PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY D. K. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 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 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 month ly or yearly contracts are made. sep1dtw

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 Williamson Case.—We publish to-day an affidavit made by Jane, the woman claimed by Col. Wheeler as his Slave, and whose liberation, under the operation of our State laws, gave rise to the action before Judge Kane and the subsequent committal of Passmore Williamson for assisting in obtainining her freedom.

The great burden of Mr. Wheeler's complaint before Judge Kane was that this woman and her children had been *forced* away from him. They did not go willingly, he alleged, but were taken from his affectionate embrace by main strength. Judge Kane, to suit his tyrannical purpose, adopts the same view, speaks of the matter as an "abduction," a forcible rescue, and what not, and bases his allegation against Mr. Williamson of a false return to the writ of habeas corpus upon the ground that Mr. Williamson having forcibly taken the negroes away from Mr. Wheeler had them under his control and direction for the time being.

The affidavit of Jane, it will be seen, completely upsets all the allegations and assumptions of Mr. Wheeler and the Judge. So far from being an abduction, it seems that she was the first to give information of her real condition, and of her anxiety to be free, and it was upon this information, derived from herself, that the subsequent acts were based. As soon as she was apprised by Mr. Williamson that, under the laws of Pennsylvania, she was free, she voluntarily left the boat, and only availed herself of outside aid to escape when her master endeavored to restrain her of the liberty to which she was entitled.

This statement of Jane is strongly corroborated, in all its parts, by a voluntary recital of the facts as they occurred made by Mr. Still, of Philadelphia, who was a witness of the whole transaction. The colored woman to whom Jane appeared for help in the hotel, sent a note to Mr. Still, invoking his aid. Mr. Still went to Mr. Williamson, and the two went to the boat, where the negroes and Mr. Wheeler were found, and his statement of what took place corresponds exactly with that of Jane. He adds, however, some few facts not stated by her, which we subjoin:

"But, a few items of what she related concerning the character of her master. Within the last two years he had sold all his slaves—between thirty and forty in number—having purchased the present ones in that space of time.

She said that before leaving Washington, coming on the cars, and at his father-in-law's in this city, a number of persons had told him that in bringing his slaves into Pennsylvania they would be free. When told at his father-in-law's, as she overheard it, that he "could not have done a worse thing," &c., he replied that "Jane would not leave him."

As much, however, as he affected to have such implicit confidence in Jane, he scarcely allowed her to be out of his presence a moment while in this city. To use Jane's own language, he was "on her heels every minute," fearing that some one might get to her ears the sweet music of freedom. By the way, Jane had it deep in her heart before leaving the South, and was bent on succeeding in New York, if disappointed in Philadelphia."

It thus seems that Col. Wheeler was perfectly well aware of the laws of Pennsylvania; that his bringing his slaves here would result in their freedom; and that he was exceedingly fearful that a knowledge of that fact would get to their ears. He can blame none but himself for the result of his foolhardiness.

With these facts thus substantiated, Mr. Williamson has a complete justification; and they place both Judge Kane and Col. Wheeler in a most unpleasant predicament, and particularly Judge Kane. With his trumped-up allegations of facts disproven, his course towards Mr. Williamson stands out as bald, unmitigated tyranny, degrading to him as a man, and disgraceful to the government with which he is connected. If there is a punishment within reach for such a bold usurpation of power, we hope this unjust Judge will be made to feel its smart. If there is not, the lash of public opinion and the press will fall upon him with terrible severity, unless it shall prove that he is utterly callous and incapable of feeling.

The Philadelphia *Sun* says that the K. N. Trappe Council, in Montgomery county, has endorsed the National platform, whereupon the *Sun* adds:

"In commenting upon the above, we may add that the action of this particular Council *is in accordance with that of a large majority of those throughout the State.* In this city alone, we understand that more than two-thirds of the Councils, as well as the Executive Council, *have reaffirmed their adhesion to the National Council*, and repudiated the action of the Allegheny delegates at the recent State Council at Reading. In doing so, we are persuaded that the question of Slavery has had less to do with the determination arrived at than those of disorganization and repudiation."

