PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY D. E. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1855.

To Advertisers.—Neither the Editorial Room nor 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 9 o'clock, on Saturday.

Advance Payments.—Hereafter no subscription will be taken for the Daily or Weekly Gazette, unless payment is made in advance. Whenever the time is up to which the subscription is paid, the paper will be invariably stopped, unless the subscription is renewed by advance payment. All transient advertising, of every description, will be required to be paid in advance. The only exceptions will be where special month ly or yearly contracts are made. sepl1dtw

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 PUBLIC WORKS.—The failure of the late (as well as of the preceding) effort to dispose of the Public Works of this State will, we fancy, put an end to the prospect of selling them. The State has now made two endeavors to rid herself of them, at a figure below their actual cost, and not above their value if properly managed, but in both instances she has been foiled, and in each case by the same instrumentality. It does not seem at all probable that the offer will be made a third time, nor do we think it desirable that it should be. The willingness to sell has been abundantly shown; it only remains for the people of the Commonwealth to keep what has been refused at a fair valuation, and strive to manage the works to the best advantage of the State.

When they were offered last year it was generally supposed that the Pennsylvania road would be the buyer; but she wanted better terms and refused to offer. This year better terms were offered, and the same expectations were entertained; but the terms were still not what she wanted, and again she has refused to bid. She expects another opportunity, in which she can make her own terms; but, for one, we set ourselves earnestly against affording it to her. We trust that the people of Pennsylvania will indignantly refuse to surrender the best interests of the State into the hands of an already overgrown corporation.

The object and policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is to get rid altogether of the Main Line of the Canal, because it comes in competition with her. She is willing to buy it, if she can get it for a sum equivalent to the value of the Columbia road and if, in addition, she is at liberty to abandon the canal from here to Harrisburg. This would rid her of a rival in the carrying trade, and give her an unbroken railroad line, of her own, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. She would then have a monopoly of the carrying trade, much to her own benefit, perhaps, but certainly to the injury of this city and the people of the interior.

The bill authorizing the sale of the Main Line on the 24th ult. compelled the purchaser to keep the Canal in good navigable order throughout its entire length. It was this feature of the bill which restrained the railroad company from buying. It would not secure her the monopoly she sought.

Instead, however, of simply refusing to buy, the Railroad Company has adopted the policy of rendering the Canal valueless to the State, so as to be able to extort her own terms next winter. This she has undertaken to accomplish by buying up the stock of nearly all the transportation lines between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and leaving the Canal without any facilities for the transit of freight between the East and the West. In this she has been almost completely successful, although at what cost does not yet appear. A company, formed of portions of two of the principal transportation lines on the Canal, advertise themselves now as forwarding agents for the Pennsylvania Railroad, expecting to be able (for a consideration sufficiently valuable to themselves,) to turn all the freight hitherto consigned to them as Canal forwarders on to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The State is thus left, through the agency of that Company, with an expensive line of works upon her hands without facilities for transportation, and consequently unproductive. Upon the tax payers of the State is thrown the burden of maintaining a long line of improvements, which for the present can yield nothing. For this, as we have said, they are indebted to the kindness of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which expects to be permitted to take advantage of its own wrong, and reap the benefits of the ruin it has wrought. It remains to be seen whether the people, through their representatives, will be so accommodating as to permit this trick to be played out successfully to the end.

But, it is said, the Railroad Company had an undoubted right to buy off the transportation lines, if she could. We do not so regard it; but let us suppose that she had; is that any reason why she should exercise that right, to the manifest injury of the state at large and of various special portions of it? She has a right, legally speaking, to do many things that would annoy the mercantile interest of this city and injure its trade irremediably; and she may have a right to do many other things of questionable property; but it does not therefore follow that she is bound to exercise such rights or privileges. She derives her existence from the state, and may therefore fairly be considered under obligation not to inflict a fatal wound upon the source of her being. The means for constructing the road were contributed by the people and municipalities in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, as well as those along the line in the interior; and as their interests have been hitherto much promoted by the canal, a due regard to those interests would have prevented the injurious course that has been adopted. But all such considerations have been thrust aside. The interests of the State, of Philadelphia, of Pittsburgh, of the interior, have all been made to yield to the interests of a giant corporation, whose life is to be fed at their expense. Is trade to be driven away from our doors? Is traffic that would come hither over roads in which we all have an interest to be turned aside to other and cheaper channels because the canal is no longer able to keep freights down? Is Pittsburgh to be made to suffer in her very vitals through the indirect results which must inevitably follow the loss of the canal? Are our merchants to be thrown helplessly upon the whims and caprices of a corporation, without a check upon it, and their business stolen away from them because competing cities enjoy the benefits of low freights flowing from competition in the carrying trade? Lo and behold! we are told that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has the *right* to work us all this wrong, and we should not complain! If she *has* such a right, it is a pity that the franchises granted her were not more strictly guarded; and since she chooses to exercise it, regardless of consequences, let us see if we, too, have not some rights, and whether the law of self-preservation will not impel us to be as jealous of our privileges as those who would exercise theirs against us.

