PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 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 4 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 or yearly contracts are made. septdkw

Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our business men a 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.

The Harrisburg *Patriot*, a warm administration paper, says:

"We have reliable information to the effect that Gov. Reeder has entirely refuted the charges brought against him in regard to the half-breed lands, and that the administration is perfectly satisfied with his course in the Territory of Kansas."

We shall know better about this when we see what the President has to say to the memorial of the Missouri ruffians, known as the Kansas Legislature, asking for Reeder's removal. That body of freebooters has appointed one of its members to proceed to Washington and demand the removal of the Governor. Let us see what the President says to him.

In the meantime, the *Patriot* says it has received two letters from friends in Kansas Territory, which purport to give the sentiments of the people of the Territory in reference to the official course of Gov. Reeder, and the views entertained of the course of the National administration upon the Kansas difficulties. It publishes what it calls "the mildest of the two," but considerably modified by leaving out those portions which reflect most severely upon the President. We make a few extracts:

* * * All the Democratic free State men here begin to feel alarmed at the course of the National administration, which has emboldened the Missourians to go much further than they would otherwise have done. * * * Atchison and his friends have wielded nearly the whole power of the general government among us, and all the protestations of Gov. Reeder were of no avail in preventing some obnoxious appointments. The Missourians have for months openly boasted that President Pierce had promised them to remove Gov. R., and would do it, and I have learned some facts which go to confirm the ground for the boast.

* * * * * * *

So far as the land speculation pretext is concerned, you can rely upon it, Gov. Reeder is well prepared, he will show as clean a record as any honest man may desire.

The attack of Stringfellow on Reeder, was not on a personal quarrel, but really because Governor Reeder would not allow a Missouri fanatic and blackguard to dictate his official action. Did not these people feel that the General Government was courting and yielding to them, S. would not have dared to make this attempt.

In conclusion allow me to assure you that the course of Governor Reeder is endorsed by a great majority of the best citizens of Kansas—that he will not be deterred from a faithful discharge of his official duties by either the threats or assaults of the ruffians who have heretofore, or may hereafter, oppose and denounce him. President Pierce should look well to the position of Gov. Reeder. His friends ask nothing more than justice—they will be satisfied with nothing less.

We can judge from the modifications which this letter has received that the parts omitted were full of censure upon the cowardly administration at Washington; and that the second letter, which is withheld, was too bitter for the columns of an administration point.

We are glad to see the Pennsylvania democrats in Kansas talking out in this way. It has a wholesome look. It generally takes a heavy load to make one of that class groan; and these lamentations prove not only that the burden imposed has been terrible to bear, but that there is human nature enough left to cry out against it. If the President is wise he will heed remonstrances thus extorted; if not, let him prepare for rebellion.

P. S.—Since the above was written, despatches have been received by telegraph announcing the removal of Governor Reeder and the appointment of John L. Dawson, of Brownsville, Pa., in his place.

We regret deeply to hear of Gov. Reeder's removal; not because he was exactly the man for the place, or equal to the position, but because his removal is a compliance with the insolent demand of the South. The trumped up charge of land speculations is too transparent to deceive anyone. The Missouri slaveholders who have invaded Kansas have demanded the removal of a man who stood in the way of their purposes; and the President has yielded to it, much to his own disgrace, and to the discredit of the nation which has the misfortune to own him as its Chief Magistrate.

Hon. John L. Dawson, who is chosen to succeed him, is a gentleman of excellent character, fine personal address, a fair degree of talent, and not devoid of firmness. He represented for four years in Congress the Fayette Congressional District, and attained a prominent position in that body. He was the warm friend of the Nebraska bill; in its passage through the House, and on the question of Slavery almost uniformly voted with the South, being noted as one of the Northern men in whom that section had the utmost confidence. We have little hope, therefore, that his appointment will work any change for the better in Kansas. He may tantalize us occasionally with some act of firmness and manliness; but in the end he will yield. At least, so we fear. Had he been chosen at first, in place of Reeder, we have faith enough in his firmness and judgment to believe that he would not have committed the blunders of his predecessor, and that the piratical hordes of the border would have found him more difficult to manage and overcome. But what can such as he do now? Before he reaches there the usurping Legislature will have completed its bloody code and established fully the reign of terror. Will he walk into their den and heard them there? Will he tell them that their Legislature was a fraud, and their legislation void? Will he proclaim himself a Governor in opposition to them, as one who is determined to protect the rights of the free setlers in the Territory? Alas! we have no hope of his pursuing any such course. Would that it could be so!

