PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY D. M. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1855.

☞ 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 8 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.

☞ 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.

☞ Leading Matter on each page of this paper

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN PENNSYLVANIA.—In the midst of the almost inextricable confusion in which political parties are involved in this State, it seems proper that we should present the reasons why we urge the formation of a Republican party in this county and in this State. We will be as brief as is consistant with perspicuity.

For some years back, until the close of the election campaign of 1853, the voters of this county and state were divided mainly between two great parties—the "Antimasonic and Whig," and the "Democratic" parties. There was a "Native American" and a "Freesoil" organization, both small. The "Antimasonic and Whig" party in this county was the most numerous, its majorities over the "Democratic" party ranging from 1500 to 3500. It was also always been opposed to the aggressions of slavery, was opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law and the compromises of 1850 generally.

The disastrous result of the campaign of 1852 destroyed the National Whig party, and as a natural consequence inflicted a severe blow upon state and county organizations. Still there was harmony and strength left in the party in this county until the rise of Know Nothingism in 1854. Gov. Pollock was nominated by a Whig Convention in March of that year, and a Whig ticket was placed in nomination in this county in June. It was soon ascertained that a secret oath-bound political organization was in existence, and that the campaign both in county and state, would depend upon its nominations. The Whig candidate for Governor made his peace with the new power, by becoming a member, as we presume and have good reasons for believing. Geo. Darsie, the distinguished Senator from this county, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, nominated on the same ticket with Gov. Pollock, and whose fitness for the place was unquestionable and unquestioned, was defeated by a large majority. In this county the Antimasonic and Whig ticket, so long annually victorious, was also defeated, except those members of it who had betrayed the party which had trusted them, and joined the new secret party. After the election the position of parties was discovered to be as follows:

Whig vote	4,627
Democratic	5,115
Know Nothing	5,705

In round numbers we may put the vote down at 4,500 Whig, 5,100 Democratic, 5,700 Know Nothing. The figures given above are the votes polled for Darsie, Bigler and Baird.

There is nothing to indicate absolutely the changes in position and sentiment which have taken place since the October election. Doubtless some few persons have joined the secret order since then, and others have withdrawn from it. There is no question that a very considerable number of votes were cast for its ticket which it will not receive again. Many persons were deceived by having the secret ticket thrust into their hands by persons who had long been known as Whigs and Democrats, and who then betrayed the confidence reposed in them. Others voted the Know Nothing ticket because it was a new movement, and they were tired with the old parties, and hoped something would grow out of a change in parties. It is understood, also, that the secret order received the vote of the Protestant Association, which is composed mainly of foreign Protestants, who will hardly vote again with a party which assails their individual rights directly. We think it is not an unreasonable supposition that, the Know Nothing order received at the last election more outside votes, which will not be cast for their ticket again, than will be made up by any accessions to the order received since then. If this is correct they are now weaker than last year to the amount of the number of withdrawals. How many these are we cannot say. We do know that great numbers of Anti-slavery men in the order are dissatisfied with their position, since the disruption of the party at Philadelphia, and subsequently at Reading, and that they are anxiously working for an opportunity to unite with an organization open and manly in its character, free from proscription, and sufficiently liberal to unite all persons sincerely and honestly opposed to the establishment of slavery in Kansas, and to the further encroachments of the slave power.

It will be seen from this statement that there were 4600 Anti-Masonic and Whig voters in this county at the last election who could not be seduced into the Know Nothing ranks or cheated into voting for its ticket. As these voters all stood fair and square on an Anti-Slavery platform adopted unanimously by the County Convention, they can have no objection to the Republican movement. The Whig party, which has long been their political home, is no more. Its state and county organizations have either been given up or used for the benefit of the secret Order. To keep it up in this county can answer no good purpose, as it would be merely a local organization. Where are these voters to go? They cannot unite with their old opponents, the Democrats, because the latter are committed to the Douglass-Pierce administration, and have proved false to Northern rights and to freedom in the matter of the Nebraska outrage. They cannot unite with the Know Nothings, because they abhor secret, oath-bound political societies, because they are opposed to the proscription of Nativism, and because they cannot, as Americans, support a ticket nominated in secret, in the formation of which they were permitted to have no share.