As this whole matter will come before the next legislature, we are glad to learn that the Attorney General, under the direction of the Governor, has instituted an inquiry into all the facts of the case. In the meantime such facts as have been made apparent are for the public to consider, and act upon. For ourselves, we would be unmindful of the duty we owe to Pittsburgh interests, and the general welfare of the State, did we not make the interests of our city and State predominant and bring all our aid to their support.

"TWO POEMS: OR THE SEEN AND THE UNSEEN. By W. G. Kingsley. Pittsburgh: 1855."

This is a pamphet of 22 pages, filled with miserable doggerel. The author requests us to say that it is for sale at the principal bookstores. We would fain hope that there are but few who can fancy such stuff.

We are requested to call attention to the opening of a Banking House in New Brighton, Beaver county, by John T. Hogg. The location of this office there, will be of great advantage to the enterprising people of that county, and to our merchants doing business with them.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—The tone of the press in regard to the injury done to the wheat crop is more hopeful than for a few days past. The Toledo *Blade* says:

"Conductor Moore, of the Air Line Road, informs us, that the wheat fields in Fulton and Williams counties, although considerably damaged by the rains, will yet turn out pretty well; that is, if the farmers can have a few days of fair weather to get it into the barn. He says, in coming down from Bryan this forenoon, every field within range of his vision was filled with men, women and children, raking and stirring it to the drying effects of the sun. *The damage will not be as heavy by nearly one-half as was anticipated three days ago.*"

The Steubenville *Herald* intimates that *one-third* of the wheat crop in that section of Ohio will be destroyed in consequence of the rains. The New Brighton (Pa.) *Record* says:

"The past week has been unusually wet, showers of rain falling every day. The wet weather has materially interfered with the gathering of the harvest, and has given rise to gloomy forebodings, but we are assured by intelligent farmers that if we have favorable weather from this out, the yield will be heavy. Considerable grass which was cut previous to the wet weather, has rotted. On passing through the eastern portion of this county, and western part of Butler, we heard loud and general forebodings that the principal part of the wheat would be spoiled, but from personal examination of specimens of the grain from fields in different quarters, we are inclined to the opinion that the evil is not near so bad as represented, and believe that with fair weather, from present writing to gather it in, we will have no reason to complain."

The Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Sentinel* gives us first a gloomy foreboding (as usual) and then cheers up with a better promise:

"The continued rains for the past eight days have seriously retarded the labors of the husbandman and damaged the Wheat, much of which is badly sprouted. Unless the weather speedily change almost the entire crop will be spoilt.

"P. S. This morning the air is clear and bracing, the sky clear, and a fair prospect of fine weather. We are in hopes the rain is over, and that the injury to the wheat may prove less than was feared."

The *Democrat* published in Rochester, in western New York has the following speculations:

"There are two opinions about the extent of the damage to the wheat crop. It is not disputed that where wheat is grown as badly as some specimens brought to the city, it is pretty much ruined, and we observe that the farmers are nearly unanimous in looking upon "the dark side." Specimens were sent us yesterday from Genesee, gathered indiscriminately, which are very much grown. On the other hand, some thirty heads were shown us, gathered from five different fields within three miles of the city, which appear to be very little hurt. The root had started from some kernels, but there was no green blade upon any of the heads. Many persons maintain that such wheat is not injured to the extent of a penny a bushel. The real extent of the damage cannot be satisfactorily determined. Perhaps fine weather may do something yet for fields which have been pretty much given over as lost.