There are thousands of upright, sterling men in the North who would spurn such an office tendered under such circumstances. We do not know whether Mr. Dawson is such a one or not. It is plain for what reason Gov. Reeder is removed, and it is also plain that his successor is expected to be more pliable in doing the work of Slavery. A keen sense of self-respect would prompt a man to toss back the offer as an insult, and tell the President to find some one better fitted for a tool.

Mr. Dawson is now, we understand, on a visit to the Lake Superior region. It must therefore be some considerable time before he can even hear of his appointment, and more before he can enter upon its duties, if he accepts. In the meantime, the Secretary of the Territory, one Woodson, from Virginia, will become the acting governor, and *he* will do everything required by the ruffians' legislature. Perhaps it was the knowledge of this fact—that the desired wrong could be consummated by the acting governor before the new one could hear of his appointment—which prompted the President to appoint a man to the vacancy who was too far distant to accept readily, and who was likely to decline when he knew that by accepting he could do nothing towards preventing the outrages contemplated by the Missouri borderers.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.—By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad has been opened four miles further. In a month longer, it is expected to be finished to Connellsville.

Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal.—We learn from the agent of the Union Line, in this city, that the aqueduct on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal, at Newton Falls, has been repaired and boats are passing as usual.

The Elections in Tennessee and North Carolina take place on Thursday next, the 2nd of August.

Political Movements.—The Whig County Committee of Crawford met on the 24th and adopted a resolution to hold a convention on the 15th of August, to consult as to the nomination of a ticket.

A Republican county meeting was to be held for the same county at Connesautville on the 25th inst.

The *Conneautville Banner*, heretofore sympathizing with the Know Nothing movement, is disgusted with its pro-slavery tendencies. It heartily endorses the proposition for a Republican State Convention. It suggests that each county should be entitled to at least ten delegates. The Convention will probably be a mass one, and no county will be limited.

The *Chronicle*, published at Lewisburg, Union county, also favors the same movement. It says:

"A Republican party, founded upon the single principle of resistance to slavery aggression and removing the National Government from any responsibility for the evil, is proposed in Potter county, and responded to from various quarters. *That is the plan.* We propose *Harrisburg* as the place, Wednesday the 4th September as the time, for all the opponents of Nebraskaity to meet and select a man for Canal Commissioner and prepare for a National Convention."

The Philadelphia *North American* is not unmindful of the signs of the times. It says:

"This Republican movement seems to spread like wildfire all through the interior, western and northern parts of the State, and so far as we can judge by the indications, it will absorb Whigs, Know Nothings and Free Soilers. Since the call for a State Convention of the new party has been issued, the responses are becoming quite general."

We learn from our exchanges that the Pennsylvania Whig Central Committee met in Philadelphia on Tuesday, and resolved to call a Whig State Convention, to be held on the 11th of September, at Harrisburg. No call to this effect has yet been issued, but we presume it will be in due season. We desire to tender our thanks to the members of that Committee for their kind consideration in looking after the interests and welfare of the Whig party. At the time they were appointed on that Committee, they were all known as *Whigs*; but, subsequently, they all but one or two abandoned it, joined another and a hostile party, and laid themselves under the obligations of an oath to oppose it. We regard it, therefore, as an extraordinary condescension on their part, to come now and look after the affairs of the party they have voluntarily abjured; but while we feel grateful to them for their obliging disposition, we must be permitted to suggest to them that they overload themselves with duties. They have enough to do in attending to the management of their own party, without being troubled with ours; and we beg of them not to distress themselves on account of their former associates. If the genuine Whigs of Pennsylvania desire to hold a State Convention, they are able to arrange the matter for themselves, and they would not for the world trouble their Know Nothing friends by imposing such a task on them. Besides, it may not comport with the prejudices of the old line Whigs to have their State Convention called by a committee of their opponents.