The *Sun* thinks that the National Council erred in adopting the platform it did, and should have said nothing about slavery; but still it is for submission to it, for the sake of the general interests of Nativism. It refuses to endorse the action of the State Council at Reading, and says:

"Having said this much, we are willing further to declare that, had the State Council at Reading declared its connection with the National Organization *dissolved*, we could have assented cordially to such action. But that body, while repudiating as sectional the so-called National Platform, attempted to force upon the party in this State another one equally objectionable, although of an opposite character. Herein consists the grand error of that body.

The correct course seems to us to be this: The National Council has been recognized as the supreme head of the organization. *From it all subordinate Councils derive their existence, and have pledged to it their allegiance. So long as we retain our connection with it, so long are we bound to acknowledge and yield obedience to its requisitions.* It has presented to us an unpalatable draught, but true policy dictates that it is better to swallow it, under strong protest, rather than become disorganizers, and thus kindle the flames of discord, which there are so many influences ready to fan into a blaze. In the meantime, let the National Council be urged to reconsider their action in the premises, which, to say the least, was unwise and impolitic. But for the sake of the interests of the party, which are identical with those of the country, let us not quarrel about abstract questions, purely local in their tendencies, and the discussion of which can lead only to infinite evil.

We think that the Montgomery Council, and all who have acted like it, have pursued the only proper and judicious course, and that any other must lead inevitably to the entire disruption of the party.

Anti-Nebraska men among the Know Nothing, must certainly see, by this time, that they cannot forward the cause of freedom by standing either on the National platform or the Reading platform. The former is pro-slavery and utterly doughfaced. The latter is shilly-shallying and time-serving, but if it was ever so good, it amounts to nothing, as very few are left to stand upon it but the Allegheny county members. It offers no practical or efficient means of giving expression or power to the resistance to slavery aggressions. What is the use of keeping up a partial and local organization, which can do no good except, it may be, benefit a few hungry office-seekers in this county, when there is an opportunity of uniting with the great mass of our fellow citizens of the Northern states in a well organized and practical Republican movement to resist the spread of slavery?

Death of Horace Greeley's Mother.—The mother of Horace Greeley died at Wayne, Erie county, Pa., on the 27th July. The father of Mr. Greely is still living.

Political Assurance.—We had thought that the Know Nothings of Pittsburgh, for sheer impudence, could outdo all the rest of the State; but we concede, now, that the Know Nothings of the eastern end of the State are their equals in that line, at least, if not their superiors. The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, now before us, edited by one Stephen Miller, contains the following, which we cite as an illustration of our remark:

"At a meeting of the Whig State Committee, held pursuant to public notice at Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 24th of July, it was, on motion of Stephen Miller and H. D. Maxwell, Esqrs., unanimously

Resolved, That a convention of Delegates of the Whig party be held at Harrisburg on Tuesday the eleventh of September, 1855.

A. G. CURTIN, *Chairman.*

John H. Diehl, *Secretary.*

Here, now, are four individuals—Stephen Miller and H. D. Maxwell, A. G. Curtin and John H. Diehl, not one of whom is a *Whig*, gravely resolving to call a Whig State Convention. These men have each solemnly abjured all connection with the Whig party, have enrolled themselves in another and a hostile organization, and sworn to vote for none but nominees of their own party; yet coolly assuming to themselves the task of directing the affairs of a party which disowns them! It is the coolest manifestation of effrontery we have ever witnessed.

But let us not stop here. This Mr. Stephen Miller, who thus moves to call together a Whig State Convention, has an editorial article in a column adjoining that from which this was taken, which commences thus:

"It requires no argument to prove that the Whig and Democratic parties, as potent political bodies, *are about as dead as Julius Cesar.*"

Say you so, Stephen? Then why did you, most sapient Stephen, move to call upon a party "as dead as Julius Cesar" to hold a State Convention? Can you rouse the dead to life? Or do you intend to give us spirit rappings from the other world of political parties, for the delectation of the surviving relatives?

