PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY D. H. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1855.

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

Advance Payments.—Hereafter no subscription will be taken for the Daily or Weekly Gazette, unless payment is made in advance. Whenever the time is up to which the subscription is paid, the paper will be invariably stopped, unless the subscription is renewed by advance payment. All transient advertising, of every description, will be required to be paid in advance. The only exceptions will be where special monthly or yearly contracts are made. sep1dAw

☞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.

TO-DAY the regular State elections take place in Tennessee and North Carolina, and in Kentucky and Alabama on Monday. Members of Congress are to be chosen in all four, and Governors in Kentucky, Alabama and Tennessee.

It is hardly worth while to speculate as to the results, when the results themselves will so soon be upon us; indeed, the contests in all these States have been of such a peculiar nature as to defy calculations. It is to be remarked, however, that the contest in all of them is wholly between the Know Nothings and their opponents. Democracy and Whiggery have been laid aside; and while the most prominent Democrats have led off in behalf of Know Nothingism, Whigs of established standing have united with the opposition in resisting the spread of the new infection. There is no difference or dispute between either party to the contest on the Slavery question, it being generally acknowledged that both occupy the same ground.

It was to carry these elections that the Philadelphia Know Nothing Convention adopted a pro-Slavery platform. With that it expects not only to silence all cavil, (for in that it has been successful,) but to achieve the confidence of the Southern people. If this scheme fails, its failure may be said to seal the fate of the party. The North was lost to it when the platform was adopted; if the South follows, then all is lost.

So far as Tennessee is concerned, the indications all are that the Know Nothings will be defeated. In Kentucky the fight is desperate, and neither party is really sanguine; while in North Carolina and Alabama there seems but little reason to suppose that the result will differ much from that in Virginia. It may be that all appearances are deceptive, and that an easy victory awaits the proscriptionists; but the shrewdest men of the country think otherwise. The New York *Courier and Enquirer* says:

"We declared our conviction, when the final action was taken by the Philadelphia Convention, that it would alienate the North, and fail to satisfy the South, and thus prove destructive of the unity, and fatal to the prospects of the party. There were those who denied this. Well, there has been abundant evidence, we apprehend, of the dissatisfaction of the North; and the proof of the non-satisfaction of the South is, unless we are greatly mistaken, about taking a palable shape that will make denial or doubt impossible."

The Louisville *Courier* is by no means convinced that the Know Nothings will carry Kentucky; and it reveals a very singular characteristic of the canvass, which is worthy of being noted:

"We know that those Democrats who have connected themselves with the Order in this State have always been objects of suspicion, and have had watches and double-watches set over them. Many of them have been nominated to office even from overwhelmingly strong Whig districts, in order to prevent them from leaving the order, and the result of this policy will be seen in the fact that *at the approaching August election, no matter which party will be successful, the Democrats will elect a controlling majority in the next Kentucky Legislature, and, for the coming two years at least, Democratic policy will govern the State.* We leave old line Whigs to their own reflections as to this, the first fruits of Know Nothingism in Kentucky."

THE CROPS, AGAIN.—The rainy weather yet continues. Yesterday we had another deluging shower, the whole day was hot and damp, and the prospect of a dry spell seems as far off as ever.

The New York *Tribune* seems to think that the alarm felt about the wheat crop is unnecessary. It instances the year 1836, when just such a wet season was experienced, the grain, both uncut and in shock, sprouted, and became as green as the adjoining pastures. "In due time, however," says the *Tribune*, "the raining period was over, the sprouts died, the standing grain was cut, the shocks stacked or thrashed, the stacks lost their bright yellow hue and stood a rusty-looking mass of dry, weather-beaten straw; and yet mark the result—the wheat inside was as bright and sound as ever. So slight was the injury that it was hardly perceptible in the final result. The shocks and standing grain were more injured, but not ten per cent of the grain was destroyed."

The *Tribune* adds:

When wheat is sprouted a good winnowing-machine will remove most of the injured kernels, which make excellent feed for animals.

But a considerable proportion of sprouted grains in the grist that goes to mill, it is not spoiled for food; it is only spoiled for light bread. The dough, instead of rising by the ordinary process, has a tendency to liquify and spread out and form a sticking mass that will not be kneaded into loaves. It makes good unleavened bread, and is quite nutritious, with a sweetish taste. By many persons fresh made of sprouted wheat is preferred, but in market the least appearance of grown kernels will injure the sale. Some millers even contend that one per cent of such kernels will injure the quality of the whole. It is therefore important to the farmer that he should be very careful to keep the sprouted sheaves separate from the sound, and should also separate the sound from the unsound grain in winnowing as far as possible.