The Democratic Convention of Minnesota has nominated H. M. Rice, the late Delegate to Congress, for re-election. The Republican Convention has nominated William R. Marshall, of St. Paul. He presided at the Territorial Republican Convention in March last—is a Kentuckian by birth—is an upright and successful business man, of long residence and extensive acquaintance in the Territory, and of Democratic antecedents, though he has been but little in political life.

The election in Kentucky takes place on Monday next. As the day approaches the Know Nothings appear to have less and less confidence in the result. There are in Kentucky a great many native born Catholics who have hitherto acted with the Whig party, but who are now driven off by Know Nothingism. To coax these back, and wheedle them into voting the K. N. ticket, Mr. Crittenden has been put on the stump, and his position is thus defined in a report of his speech at Frankfort:

"Upon the Catholic question, Mr. Crittenden declared that he was utterly hostile to imposing any penalties, proscription or disability upon any man on account of his religion. He had, further, the fullest confidence in our native Catholics. He knew native Catholics in Kentucky, in whom as citizens, or patriots, or soldiers, he had as full confidence as any other men of any faith whatever, and for whom he would vote if they were before him as candidates. He felt sure they acknowledged no allegiance to the Pope that was superior to their allegiance to their country, or equal to it. He would trust Kentucky blood and Kentucky principles against all the seductions of any foreign power."

This Know Nothingism adapts itself to every phase of political circumstance. In Pennsylvania it is violently Anti-Catholic; in Louisiana it is Catholic to the back-bone, and heads its state ticket with a Catholic; in the large towns of Kentucky it is rampant against Popery; while in the country, among the native-born Catholics, it eschews opposition to Catholicism; thinks the Catholics are excellent and patriotic citizens, and has not the least fear about their allegiance to the Pope. Will this double-dealing win?

The Census of New York.—The Albany Evening *Journal* publishes a list of such results of the present state census as have yet been reached. The following remarks from the *Journal* will give some idea of the probable general result:

"The indications of these figures may be briefly summed up:—1st. A centralization of population in the city of New York. 2d. A fair but not remarkable increase in the other commercial towns. 3d. A considerable decrease of the agricultural population of the state.

The table embraces nearly all the places in which there has been any great increase. Most of the returns from country towns where the decrease has been, on the other hand, are yet to come in. Nearly every estimate as yet made, of the total increase of the state, probably exceeds the fact. It will be unexpectedly small.

Events do not happen without causes, and there are causes for this slackening of the progress of the Empire State.

The decrease of agricultural population in an old country is natural and to be expected. Fewer hands are required to cultivate land than to clear and drain and fit it for it for cultivation; and fewer men are required as invention multiplies machines." But in a state like New York, which has so much excellent land in the swamp and forest, these causes are not alone sufficient to account for it.

California, Wisconsin and Iowa have been steadily drawing off thousands from our farms. *In the meantime a zeaseless and bigoted crusade against emigrants arrived here from abroad keep devented their filling the vacant place, and driven them to seek more hospitable homes elsewhere. We may think Know Nothingism in no small degree that the stream of immigration flows steadily through New York, carrying with it so many of the strong, the willing and able, while leaving behind it, of course, the diseased, the poverty stricken and the criminal.*

Heavy Loss.—The editor of the American *Celt*, being on a visit to Ireland; lately delivered a lecture in Cork on "Society in America," in which he advised his countrymen who could live in Ireland to stay there, stating the fact in the United States the Romish church "loses sixty per cent of the children of Roman Catholic parents." This is undoubtedly the case.—*Pottsville Journal.*

Why, then, get up a crusade against an immigration which is so disastrous to the Catholic church? The Catholic priests might, with good reason, deem this fact of sufficient importance to make them strive to keep European Catholics at home, and doubtless they have done so; but it is a little odd that they should have the Know Nothings for coadjutors.

Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Troubles.—The advertisement of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for sale is brewing considerable trouble along the line of the road. The Vincennes *Sun*, of the 21st instant, says:

"Much dissatisfaction has already been manifested by parties who have furnished provisions, labor, and materials to the road along the line; and so strong has this dissatisfaction become that the rails were taken up on last Thursday night at Sumner Station, about nineteen miles west of this place, and up to this moment, five o'clock, the last night's train has not yet arrived."

The Missouri *Republican*, referring to the same matter, says:

"The creditors of the Ohio and Mississippi road, who were engaged in taking up the rails at Sumner, on Thursday, took the precaution to station men along the line so as to inform the conductor of the approaching train of what had been done. The locomotive was, therefore, brought to a halt before it arrived at the gap."

Up to yesterday, 81,082 emigrants have arrived this year at New York. Last year during the same time, the number was 164,632. This shows a falling off of more than half.

The Weather and the Crops.—The glorious promise of fine weather which was given on Saturday was soon disappointed. On Sunday and yesterday we again had heavy rains, and the condition of the hay and grain in this vicinity is indeed critical. Much will be utterly lost; and we fear that the wheat is in a very bad way.

Nor is this visitation confined to this locality. All through New York the same complaint is heard, and especially in Western New York. The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says:

A Season of Gloom.—We thought last year, when we saw the hopes of the country perish by slow degrees, under the influence of a drouth of unparalleled severity and continuance, that a more dreary season could not well be imagined. But sad as the sights were then, we have lately had those in this country which are if possible more gloomy and disheartening still. A bountiful harvest hasgrown, but as the season of ingathering comes, the smiles of Providence that have been upon us are turned into frowns most fearful.

One week ago yesterday, when nearly all the grain was down, and but few fair days were wanting to secure all, the rains, which had been far too frequent for the good of the growing and ripening crops for a month, increased to such a degree that from that time to this we have not had a good harvesting day, but drenching showers, pouring in torrents in quick succession, interspersed with storms, have been constantly upon us. Sunday last was a fair day, but before anything could be done on Monday the rain poured upon the drying grain till every thing was completely soaked. The violent showers of that day were followed by a storm that lasted until Wednesday morning. Wednesday was a tolerably fair day, and hopes began to revive, but on Thursday pouring rains came again, the grain commenced growing in the fields, and all the brightening prospects were blighted.

A letter from Rochester, published in the New York papers, says that the same is true of all that region. A letter from Cayuga county, says:

"For the last ten days it has rained almost incessantly. Cut and uncut wheat is growing in the field; and nothing but an immediate change in the weather can save the wheat, barley and clover crops from utter and total destruction. Never, within the memory of man, has so unpropitious an harvest season been known."

In Eastern Pennsylvania the crops have mostly been gathered safely, but the Harrisburg *Patriot* tells us of some instances to the contrary:

"The recent rains have seriously injured the wheat crop in this county. A large portion of the grain was standing in shocks at the time the rains commenced, and this has grown considerably. In the upper end of the county the greater portion of the crop is still out, and we have been informed by a gentleman from that section, that the damage will be very serious.

"We learn that most of the grain has been gathered in York and Cumberland counties, and the injury will not be extensive there."

The *Toledo Blade*, published on the borders of Ohio and Michigan, and in the midst of a great wheat region, says:

"Gentlemen from the northern counties of Indiana and southern counties of Michigan, declare that in their belt one half of the wheat crop is greatly damaged or lost, in consequence of the continued succession of rains. One-half the crop is yet standing, and most of the remainder yet exposed in the fields. The standing wheat is so grown in many places, that the heads look green from the sprouting growth. Yesterday's copious rain was worse than any other, and to aggravate the matter, to-day is a hot, sultry day. As in all such cases, the damage is probably overrated, but in any event the calamity is very great."