The Republican Party offers a political home to all such, entirely congenial to their past political proclivities, and with their present necessities. It presents a living, tangible issue of most momentous importance, the decision of which cannot be delayed, and which will greatly affect the destinies of this country for generations to come. Here is a good and substantial reason for the formation of such a party in this county. Another is, that it offers the only practical mode of harmonious action with our fellow-citizens of similar views, in this and other States. While the Whig party is scarcely heard of, the Republican organization has a substantial and effective existence in *our sister states* west of us, and measures are in progress to give it permanence and power in all the *States* North of Mason and Dixon's line. In nearly all the Northern and Western counties of our own State, measures are on foot to give life and vigor to the Republican movement. There is a fitness in Allegheny county uniting early and heartily in the movement, as she has always been known for her resistance to the encroachments of slavery, and her sturdy opposition to the pro-slavery Democratic party.

With respect to the main political question now at issue before the country, slavery in Kansas, what better can we do? Even if we were willing to forego our opposition to Know Nothingism, what could we gain by uniting with it? We find it in a *state of* almost as complete disorganization as the Whig party. The east and the west, in this State, are completely divided. In some counties there are no organizations, and in others they are divided into several distinct and independent secret orders. In the great States of New York, Ohio and Indiana, they are lost in the overwhelming power of the Republican movement. But it is useless to talk about going into such a dark-lantern concern. The holy cause of human freedom cannot be served by a machine of personal rights, and by submission to the intolerable tyranny of secret scoundrels, which naturally become from their peculiar structure the very sinks of corruption.

Look at the question, then, in every light, there seems to be no safe and honorable course left for many thousands of voters in this county but to join with their fellow-citizens of other counties, and of other States, in this movement to resist the arrogant and swelling tide of slavery.

Is the movement practicable—will it be successful? That it is thoroughly practicable and reasonable, and entirely proper in the present aspect of political affairs, we think is evident from what we have said above. That it will be successful in the Northern states generally, all of them except Pennsylvania, there is good reason to believe. That we have doubts of success in Pennsylvania we freely admit. At present, however, we can see nothing more practical and more likely to be successful in opposition to pro-slavery Democracy in this state, than the Republican movement. We have a strong hope that the whole Anti-Nebraska sentiment may be concentrated on one ticket in the Presidential campaign, and although the pro-slavery tendencies of both the leading parties in Philadelphia is discouraging, yet even there we have reason to look for a strong and manly resistance to southern aggression, when the political horizon shall be freed from the mists of Know Nothing bigotry and proscription.

In regard to Allegheny county success even this fall is not improbable. We do not promise this, nor ask any one to assist in the movement with that view. There are higher considerations which should govern the suffrages of independent voters than the prospects of immediate success. In the first place, we see no other means of casting an intelligent and honest vote against the aggressions of slavery. In the second place, we desire to unite in political fellowship with voters holding similar views in this and other states. In the third place, we look for certain success prospectively. In the fourth place, it is not improbable that the movement may be successful at the first election. We should have no doubt of it, with three or more tickets in the field, were our organization as complete as that of our opponents. We know the great difficulties attending all new organizations and the advantages possessed by well disciplined parties under a thorough organization. For these reasons we speak with due caution, and not because we do not believe the sentiment exists in sufficient power. We have the name and the sentiment to secure success, but we lack the organization. Considering the state of parties at the last election, and the gradually increasing alarm at the progress of slavery aggressions, and the indignation excited at the outrages in Missouri and Kansas, nothing can prevent success but the want of concentration and organization.

At the last October election the Know Nothings polled a larger vote than they ever will again. The tendency of their strength was to decrease from that hour, and these tendencies have been accelerated by every step taken of late. The Democratic party was also encouraged last year to put forth all its strength, as it confidently calculated on an easy victory. The Whig party, on the other hand, was dispirited and was suffering from the evils of intestine foes. We think there is sound reason for believing that more of the voters of this county sympathize with the Republican movement than with either the Democratic or Know Nothing parties. There is another element working in favor of the Republican movement. The Liquor-sellers have united in a secret, oath-bound association.—Their strength, which is considerable, estimated from one thousand to twenty-five hundred votes, is drawn mainly from the Democrats and Know Nothings. The *Dispatch*, not long ago, complained that Know Nothings were uniting with Liquor-sellers. The transition from one secret political society to another is easy. The conscience and the sensibilities soon become blunted by such connections. If the Liquor-sellers can not rule the Democratic Convention, which they will try to do, they will nominate a ticket of their own. All that is wanting for success for the Republican movement then, is to secure a thorough organization.