"There is no doubt that the damage to wheat and hay is very large—larger than has been known for many years, after reaching maturity; but, we repeat, there is no reason to predict a famine or high prices. There will be less flour this year with the "Genesee" brand than usual, but Canada and the inexhaustible West will open their full granaries to supply sections that may be deficient.

"Nearly three inches of rain has fallen since the 16th, and yet the Genesee has risen only a few inches."

A story has been going the rounds that flour is a drug at Wellsburg, Va., and that holders could not get over $5 a barrel for it. The *Herald*, of that place, gives thereport an emphatic contradiction. Flour is quite scarce and dear in all that part of the country.

The Detroit *Advertiser*, of Monday, says:

"The reports of the state of the wheat crop have made holders rather firmer. Advices from Grand Rapids, from Lapeer, from Genesee county, and the northern tier of counties, indicate that the rain has not fallen in such quantities there, and that the crops, so far, are safe, and promise most luxuriantly."

BUTLER COUNTY.—The editor of the New Brighton *Record* says that on a recent visit to Butler he was cheered by the intelligence that a movement was on foot for the organization of a republican party in that county, which will ere long develope itself in a general moving of the masses. He was informed that a call would be issued in a week or so, similar to those of our own and adjoining counties. The doubtful position of the American party on the Slavery question, and the avowed hostility of the democracy to its agitation, have left no alternative to the people but the formation of a new organization, whose position will be beyond cavil or doubt on the side of freedom.

BEAVER COUNTY.—The New Brighton *Record* contains a call for a REPUBLICAN County Convention to be held on the 20th of August, to nominate a county ticket. It is very numerously signed by Whigs, Democrats, Free Soilers, and men who were formerly Know Nothings. The *Record* says:

Of the probable result of this coalition the most favorable hopes are entertained of its triumphant success. The honest masses are with the movement and will indignantly repel the interference of old party leaders, whose interests impel them to endeavor to preserve their ancient organizations intact.

FREE SOIL MEETING.—A gathering of the members of the Free Soil Organization will be held at the Court House to-day, at 11 o'clock.

HARVESTS PROSPECTS IN IRELAND.—A letter from Dublin says:—In the midst of a desolating, and, it may be, a protracted war, with all its miseries necessarily aggravated by the pressure of increased taxation, it is peculiarly a subject for congratulation that there is this year every reasonable prospect of a harvest of more than average abundance; and further, that the splendor of the recent weather in Ireland holds out hope, that, far from being a late one, the sickle will be at work fully as early as in seasons when the ripening of the crops was not retarded by a spring of such unusual severity as that of 1855. The reports from all quarters of the kingdom are most favorable—not a single complaint of any failure; even the potato has so far totally escaped the incipient symptoms of blight, which since 1846 have been generally observable about this period, and altogether there is a marked cessation of the discontent which annually pervades the agricultural mind during the critical months that precede the cutting of the harvest.

LIVE STOCK OF OHIO.—A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier*, who has been traversing Ohio, gives a very interesting account of the progress made in that State in the improvement of live stock, especially the breeds of cattle. Some parts of the State, such as the counties of Pickaway, Madison, Highland, Licking, etc., have long been celebrated in this respect, but it is within a comparatively few years only that all sections have gone to work industriously and energetically to improve the breeds of their cattle and establish herds of commanding reputation. The writer attributes this result in a great measure, if not chiefly, to legislation favoring the establishment of agricultural societies in all the counties. Men of landed estate and pecuniary resources are at the present time embarking energetically in the business of cattle raising, and farmers generally throughout the State are catching the infection from them.

THE SALE OF LAND WARRANTS.—The transactions in land warrants are very large in all quarters at this time. Full four thousand acres per day are sold on the average in Wall street, New York, which is remitted for in gold coin from the west, and being on account of old soldiers, finds its way into immediate circulation. Warrants are often sent on from the west, and sold here says the *Post*, to parties also in the west, so much is New York the central point of all transactions. Detroit is an active point for the purchase of these warrants. The price varies from 1 10 to $1 12½, buyer's price, to $1 12½, selling price among the brokers.