The *Baltimore American*, which is a type of the more moderate presses of the South, is becoming a little alarmed at the position of the Kansas question. It says:

"The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an unwise and unnecessary step, and its consequences are now felt in giving vitality and energy to an unprofitable yet most dangerous sectional excitement. Ultraists of either side have taken hold of the issue which—the settlement of Kansas involves, and the demands upon the one side for the repeal of the Kansas and Nebraska act and upon the other for the immediate adoption of measures that will secure Kansas as a slave State, are vehemently enunciated as the principles under which either party are prepared to push the combat to the farthest extreme.

* * * * * * * Whilst the present excitement is kept up there is no probability that Congress will consent to its admission into the Union as a slave State. It is seems to plant our eyes to the fact that upon this question the whole North is deeply excited, and that viewing the Nebraska Act as a breach of faith they will unitedly resist the effort to consummate it by the recognition of slavery in Kansas. We may protest against the injustice of such a course but condemn it as an assault upon the Constitutional rights of the South, but the result will not be altered."

According to the report of the Free Soil meeting held yesterday, several individuals thrust themselves in there and claimed the right to participate, *as Free-soilers*, when it is notorious all about here that they are Know Nothings. At least two individuals who undertook this course claim membership in the (secret) Know Nothing party and in the (open) Native American party; and, not content with thus belonging to *two* parties, they are fain to pass themselves off as members of a *third* party; and we suppose, now that their hand is in the business, that they will feel themselves at liberty to attend the Democratic and Republican meetings likewise, and so enjoy the benefits of belonging to *five* parties, all at the same time. We must say that for genuine, unadulterated political impudence and assurance, these Know Nothings excel everything that has ever gone before them in that line.

A story has been started at Washington, which has the color of truth about it, that the President has interfered in several instances in obtaining places for friends in the Russian service. If this be true, it is a reckless violation of those treaty obligations which exist between us and the parties to the European war. It is not, however, out of character. The general course of the administration indicates that weakness, vacillation and faithlessness are all that entitle it to distinction.

THE WILLIAMSON CASE.—We find in the Philadelphia *North American* a communication from a legal gentleman of that city, reviewing the course of Judge KANE in the PASSMORE Williamson case, and exposing its tyranny, as well as the fallacious reasoning with which the Judge attempted to fortify it. The article is written in a very calm and subdued style, and is evidently from the pen of one of the first Jurists of Philadelphia. We make a few extracts:

The real question is, what is the power of the Courts in cases of contempt, and was the case before the Court one which ought to have subjected Mr. Williamson to conviction and imprisonment *for contempt?*

When Congress, following the lead of Pennsylvania, has expressly and clearly limited this once prodigious power, one would suppose that a Judge, under the solemn sanction of his high position and his judicial oath, would have sedulously consulted the statutes restricting his power, and would have paused before exercising it in a case so solemn and portentous. Now, let us see what Congress has said on this subject of contempts of Courts. The act of the 2d March, 1831, (I quote from Judge Sharswood's edition of Story's Laws, vol. 4, p. 2556,) declares:—"That the power of the several Courts of the United States to issue attachments and inflict summary punishments for contempts of Court shall not be construed to extend to any cases except the *misbehavior* of a person or persons in the *presence* of the Courts, or so near thereto as *to obstruct* the administration of justice, the misbehavior of any of the officers of said Courts in their official transactions, and the *disobedience or resistance* of any officer of said Courts, party, juror, witness, or any other person or persons to any lawful writ, process, rule, order, decree, or command of said Court."

Now, how is it possible, for any human reason to bring Mr. Williamson's case within this salutary limitation? He did not misbehave in presence of the Court; he did not misbehave as an officer of the Court in their official transactions; he did not disobey or resist any officers of the Court, or disobey or resist any lawful writ, process, order, &c., of said Court. How could the Court then punish him for contempt?