We have thus candidly presented the whole case to our readers. We ask them to consider it, and to reflect that the responsibility of the existence of slavery in Kansas, and in the vast regions west of it on the Rocky mountains, and in Utah, may depend upon their action. The time is short. The next presidential election may decide the fortunes of our country, and inaugurate the era of true freedom, or subject us to the control of the ever increasing tyranny of the slave power for generations to come. We have fearlessly and faithfully discharged our duty, and let the result be what it may, we can honestly say we did what we could.

THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK.—A "Whig" and a "Republican" Convention have been called to meet on the same day, at Syracuse, on the 26th of September, in view of a harmonious and complete union in one organization, similar to that in Ohio, and Indiana. Out of the Hindoo Know Nothing ranks, we have seen no dissent to this movement, except in the New York *Commercial* which prefers to retain the old Whig organization. It is so reasonable a paper, we have no doubt it will abide by the decision of its political friends. One of the most remarkable changes, however, in these remarkable times, is that of the New York *Courier* and *Enquirer*, a paper which has always been the organ of the Union saving Whig commercial voters of New York. That influential paper is now one of the most strenuous supporters of the Republican movement, as the following extract will show. In an editorial article, in reply to the *Commercial*, it says:

> We are not only a part and parcel of the rank and file of the Whig party, but we had the honor of giving to the odds and ends of parties in 1832, the name of WHIG, as one under which men of all parties with *conservative* principles, could act once more, and act in concert, without any compromise of honestly entertained convictions, and free from the trammels of *party*, except when party action became necessary in the establishment of great principles. We therefore may readily be supposed to have as much attachment to the name of *Whig* as any other member of the party; and such, unquestionably, is the fact. But much as we love the name of our Party, we are still more attached to its *principles*. Those principles are *conservative*; honest men of the North and the South, could unite in support of the Constitution and the laws, regardless alike of the Abolitionists of the North and of the Secessionists of the South—both equally inimical to the preservation of the Union. And for years they did so unite; and during the entire period of their Union, while the Northern nor Southern *fanatics*, were enabled to accomplish any of their nefarious schemes against the perpetuity of the Union. True, they made a great noise and threatened lustily; but there ended their ability to do mischief. The Constitution, the Compromise adopted under it, and the Laws enacted in conformity with it, were all enforced by the Conservative *Union* men, of both sections of the country, but more especially by the men of the North, until in an evil hour, the South was seduced from its allegiance to the Constitution, and most weakly and foolishly broke faith with their northern friends, and repealed the Compromise of 1820.
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> That act was a foul stain upon Southern honor, an insult to the Union men of the North, and as treacherous to the cause of *Union* as any thing ever meditated by the most rabid of the rabid abolitionists of the North. It virtually said to us and to every Union man of the North, who for a quarter of a century had stood between the fanatics of the two sections of the country, and insisted upon the compromises being equal to the Constitution, and that the Fugitive Slave Law, passed in conformity with the Constitution, of 1850, should be enforced, if necessary, at the point of the bayonet, *because that compromise was as binding upon the People as the compromise of 1820 itself, which in our eyes was as sacred as the Constitution;* the repeal of the Missouri Compromise we say, virtually said to the Union men of the North—"we have acted with, and used you, so long as we considered it our *interest* so to do; but that day is past. All we have ever said about the sanctity of compromises was hollow-hearted and false, and you in responding to us, have been our dupes and playthings. We have repealed the Compromise of 1820 because it was in opposition to the extension of slavery; but we insist upon you adhering to the Compromise of 1850 and the Fugitive Slave Law, and the Texas Compromise; and if you do not, we shall break up the Union! True, we have made you ridiculous in the eyes of the whole country; but that cannot be helped now; and all you have to do is to recall every word you ever wrote about the sacredness of compromises and their claims to respect, and go on as usual, until it again suits our purpose to cheat and deceive you, and finally, to sell you to PIERCE, DOUGLAS, &c., for a 'mess of pottage.'"
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> Such, we say, has virtually been the language and such the conduct of the South to the Union Whigs and Democrats of the North; and whatever others may do, our course is plain. We love the Whig party, but we love its principles more. We dislike abolitionism; but we would rather a thousand times vote for GARRISON and TAPPAN, as President and Vice President, than tamely submit for an hour to the humiliation which the Senate has put upon us by the repeal of the "Missouri compromise." With us, therefore, the first great object of our political life is, and will continue to be, the restoration of the Compromise of 1820; and to accomplish that object, and thus hurl back defiance upon those who have been dishonest and unprincipled, and reckless of faith and honor, we are perfectly willing, if need be, to cohsort, for the time being, with even Political Abolitionism, and all the other abominable *isms* of the day. But, say the cunning authors of our dishonor and the miserable time-serving Politicians who are ready to kiss the hand that smote them—"it is too late; the mischief has been done; the Compromise of 1820 cannot be restored without interference with vested rights, and making restitution to the *honest and injured* slaveholder who has moved into Kansas." Admit all this, and it is not yet too late to restore the Compromise of 1820. It is never too late to be honest—it is never too late to wipe off disgrace and dishonor.
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> Let millions be paid, if necessary, to get rid of the infamous swindle practised upon the North by the Kansas bill; but never while one drop of honest blood flows in the veins of the Union men of the North, let us listen to the cry of submission to that great wrong. Let us shut our eyes to the threat of Disunion, and tell us plainly every section of the country, not only that they shall be *honest*, but that we can and will enforce *obedience to the Union*, whenever and by whomsoever it is threatened. Through the ballot boxes we can and must restore the Missouri Compromise; and as we told the Abolitionists in 1850 when sustaining the Fugitive Slave Law—"the Constitution, the Laws, and the *Union*, we assuredly will enforce against whomsoever may threaten or resist them."
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> "But," says the *Commercial*, "a union of Whigs and the Republican Party would be *ephemeral*." So much the better. We are willing to consort with the most rabid abolitionists in order to restore the Missouri Compromise, and thus redress a great wrong; but we desire no further union with them. The Compromise of 1820 once restored, we should again plant ourselves upon the compromises and the laws passed in conformity with them; and in connection with the great body of the Union men of the North and South, preserve the Constitution as it is, and put a defiance all who dare talk of, or threaten disunion.