NOT DEAD.—The statement that Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Va., is dead, which has attained a wide circulation through the press, is not correct. The mistake arose by confounding him with Alexander Campbell, M. D., of New Orleans, who died there more than a month since of heart disease. An intimate friend of Dr. Campbell, of Va., corrected the mistake in the case, into which we were led by an Indiana paper by stating to us that within a very few days, he had seen and talked with Dr. Campbell, of Bethany, who was in excellent health, and with good prospect for many years on earth yet.

NEW FASHION AT SARATOGA.—That of "*Married belles flirting with their husbands.*"—At first when Nellon Hart saw them promenading and smiling and chattering, so devotedly and fascinating, she concluded it was some mistake, as they were acting in behalf "that practice makes perfect." But we are assured it was no illusion but considered decidedly "tonish" to do so *this year*.

The Sandusky *Register* says that a wholesale dealer in that city was offered 2,000 bushels potatoes, deliverable the first of next October, for twenty-five cents per bushel, but declined the offer.

CASSIUS M. CLAY SUSTAINED.—The Louisville *Journal* gives the following brief account of the circumstances that led to the late excitement in Rockcastle county, Ky., in which it sustains the fearless course adopted by Mr. Clay:

A short time ago a man named Fee undertook to make an emancipation speech in Lincoln county, but the people forcibly prevented him from doing so. Cassius M. Clay, as a champion of the right of freedom of speech, thereupon declared, in two or three public speeches, that Mr. Fee and himself would speak at Scaffold Cane, in Rockcastle county, on the 21st of this month, and that Mr. F. should not be molested, except over his dead body. Citizens of Rockcastle, in obedience to a public call, held a meeting at their Court House, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Dr. Joplin, R. J. Williams, Jno. Adams, and Mr. C. M. Clay, John G. Fee, and other abolition speakers and preachers, must desist from speaking or preaching in the county of Rockcastle under the penalty of being dealt with as justice and the law require.

The committee addressed a letter to Mr. Clay, asking him whether he had made such declarations and vowed such intentions as they had heard imputed to him. Mr. Clay replied in a calm, firm letter, denying whatever was false in the current rumors, but *repeated that Mr. Fee and himself would speak at the time and place appointed.* Public excitement ran high, and scenes of blood were generally anticipated, but Mr. Fee and Mr. Clay made their speeches, without molestation or interruption, to a large attentive audience.

We think that such opinions as those of Mr. Clay and Mr. Fee are wrong, but we rejoice to see Mr. Clay vindicating fearlessly the freedom of speech. Emancipationists have a right to speak their opinions publicly in Kentucky so long as they speak them only to white men. We abhor mob law, and we thank every man who, like Cassius M. Clay, has the manliness to set it at defiance.

END OF THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.—The Association known as the North American Phalanx, in Monmouth county, N. J., will be sold at auction in October next. The estate consists of nearly seven hundred acres of land, to be sold either in a mass or parcels. The sale of this domain and the breaking up of the Phalanx will be generally regarded as in some sort closing that Socialist movement which commenced in this country some fifteen years ago. The N. Y. *Tribune*, in referring to this contemplated sale, says:

Between the years 1840 and 1845 there sprang up three or four associations in Massachusetts; five or six in western New York; one in New Jersey; three in Ohio; one in Michigan; one in Wisconsin; and one or two were projected in Virginia, but we believe never established. Most of them were organized on the principles of joint stock and of dividing profits according to the time spent in labor; but some adopted the principle of Communism. They were generally very short lived. That of Brook farm near Boston, lasted six years; that in Wisconsin lasted, we think, two years; and that whose termination we to-day chronicle, the best provided, and most tenacious of all, will number at its death thirteen years. There yet remains, however, in Massachusetts the Community at Hopedale, which without retaining any very brilliant pecuniary results, still gives no sign of dissolution; but this is established upon a peculiar religious basis.