To understand the course of the Court let us see what is the law of the habeas corpus. The habeas corpus is a writ to bring persons unlawfully restrained of their liberty, before a Court, to procure their discharge. This is said to be a high prerogative writ, issuable at common law, that is, by the unwritten law, before any statutes were enacted on the subject. The District Court of the United States would have had no authority to issue writs of habeas corpus, unless they had been authorized by acts of Congress to do so, and Judge Kane will admit that the power they have in cases of such writs is confined to the prescriptions of the Constitution and acts of Congress. The common or unwritten law gives no power to the Courts of the United States to issue writs of habeas corpus. The British statutes, the great habeas corpus act of Cromwell and the Commonwealth, (the 31 Car., 2 ch. 2,) is of no force in this country, and we must look entirely to the acts of Congress for the power and course of proceeding on this writ. Then what is the law of habeas corpus for the United States Courts? "No law of the United States," says Chief Justice Marshall, in the case of Tobias Watkins, 3 Peters' reports, 201, "prescribes the cases in which this great writ shall be issued, *nor the power of the Court over the party brought up by it.* The form is used in the Constitution as one which was well understood; and the judicial act authorizes this Court to issue the writ for the purpose of inquiring *into the cause of the commitment.*" "This general reference," he continues, "to a power which we are required to exercise *without precise definition of that power*, imposes on us the necessity of making some inquiries into its use. The writ of habeas corpus is a high prerogative writ known to the common law, the great object of which is the liberation of those who may be imprisoned without sufficient cause. It is in the nature of a writ of error to examine the legality of the commitment." So far of Chief Justice Marshall on the nature of this writ.

Let us, as shortly as possible, inquire what is the common law on the subject of the power of the highest and most powerful Courts of England, from which we inherit whatever of the common law is in force in this country. And let us first inquire of the duty of the Courts in the case of returns to writs of habeas corpus. Bacon's Abridgment, a high authority, informs us that "for a false return to habeas corpus there is regularly no remedy against the officer but an action on the case by the party aggrieved, and an information on indictment at the suit of the King."

4. Bac. Abr. 131 Gwillam's Ed. by Bodd, for which he cites Salkeld's Reports 555-852.

And again: "But it has been holden that if a jailor returns one 'languidus' when the party himself brings his habeas corpus and is in good health, an attachment will lie against him, secus, if the habeas corpus was brought by another." Bac. Abr. 131, but for which he cites no authority. This exception (assuming it to be law) as the lawyers say, proves the rule, for the corrollary is that if the party himself does not bring the writ, the false return of the jailor, that his prisoner was sick, although he was in good health, must be taken for true by the Court, and the party would be put to his action or indictment for perjury.

Now in the case of Williamson, the abducted negroes did not bring the writ; they had made no complaint of their liberty being restrained; but the writ was issued at the instance of Col. Wheeler, and not for their benefit but for his own. In such a case the above case says the return (that is, on the other hand,) if the Habeas Corpus is brought by Col. Wheeler and not the negroes, the false return must be adopted by the Court, although he, defendant knew that they were not "languid," but were in good health. And as Lord Holt, in the case in Salkeld, where a nonconformist who had been imprisoned for coming, as the odious law of England then stood, within five miles of a borough that sends burgesses to parliament, was brought before him on a Habeas Corpus, said, he must be discharged, because "it did not appear by the return that London sends burgesses to parliament, *though all the world knows they do.*"

Again, Bac. Abr. 133, says that the party to whom a habeas corpus issues "must return the truth of the whole matter under peril of an action." Thus the peril is *of an action;* but not as Judge Kane lays down the law, under peril of a commitment for a contempt of Court.

So the same book again says: "Although it seems to be agreed that *no one in any case* can controvert the truth of the return to the habeas corpus or plead or suggest any matter repugnant to it—yet it has been held that a man may confess and avoid such a return by admitting the truth of the matters contained in it, and suggesting others not repugnant, &c.," 4 Bac. Abr. 135.

But what seems to me to settle the question of the power and duty of the Courts, according to the common law, in cases of returns to writs of habeas corpus, is what was said by all the Judges of England, on a great and solemn occasion.

In 1775, as the Habeas Corpus Act (31 Car. 2, ch. 2) only provided for the writ in cases of criminal or supposed criminal matter, a bill was passed through the Commons for issuing the writ in all cases of detention and restraint of liberty. When the bill came to the Lords, they hesitated, and propounded certain questions to the Judges, as they had the right to do, for their instruction upon this important measure. Of these gave inquiries the 10th was, "Whether, if in any cause whatsoever, the Judges are so bound by the facts set forth in the return to the writ of habeas corpus, that they cannot discharge the person brought before them, although it should appear most manifestly to the Judges, by the clearest and most undoubted proof, that such return is false in fact, and that the person so brought up is restrained of his liberty by the most unwarrantable means, and in direct violation of law and justice."