This is plain language, and we hope the South will understand it. It comes from one who has never deceived them—one who has stood by their constitutional rights at all times and in all places, for a period of twenty-seven years, and who feels that his reward has been dishonor and disgrace from those whom he has served. It is moreover, the language of the great body of the Union men of the North; and therefore, it would be idle for the South to persist in their wrong. Their only safety consists in an immediate restoration of the Missouri Compromise; and this we earnestly hope, will be their course upon the meeting of Congress. Let them do this and make any compensation they please for what they term vested rights, and all will be well. The Union men of the North, may then, once more hold up their heads, and with brave hearts and strong hands and escutcheons no longer dishonored, insist upon adherence to the Constitution, the Compromise, and the laws; and threaten with the bayonet all who dare to resist either, or who are so weak and foolish as to imagine that the People—the honest *People* of America, will ever *permit* a separation of this glorious Union of free and independent States.

☞ We direct the attention of those concerned to the semi-annual statement of the Ætna Insurance Company. It will be seen that it is one of the best and most reliable companies in the country.

On Wednesday evening, after the adjournment of a K. N. meeting at Louisville, at which the speakers had been interrupted several times by some Irishmen in the crowd, a number of boys made an attack upon some houses which were occupied by Irish families. Stones were thrown, and a shot fired, and a man and woman wounded. No arrests were made.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

On such subjects the testimony of women is conclusive.—NEW YORK, August 2, 1854.—Mrs. Cisle, 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 spoonfuls, 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 use the above, but immediately purchase and administer Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE. ☞ *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,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st.

jy21-d&w3

Read This!—A Holander's Testimony.—JACOB RINSKES, living in the Holland settlement of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, says: "After suffering for a long 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 Holland settlement in the United States, speaks very much in its favor.