The useful Stephen, who, like the little busy bee, improves each shining hour, is not, however, content with calling conventions of the dead. He wants still another gathering. Hear him:

"After consultation with gentlemen of standing whom we know to belong, respectively, to the Old Line Whig ranks, to the American Organization, and to the Anti-Nebraska or Republican movement, we feel authorized to suggest an informal meeting of such as are opposed to the present National Administration AT HARRISBURG ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH OF AUGUST, (instant,) for the purpose of consulting as to the propriety of calling a Union Convention at a subsequent day, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner. Let fifty or a hundred of our prominent citizens, from the different sections of the State, representing all the elements of opposition to the National Administration, assemble at Harrisburg, suggest a programme, and call a convention,—and our word for it, an outraged people will do the rest."

Bravo! And after the Whig convention, and this one, what then? Will the obliging and industrious Stephen betake himself to a Know Nothing Convention, and so enjoy the blessing of sipping honey from every flower?

If Mr. Stephen Miller, and those for whom he speaks, will tell us to what party he and they really belong, we shall know how to appreciate all this disinterestedness. Let them acknowledge, at once, that they are Know Nothings, and care only for the success of the Know Nothing cause; and, knowing the utter inability of that party to elect its State candidate this fall, they propose and urge these two conventions as mere auxiliaries to an otherwise hopeless cause. That would be the plain truth; and although that truth is as apparent as if it had been frankly confessed, we should be able to award them the credit of candor, even if we had to deny them the possession of any other virtue. As things are, we beg to assure the brazen-faced convention callers of the east that the people are not too dull to understand their schemes, however unwilling they may be, for the present, to baulk them. They may not be able to see very far into the political millstone; but the time is coming when they will tie it, with a good grace, around the necks of the conspirators, and cast them headlong into the sea.

The Wheeler Slave Case.—The former slave of Mr. Wheeler, recently liberated at Philadelphia, were in this city yesterday. As our readers are aware, they are three in number—a woman and her two boys. The mother is a person apparently thirty or thirty-five years old, and the children are, the one about eleven and the other about seven. The mother is remarkably intelligent for one without education. We were present yesterday with several gentlemen of the press, when she appeared before the magistrate, whose name is attached to the subjoined affidavit. She was interrogated with respect to every point, and answered in the clearest manner. Indeed, the affidavit was taken down in her own language, as it fell from her lips. No testimony could be given with greater appearance of sincerity or intelligence than hers. Apart from the intrinsic probability of her narrative of the occurrences, no one could question her without being convinced that she spoke the truth. Her affidavit is as follows:

"*State of New York, City and County of New York:*

"Jane Johnson, being sworn, makes oath and says:

"My name is Jane—Jane Johnson; I was the slave of Mr. Wheeler, of Washington; he bought me and my two children, about two years ago, of Mr. Cornelius Crew, of Richmond, Va.; my youngest child is between six and seven years old, the other between ten and eleven; I have one other child only, and he is in Richmond; I have not seen him for about two years; never expect to see him again; Mr. Wheeler brought me and my two children to Philadelphia, on the way to Nicaragua, to wait on his wife; I didn't want to go without my two children, and he consented to take them; we came to Philadelphia by the cars; stopped at Mr. Sully's, Mr. Wheeler's father-in-law, a few moments; then went to the steamboat for New York at 2 o'clock, but were too late; we went into Bloodgood's Hotel; Mr. Wheeler went to dinner; Mr. Wheeler had told me in Washington to have nothing to say to colored persons, and if any of them spoke to me to say I was a free woman traveling with a minister; we staid at Bloodgood's till 5 o'clock; Mr. Wheeler kept his eye on me all the time except when he was at dinner; he left his dinner to come and see if I was safe, and then went back again; while he was at dinner, I saw a colored woman and told her I was a slave woman; that my master had told me not to speak to colored people, and that if any of them spoke to me to say that I was free; but I am not free; but I want to be free; she said, 'Poor thing, I pity you;' after that I saw a colored man and said the same thing to him; he said he would telegraph to New York, and two men would meet me at 9 o'clock and take me with them; after that we went on board the boat; Mr. Wheeler sat beside me on the deck; I saw a colored gentleman come on board; he beckoned to me; I nodded my head, and could not go; Mr. Wheeler was beside me and I was afraid; a white gentleman then came and said to Mr. Wheeler, 'I want to speak to your servant, and tell her of her rights;' Mr. Wheeler rose and said, 'If you have anything to say, say it to me—she knows her rights;' the white gentleman asked me if I wanted to be free, I said 'I do, but I belong to this gentleman and I can't have it;' he replied 'Yes, you can, come with us, you are as free as your master; if you want your freedom, come now; if you go back to Washington you may never get it;' I rose to go; Mr. Wheeler spoke, and said, 'I will give you your freedom;' but he had never promised it before, and I knew he would never give it me; the white gentleman held out his hand and I went toward him; I was ready for the word before it was given me; I took the children by the hands, who both cried, for they were frightened; but both stopped when they got on shore; a colored man carried the little one, I led the other by the hand; we walked down the street till we got to a hack; nobody forced me away; nobody pulled me, and nobody led me; I went away of my own free will; I always wished to be free and meant to be free when I came North; I hardly expected it in Philadelphia, but I thought I should get free in New York; I have been comfortable and happy since I left Mr. Wheeler, and so are the children; I don't want to go back, I could have gone in Philadelphia if I had wanted to; I could go now; but I had rather die than go back. I wish to make this statement before a magistrate, because I understand that Mr. Williamson is in prison on my account, and I hope the truth may be of benefit to him.

her
"JANE ⋈ JOHNSON.
mark.

"Sworn before me, this 31st July, 1855,
"E. D. CULVER, City Judge of Brooklyn."

This evidence entirely overthrows the only ground on which Judge Kane proceeded in that memorable act of judicial tyranny, the imprisonment of Mr. Williamson. It shows that there was no abduction whatever in the premises. Jane, the woman, had found means to tell a colored servant at the hotel, where Wheeler had put her, that she desired to be free. This appeal was duly communicated to Mr. Williamson, as the agent of the Abolition Society, and thereupon he proceeded to discharge his duty in the premises. We repeat that there was no abduction whatever, or anything like it. The woman had desired and intended to leave her master when he brought her to the Free States; and now, when the opportunity was offered her, she at once seized it. One of the children she led from the boat by the hand; the other, who was carried by a colored man, not understanding what was going forward, cried—as a child of seven naturally would under such circumstances—but as soon as he found he was still with his mother he stopped. Never, at any time, as she testifies, has she been under the slightest constraint from the friends who aided her in thus practically establishing her legal right to freedom. She not only left Wheeler voluntarily, but has been at liberty to return to him ever since; but as she herself says, she "had rather die than go back."

Mrs. Johnson's testimony receives a striking confirmation in a letter from Mr. W. Still, a respectable colored man, and to him it was that the first information of the presence of the woman and her desire to obtain her freedom was communicated. He referred the matter to Mr. Williamson and acted with him through the transaction. From his statement it also appears that there was no such conspiracy in the case as Judge Kane assumed. Still and Williamson came simply because they had been sent for; they even came independently of each other, and had not arranged beforehand what course to pursue; while the men who helped the woman and boys to the carriage were porters employed on the boat, who were not aware of what was to happen, and acted solely on the impulse of the moment.