The Detroit papers all speak of long-continued dismal weather in that State. The *Advertiser* says:

"The dismal weather makes itself apparent upon the faces of the farmers. The rain continues in torrents, and now, beyond a peradventure, the wheat must grow, to a greater or less extent, the blue-stem wheat suffering least. We have very full intelligence from the interior of the State of the crops. The rain has done all the injury it could. It has ruined a large portion of the wheat crop. We would refer to the letter of Mr. Hosmer, from Battle Creek, as showing how terribly disastrous to the wheat crop the late wet weather has been! Whole fields are represented in the stock as showing green where the wheat has sprouted and begun to grow. A gentleman of this city showed us a bundle of wheat taken from a field in this vicinity, on which the sprouts were an inch long, and the fibrous white roots were sticking out as thick as hair on a dog's back all over the head, and this is the condition of the greater part of the wheat from Detroit to Niles."

The Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday says:

Crops in Indiana and Michigan.—We have very unfavorable accounts in relation to the weather and the crops in northern Indiana and Michigan. The past week has been a very gloomy one for farmers. It has rained nearly all the time, and the wheat and grass which has been out is in a bad state. The weather at the same time has been quite warm, and if the reports are not exaggerated, the loss must be very great.

From what we have been able to gather from our exchanges, and verbally, the rainy season has extended over the great wheat belt of the country, including New York, western Pennsylvania, central and northern Ohio, Michigan, and the northern parts of Indiana and Illinois.

We dislike to write about such things, but it is best to look the facts in the face. After making all due allowance for exaggeration, it would seem as if the hopes so long entertained of cheap bread will have to be postponed. Potatoes and Corn, however, will be abundant, as will other substitutes; and this will partially relieve the injury done to the wheat crop.

A Private Letter from Kansas, dated July 7th, has been received by the editor of the Easton *Argus*, which says:—"The Legislature of Kansas adjourned on the 16th. When their Committee waited on Gov. Reeder to inform him of their determination to go, he informed them in very distinct terms that he would not recognize any further action of theirs, but would consider them dissolved by that act. A few of the members, more intelligent than the rest, began, before they left here, to appreciate their position. The first Legislature of Kansas is undoubtedly dissolved, and no longer competent to do business."

As the *Argus* is in the Governor's confidence, this may be taken as official. Among the bills introduced into this mob legislature, were several requiring New England emigrants to take an oath of allegiance, laying a poll tax on them, allowing none to vote except those who pay it, and authorizing the imprisonment of Kansas offenders in the jails of Missouri! The "Governor," who is spoken of by the St. Louis papers as being at Westport with this band of outlaws, is a volunteer one—Mr. Woodson, the Secretary of the Territory, who, upon the above noticed action of Gov. Reeder, assumed the dignity of Governor. The expelled Free Soil members of the Legislature have published a protest, and called a mass convention.—*Phil. North American.*

The Dead-Head System.—The Boston Herald, in a clever article on the railway dead-head system, remarks: "Editors do not pass 'free' over railroads, and they are not dead-heads in any sense of the term. They pay more for their railroad fares than any other class of people. The charges of dead-headism ought to be reversed. The railroads are dead-heads upon the press, receiving gratuitous favors from us in the proportion of one hundred to one." There is some truth in this.

DIED—On Monday, 30th inst., ELIZABETH HAY, aged 78 years.

The funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Arthur H. McClelland, corner of Colwell and Logan sts. The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Worms! Worms!! Worms!!!—A great many learned treatise have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that after all, a mode of expelling them and purifying the body from their presence is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to their origin.

Such an expelling agent has at last been found. Dr. McLane's Vermifuge proves to be the much sought after specific—its efficacy being universally acknowledged by the entire medical family. As further proof, read the following from a lady—one of our own citizens:

New York, October 18, 1852.—This is to certify that I was troubled with worms for more than a year. I was advised to use M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge. I took one bottle, which brought away about fifty worms! I commenced improving at once, and am now perfectly well.—The public can learn my name, and further particulars, by applying to Mrs. Ha di, No. 3 Manhattan Place, or to R. L. Theall, Druggist, corn r of Rutger and Monroe sts.