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

See advertisement in another column. ja21-daw8

Heal the Sick.—Men of liberal education at the present day, devote all their talents to discover the means whereby they may remove those painful maladies which assail the human frame. There is no nobler art than that of healing the sick, considering the numberless diseases to which man is liable, and which may cause him to drag out a protracted life of distress, or suddenly cut him off in the bloom of his existence and usefulness.—We should gratefully seize upon every means of counteracting their dreadful effects, or causing a removal of those clogs to happiness. In those cases where the Liver or the Stomach is the cause, we would highly recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. No medicine at this time stands higher than these Bitters, and to those who are suffering from the horrors of Indigestion, we say they are the antidote. See advertisement.

jy25-2w&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, bearing down sensation from nursing and a hundred other evils in their train, have almost made their lives lingering 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 finally, after a diligent search, decided 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. Pomeroy, a physician with forty years experience in the diseases of women and children, reduced the theory to simple facts, and discovered a remedy which has cured and will cure eighteen out of every twenty cases now existing. In some cases where the ovaries have been ruptured, or where they have been severely injured by bad medical treatment, nothing can be done but to alleviate the symptoms. *"No case is hopeless!"* said Sydenham, the great leader of the English medical profession, and, therefore, let no one despair until this remedy has been faithfully tried. Throw aside the nostrums and the advice of an interested physician—reason for yourselves what the remedy has done for others, and then go on with a strong faith in the assurance that Marshall's Uterine Catholicon is no "quack remedy," but a scientific combination of medical virtues, which will preserve the constitution from destruction, will arrest the insidious approach of disease, and restore health to the already impaired vital power. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold wholesale and retail at DR. GEO. H. KEYSER'S Drug Store, No. 140 Wood street.

jy24-d&w

Letter from Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia:

RICHMOND, July 9th, 1855.

Messrs. Wm. B. Beers & Co.: Gents:—Considerations of duty to the afflicted alone prompt me to send you this voluntary testimonial to the great value of *"Carter's Spanish Mixture,"* for that almost incurable disease, *Scrofula.*

Without being disposed or deeming it necessary to go into the particulars of the case, I can say that the astonishing results that have been produced by the use of that medicine on a member of my own family, and under my own observation and superintendence, after the skill of the best physicians had been exhausted and all the usual remedies tailed, fully justify me in recommending its use to all who may be suffering from that dreadful malady.

I do not mean to say that it is adapted to all constitutions, or that it will afford the same relief in all cases for, of course, I can know nothing about that—but from what I have seen of the effects, I would not hesitate to use it in any and every case of Scrofula, with persons for whom I felt an interest, or over whom I could exercise influence or control. Respectfully yours,

JOHN M. BOTTS.

jy24 d&w1wep1T

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 J. 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 between them FIVE HUNDRED WORMS, some of the extraordinary length of from 12 to 18 inches.

I have 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 LEAVENS.

Prepared and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner of Wood and Fifth sts.

my16-d&wT

New Daguerrian Gallery.

MR. NELSON would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in order to meet the daily increasing demand for his pictures, he has had built and has now completed (over the Old Post Office, third street,) one of the most spacious and magnificent Sky Light Galleries ever constructed for the daguerreotype purpose, in the United States. We are now prepared to execute Likenesses of all sizes and styles, in a manner from previous to this, not excelled by any. A visit to the gallery will satisfy visitors, whether they wish likenesses or not. Rooms on Fourth street, between Market and Wood.

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 require 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 no Saw will be sent from this Establishment but what is of superior Steel and workmanship; the Temper will be found more even and uniform than any Saw in use.

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MR. NELSON would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in order to meet the daily increasing demand for his pictures, he has had built and has now completed (over the Old Post Office, third street,) one of the most spacious and magnificent Sky Light Galleries ever constructed for the daguerreotype purpose, in the United States. We are now prepared to execute Likenesses of all sizes and styles, in a manner from previous to this, not excelled by any. A visit to the gallery will satisfy visitors, whether they wish likenesses or not. Rooms on Fourth street, between Market and Wood.

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

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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.

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

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.

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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.

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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 a fact. It is a fact. If you have a humor it has to start There are no ifs nor ands, hums or ha's about it; putting 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 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, wormy looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state