In answer, the Judges seriatim gave their opinions, from which we select those of Mr. Justice Wilmot, who said "that, by the clearest and most undoubted proof, he means the verdict of a jury, of judgment, or demurrer, or otherwise, in an action for a false return, and, in case the facts averred in a return to the habeas corpus are sufficient, in point of law, to justify the restraint, he is of opinion that the Court or Judge before whom such writ is returnable *cannot try the facts averred in such return by affidavits in any proceeding* granted on the return to the writ of habeas corpus;" and of Baron Adams, who said "that if an action was brought for a false return made to a habeas corpus, and *therein the return should be falsified by judgment upon verdict*, demurrer, or otherwise, the judges might thereupon issue an alias habeas corpus, and upon that discharge the party; but that in all cases whatsoever, when the matter comes before the Court singly upon the return made to the habeas corpus, if that return contains a sufficient and justifiable cause of restraint, the Judges must determine upon the cause *as it there appears, and cannot hear any proof in contradiction to it*, but are so bound by the facts set forth therein, though they be false in fact, and the party in truth restrained of his liberty by the most unwarrantable means, and in direct violation of law and justice; they cannot discharge him, but he is driven to his action;"; and of Baron Smythe, who said, "That the Judges were so bound by the facts set forth in the return to the habeas corpus, that they cannot enter into proof by affidavits, to controvert the return; *the facts set forth must be controverted or contradicted only by verdict.*" Baron Legge, Justice Clive, Lord Chief Baron Parker, all delivered their opinions to the same purport. 4 Bac., 140, 142, 3.

After all this evidence of the limited power of the Judges in cases of habeas corpus, one may be excused for inquiring where could Judge Kane have sought for the law which justified him in immuring Mr. Williamson in a prison without bail or mainprize, and at the pleasure of the Judge. If he is wrong, which seems very manifest, Judge Kane has assumed an awful responsibility, which he may not even hear the last of, and which may recoil on him with resistless force.

That he may have rendered himself liable to an action for damages, as did Lord Brougham, the Lord High Chancellor of England, for an order in Chancery subjecting a British subject to imprisonment for contempt, and perhaps to impeachment, are questions it is not now our purpose to discuss.

THE TELEGRAPH.—We have at last been placed in possession of explanations relative to the late irregularities of the telegraph. Mr. Craig, agent of the press at New York, purges himself of neglect in this wise, in a note to Mr. Snowden:

"Explain to the *Gazette* that we fully comply with our obligations so far as to place all news promptly in the Philadelphia office of National Lines. We have no power to compel, and no ability to enable the line to transact business. If anybody is in fault it is with the managers of the telegraph to explain. We have done and are doing all we can. If the Editors are dissatisfied let them all say so, and we will stop trying to serve them. D. H. CRAIG,

Agent Associate Press."

Shortly before receiving this we were favored with the following explanatory statement from Mr. Reid, the Superintendent of the telegraph line, which is perfectly satisfactory:

"Our line has been the chief cause of the recent irregularity in the reports and which I will explain more fully hereafter. The causes are being rapidly removed and will soon disappear.

J. D. REID, *Superintendent.*"

We thus get at the bottom of the whole matter; and now that we know the real state of the case, we are the better able to appreciate existing difficulties. As things stood before this explanation was tendered, we had no alternative but to call upon the agents of the press for some reasons for the inconveniences to which we were subjected. Mr. Craig replies, snappishly, that it is not *his* fault, and that if we don't like it we can break up the arrangement. Of course we can; and let us assure him that we *will*, whenever the spirit of that arrangement is departed from. If the civil deportment of the agents employed by the press was not contracted for in that bargain, it assuredly ought to have been, judging from the snarling manner in which the New York agent replies to a call which it was our privilege and duty to make.

LAKE SUPERIOR EXCURSION.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of a Grand Pleasure Excursion to Lake Superior on the steamer Planet, which will leave Cleveland on the evening of the 15th. The Planet is a new and splendid boat, and offers excellent accommodations to those wishing to make such a trip.

LOSS OF THE KENTUCKY HOME.—The Cincinnati *Coommercial* of yesterday gives the details of the loss of the Kentucky Home:

On Monday night, between nine and ten o'clock, the new stern-wheel steamer Kentucky Home, Capt. Geo W. Reed, bound for Louisville, from Pittsburgh, came in collision with the huge Cincinnati and Louisville U. S. Mail steamer Telegraph No. 3, Capt. Sam. Hildreth, in Sugar Creek Bend, about five miles above Warsaw, Ky., and in less than five minutes went down in twenty-four feet water. It appears that both steamers were under full head of on the Telegraph, heading the Indiana shore, when the Kentucky Home rounded the point. Capt. Phillips, the pilot of the Telegraph, gave the usual signal by blowing the whistle twice, for the starboard, which was properly answered from the other boat. From some unknown cause, however, when within two hundred yards of the Telegraph, the Kentucky Home suddenly changed her course, making across the Telegraph's bow. The engines of the Telegraph were immediately reversed, and had made two or three revolutions backward, when her bow struck the Kentucky Home on the larboard side, forward of the boilers, and directly opposite the hatch, cutting nearly through her, sweeping away the boiler deck, together with her bell, derricks, freight on boiler deck, "niggar" engine, and contents of the bar, and several state rooms.