☞ 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, Pittsburgh. Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st. ju28-d&w8

Nervous and Rheumatic Affection—Holland Bitters.—We have used this medicine ourselves, and in many cases with the greatest success. The most celebrated of our German Physicians are recommending it. During this changeable weather, while most persons are troubled with nervous and rheumatic affections, it will be found a valuable remedy.—*Staats Zeitung.*

See advertisement in another column. ju28-daw3

For Sale.

A DRUG STORE favorably located on the corner of Chesnut and Liberty street, Allegheny city, and doing a good retail business. For particulars enquire of FLEMING BROS. ju30 1m&w No. 60 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

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 the 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.

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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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The NEW BRIGHTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Pittsburgh at 10 A.M. and 5.15 P. M., and New Brighton at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

For Tickets and further information, apply to J. G. CURRY, Agent, At the corner office, under the Monongahela House, Or at the Federal street Station, to GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent.

Pittsburgh, July 22, 1855.

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Will Insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

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☞ A home institution managed by Directors well known in this community, and who will liberally adjust and promptly pay all losses at the Office, No. 62 Water Street, (Spang & Co's Warehouse,) up stairs, Pittsburgh. jan5e

HOLMES, RABE & CO.

SUCCESSOR TO A. H. HOLMES & BROTHER, 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

WELLS, RIDDLE & CO.,

86 Fourth st. near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., *MANUFACTURERS OF*

Buggy, Carriage, Riding, Drovers' AND **DRAY WHIPS;**

THONGS AND SWITCHES,

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

☞ New styles of Whips promptly furnished to order.
☞ Orders from the trade are solicited and promptly shipped per instructions.
☞ *ALL WORK WARRANTED.* ☜ je15-1yd&w6m

JOHN COCHRAN & BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF Iron Railing, Iron Vaults, Vault Doors, Window Shutters, Window Guards, &c.,

Nos. 91 Second st., & 86 Third st., (between Wood and Market,) 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. mh8-tf

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SUCCESSORS TO **ARNOLD & WILLIAMS**

MANUFACTURERS OF **Chilson Furnaces, Wro't Iron Tubing** AND FITTING GENERALLY,

For Warming and Ventilation of Buildings.

W. & A. will contract for Warming and Ventilating by Steam or Hot Water, Pipes or Chilson's Furnace, Churches, Schools, Hospitals, Factories, Green House, Court House Jail Hotels or Dwellings. No. 25 Market st., Pittsburg

PEARL STEAM MILL, ALLEGHENY.

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

LOGAN, WILSON & CO., 52 Wood st.
BRAUN & KREITER, corner Liberty and St. Clair sts.
H. P. SCHWARTZ, Druggist, Ohio street.
TERMS, CASH ON DELIVERY.
BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

JOHN FLEMING.....I. WILSON, JR.....COCHRAN FLEMING

FLEMING BROTHERS,

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

NO. 60 WOOD STREET, *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, Liver Pills, &c.

HENRY H. COLLINS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH, And Produce Generally,

No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

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.

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 running 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 cases of erysipelas.

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 lies nor ands, buns or buts about it selling 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, worm 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 catarrh and dizziness. Some who have been costive 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.—Adult, one table-spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert-spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be made applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.

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

Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley. de22dwT

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 nursing and a hundred other evils 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 sought the subject in studious consideration, and they have finally determined that the old method of treating these as local and separate diseases 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 organs have been ruptured, or have long 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 school, and, therefore, let no one despair until this remedy has been faithfully tried. Throw aside prejudice and the advice of an interested physician—reason for yourselves—see what the remedy has done for others, and then soon with a strong faith in the assurance that Marshall's Uterine Catholicon is no "quack nostrum," but a scientific combination of medical virtues, which will preserve the constitution from destruction, will arrest the insidious approach of disease, and restore the 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. jy2-d&w

Letter from Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia:

RICHMOND, July 9th, 1855.

Messrs. Wm. S. Herr & 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 failed, and all the usual remedies tried, 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