A KIDNAPPING CASE.—Some months ago an old Frenchman, who resided at New Orleans, manumitted a family of slaves and sent them to this city. He sometime afterwards died, and left them a portion of his property. Belonging to this family was a lad about thirteen years of age, who spoke French and English fluently, and was quite a sharp boy. On the day upon which the Black Blues made their excursion to Glendale, this boy accompanied them, but has since been missing, and for some time no trace could be had of his whereabouts. Circumstances have since brought to light the fact that the boy was kidnapped. He was offered for sale up the Kenawha river by a resident of Covington and a man who lives near Charleston, but, as the boy whom he was offered suspected there was something wrong, they would not purchase. Efforts are about being made to restore the lad to his parents and bring the guilty parties to justice. —*Cin. Columbian, July 26.*

LARGE MASS OF SILVER ORE.—A solid mass of silver ore was received in New York by the steamer George Law, last week, weighing twenty-five pounds, and valued at $3,000. It is the product of one mine on the Isthmus, and sent on to be coined. The *Express* says:

It is very curious that silver is becoming abundant, and that at the mint in Philadelphia, it is now paid out freely at rates equivalent to $1,20 per ounce No doubt but that when we have a regular communication with New Granada, by steam, the world will be astounded with the results of a newly directed industry, of an American character, possibly throwing California and Australia into the shade.

This mass of silver was in shape *the half* of a cylinder, whose length was about two feet, and diameter one foot. It had a rough exterior, and looked like a piece of wood with the bark on, only that it was of pure silver.

A FAILURE.—*Sparta, Ga.*, July 13.—A large cotton factory has been in operation here for three years, but is now about being closed, and to-day will probably terminate its existence. It unpleasantly reminds us of the fate of a similar enterprise which so signally failed after a brief career in our city! Why is it so? It would seem to be reasonable, at least, that surrounded with the raw material, unencumbered with the cost of transportation to the Northern cities, Southern manufactories should not only compete, but successfully maintain a higher position than those so far removed from the cotton growing region. But so it is with few exceptions, our own Graniteville being among them.—*Cor. Charleston News.*

OREGON, having voted at the recent election in favor of forming a State constitution, and applying for admission to the Union, the question has been started fore as to whether the Constitution shall prohibit slavery. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from the territory, says that there are numbers of settlers from Missouri and other slaveholding States, who are very desirous of having slaves. In view of this question, an Anti-Slavery Convention was to be held at a town called Albany, on the 27th of June.

A SMALL party passed through Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday, from Boston for Kansas, under the charge of Edward Fitch, of Hopkinton. There were a dozen men and twenty-five women and children in the party when they left Boston. Dr. Webb, the Secretary of the Aid Company, will leave for the territory in a few days, in company with Gen. Pomeroy, intending to make a thorough exploration of the country, with a view of eliciting information pertaining to its natural history.

COCKROACH BIDDANCE.—The *Scientific American* says:—"Common red wafers, scattered about the haunts of cockroaches, will often drive away if not destroy them."

These wafers like candies, are colored red by oxide lead, a most deadly poison, and so is acetate of lead, or sugar of lead, as it is sometimes called on visiting cards, which being sweetish, has been known to destroy young children to whom they were handed to be amused with.—*Prairie Farmer.*

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. Recently any couple 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 faculty. As further proof, read the following from a lady—one of our own citizens:

NEW YORK, October 15, 1854.—This is to certify that I was troubled with worms for more than a year. I wasadvised to try Dr. McLane'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. 8 Manhattan Place, or to R. L. Thrall, Druggist, corn er 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.
Jy25-d&w3 Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st.

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 Stomachis 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&w1

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.—*State Zeitung.*

See advertisement in another column. jy23-d&w3

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 inquire of FLEMING BROS.
jy23d1m&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 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 introse.

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.

WELCH & GRIFFITHS.

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

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MAIL TRAIN LEAVES AT 8 A. M.
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These trains allmake close connections at Crestline, and the first two connect at Alliance. The direct route to St. Louis is now open. via Crestline and Indianapolis, 100 miles shorter than via Cleveland. Connections are made at Mansfield with the Newark and Sandusky City road; and at Crestline with the three roads concentrating there. For particulars see handbills. 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 5.15 p. m., and New Brighton at 7 a. m. and 1 p. m.

For Tickets and further information, apply to J. G. GURRY, 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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The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

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

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth

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 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 ifs nor ands, hums or ha'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 done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts. I give 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 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 old, one 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 bad cases of the Scrofula.

Sold wholesale and retail, at Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley. ra24dwT

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 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. 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 where they have been severely injured by bad medical treatment, nothing can be done but to alleviate the symptoms. *"No case is hopeless!"* said Sir Graham, the great leader of the English medical school, and, therefore, let no one despair until this remedy has be n 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 go on with a strong faith in the assurance that Mar