europe.

Collections of Bills, Notes, and other securities in Europe, will receive prompt attention.

WM. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
mh23 Wood, corner Third street.

WESTERN TEA STORE
Corner of Wood and Sixth streets.
W. A. M'CLURG.

Our Teas will be found on trial unequaled at the prices in the city:

RETAIL PRICES.

Blacks.		*Greens.*	
Oolong,	40, 50, 62, 75, 1,00 and 1,25 per lb.	Young Hyson,	50, 62, 75, and 1,00 per lb.
Eng Breakfast,	50 and 75 cts. per lb.	Imperial & G P.,	75, 1,00 & 1,50 per lb.

Teas put up in caddy boxes from 5 to 50 lbs. for family use. A liberal discount made to retail dealers.

COFFEE—Java, La Guayra, and Rio Coffee, Green and Roasted.

SUGARS—Loverring's and Belcher's Loaf, Pulverized and Crushed Sugars.

Also, Chocolates, Spices, Pickles, Fruit and Dried Fruits, &c. &c. mh8

Pennsylvania Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STREETS.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $300,000.
INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron Railing, Iron Vaults, Vault Doors, Window Shutters, Window Guards, &c.,
Nos. 91 Second st., & 86 Third st.,
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PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Have on hand a variety of new patterns Fancy and Plain, suitable for all purposes. Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice. mh9-tf

PHILADELPHIA
Fire and Life Insurance Company,
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Will make all kinds of Insurance, either Perpetual or Limited, on every description of Property or Merchandise, at reasonable rates of premium.

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Reliance Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE NO. 70 WALNUT STREET.
Capital, $100,000—Assets, $201,961. Second Invested.
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Teas of all grades by the Half Chest.

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Keep constantly on hand, received direct from their Factory, in York Co., Pa., a full and varied assortment of Whips, Thongs, Switches, London Warm Whips, Drovers' Whips, Dray Whips, Planters' Rough and Ready Whips, Carriage and Cab Whips, Plaage Stocks and Lashes, &c. &c.

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Flour delivered to families in either of the two cities.

Orders may be left at the Mill, or in our boxes at the stores of

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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 humors.) 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

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples of the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of scrofulas.

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.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of rheumatism.

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 life nor souls, humors or, has's about it suiting some cases and not yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I know its effects in every case. It has already cured some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts. I gave it to children a year old: to old people of sixty. I have seen poor, puny, wormy looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by use of it.

To those who are subject to a sick headache, one bottle will always cure it. It gives great relief to catarrh and deafness. Some who have been costive for years, have taken and been regulated by it. When the body is sound, it work quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular results; 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 have not space to insert half the testimonials in my hands. 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.—Adult, one tablespoonful per day. Children over eight years, dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, teaspoonful. Rules and direction can be made applicable to all conditions; 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. (o55d&wT

To Mothers, Wives and Daughters.—The noblest discovery in the science of medicine, and the one which has, and will continue to prove, the greatest blessing to the human family, is the medical preparation known as Marshall's Uterine Catholicon.

It is designed to cure the various diseases incident to females, such as prolapsus, pain in the back, weakness, extreme prostration from a simple cause, and a hundred others in their train, have almost made life a burden, turned existence into a daily and hourly curse. The most enlightened professors of the medical colleges in the old world, as well as in this country, have held the subject in anxious consideration, and they have finally determined that the old method of treating these as local and separate disease was all wrong, and that a constitutional treatment was what was required. It is an old adage, that great bodies move slowly; and while the Faculty were endeavoring to harmonize their views and digest a system for general practice, Dr. P