The officers of the Telegraph immediately ran out lines and made fast to the wreck, and used every exertion to rescue those on board. In one moment Capt. Hildreth and the watchman mounted the yawl to rescue those that might have fallen or leaped overboard from the wreck, while Capt. Phillips very properly ordered the engineers to stop the starboard engine, and examing the wheel, where three men were found clinging to the buckets and saved.

From all accounts there were only two persons drowned—a deck hand and a fireman, who were in the hold of the Kentucky Home getting out freight for Madison. They are probably lost, as they were not seen after the accident occurred. The Telegraph remained at the wreck two hours, and brought in the passengers and crew here, except Capt. Reed, and Mr. Williams, pilot on the Kentucky Home, who remained.

The Kentucky Home lies near the Indiana shore, sunk to the hurricane deck, and will, doubtless, prove a total loss. She had on board but few passengers, and fifty tons freight for Louisville. She was built at Pittsburgh by Capt. Geo. M. Reed, clerk Jas. Mellan and others, for $17,000, with insurance in that place for $12,000. Capt. Reed has been very unfortunate. It will be remembered that, a few months since, the steamer Forester, belonging to him, was destroyed by fire at New Richmond, O.

KANSAS AND MISSOURI.—The KANSAS *Herald of the* 14th announces that a project has been formed to purchase the whole of Platte county, Missouri, and annex it to Kansas Territory, and that the Missouri Legislature, which meets in November next, is expected to give its consent.

The boundaries of Kansas are fixed by the Nebraska law, and cannot be changed without the action of Congress. That Congress would consent to annex Platte county to Kansas under existing circumstances is very improbable, even if it should be desired both by Kansas and Missouri. Platte county has an area of 417 square miles, and its population in 1850 was 16,845, of whom 2,798 were slaves.—*Journal of Commerce.*

A mass meeting of the Republicans was held at West Unity, Williams county, O., on the 28th inst. It was addressed by Hon. Joseph Cable, two years ago a Locofoco member of Congress from this State. There is scarcely a fragment of the old Slave Democracy left in the great Northwest. The Republican army sweeps everything before it in that section of the State.—*Ohio State Journal.*

The wheat crop in the upper Canadian Provinces was never better, and double the quantity is sown. The surplus is estimated, over home wants, at from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels. Add this amount to the 114,000,000 bushels estimated by the Cincinnati *Price Current*, and then add 20,000,000 more for short calculation by that paper, and it will be seen that flour will not be $18 a barrel this fall.

PROVIDENCE.—The Providence *Journal* thinks that the census of that city will disappoint almost every one. It says there has been only a very small increase during the last five years. Fifty thousand was the lowest estimate placed upon the present population of the city. It will fall short five thousand of that number.

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 disquisition as to their origin.

Such an expelling agent has at last been found. Dr. McLane's Vermifuge proves to be the much sought after remedy—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 18, 1853.—This is to certify that I was troubled with worms for more than a year, and was advised to use M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge. I did so (one bottle), which brought from me about fifty worms! I commenced improving at once, and am now perfectly well. The public is free to call at my house for further particulars, or applying to Mrs. Ha die, No. 6 Manhattan Place, or to E. Tissall, Druggist, corner 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 of all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and from the sole proprietors.

Also for sale by the sole proprietors,
FLEMING BROTHERS,
ju28-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 manhood.—We should gratefully seize upon every means of benefiting their distressful efforts, or causing a removal of those clogs to happiness. In these 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. We consider it this time stands higher than these Bitters, and to those who are suffering from the horrors of indigestion, we say they are foe antidote. Read advertisement.
jy23 Pe&wT

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. jy23-daw3

For Sale.

A DRUG STORE favorably located on the corner of Chestnut and Liberty street, Allegheny city, and doing a good retail business. For particulars enquire of FLEMING BROTHERS,
jy28 daw3w 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 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 Saws will be found more even and uniform than any Saw in use.

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Keep constantly on hand, received direct from their Factory, in York Co., Pa., a full and varied assortment of White, Thread, Pelham, Hickory, Dogwood, White, Snuggers' Whips, Dray Whips, Plaiting Stough and Carriage and Cab Whips, Lashes, Riddle Steels and Leather, &c., &c.

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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 blles.

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, buns or ba's about it selling 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 gave 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 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 it 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 sensings, 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 over 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, 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 freely.

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

Sold, wholesale and retail, at DR. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood treet, corner of Virgin alley. fe6d&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,