Such are the simple facts in this case. The slaves were freed by the act of Wheeler; the mother knew that when she reached New York she would be entitled to her liberty, though she was not aware that she was equally free by the laws of Pennsylvania; but when informed of that fact she at once proceeded to take advantage of it. Of her children, too, she was the natural and legal custonian; and though, as soon as they understood the matter, both of them were delighted to go, still, had they resisted, it was her prerogative to compel them to accompany her. The whole pretense of abduction, always preposterous, must now be abandoned altogether.

Though the rights of Mrs. Johnston are clear under the laws of Pennsylvania, still as Judge Kane has announced in substance that he shall pay no attention to any laws but those of bondage, it is only prudent that she should be removed from the reach of so vigorous and unscrupulous a slave catcher. Accordingly, she is safe from his pursuit. The question now is, what course he will take, or rather what course the Courts of that State will take in view of the facts stated by Mrs. Johnston. From him nothing is to be expected, but if the Judiciary of Pennsylvania have the souls of men they will not suffer the outrage on Mr. Williamson and on justice to be continued any longer.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The editor of the Westmoreland *Intelligencer* need not trouble himself about accounting for the course of the *Pittsburgh Gazette*. Our course needs no explanation, and seems crooked only to those who cannot see straight. The inebriate, clinging to a poafor support, thinks everything revolving around him in a most unheard of manner; and, in like manner, a man politically befuddled is astonished at the unsteadiness of those who come before his maudlin vision.

The Oneida Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session at New York Mills, have just passed a resolution instructing its Delegates to the General Conference to favor the enactment of a rule of discipline forbidding the admission of any more slaveholders into the Church, and providing for the expulsion of those already in who refuse to liberate their slaves. The Delegates chosen are thorough, uncompromising Anti-Slavery men.

"The Church Porch": a *Madrigal*, after the style of the 16th century. Words by W. M. Thackeray: music by F. N. Crouch." This is a very choice piece of music, set to beautiful words, as those who have read them will testify. Lovers of music will find here something fresh and *unique*, and worthy of their attention.

For sale by Charlotte Blume, No. 118 Wood street.

The Horticulturist.—The No. for August is to hand, and is not inferior to any of its predecessors, and that is saying a good deal. We like the way Mr. Smith begins his labors. He shows that he has the true spirit, the ardent love for the work, which is the best requisite for the position.

The Blue Fish is the enemy of every fish not his superior in strength, and spends his time very much like Satan in Scripture—in going about seeking whom he may devour. Nothing comes amiss to him. His stomach is—like Hyder Ali's mind—"capacious of all things." He eats fish till he is full, and swallows clam shells and pebble stones that he sees moving through the water or along the bottom, and bits of seaweed, and a little of everything else to aid in his digestion. And when he is crammed to a surfeit, when you would imagine it impossible to drive the point of a knife into him with's hammer, he will dash at a bone bait, seize it, and hook himself, meeting the fate his ravenous habits deserve. I have never seen his equal for voracity. A quiet shoal of bony fish or porgies sunning themselves in a still sea, will be cut to pieces and devoured by a few dozen blue fish in the twinkling of a fin. These clipper-built active fellows will spring on them, dash about among them back and forth, with tremendous speed, and one blue fish will in thirty seconds have killed and devoured, head, body, scales and tail, six scups, or as many moss-bunkers. Hence they usually drive all other fish from the neighborhood, except the tautog, who lie in holes and recesses of the rocks, and thus escape them.

On the Ocean Twelve Days in a Small Boat.—The ship Louis Napoleon on Saturday arrived at New York with two men, who had been drifting about on the ocean twelve days in a small boat, whom the ship rescued. They were Portuguese fisherman who had been lost in a fog. They had plenty of provisions, but had no water for three days.

Jenny Lind and her husband, it is said, are harmoniously and actively engaged in carrying out her plans for the establishment of public schools in Sweden. She keeps up her correspondence regularly with the friends she made in this country during her professional visit.

The famous *Martha Washington* steamboat conspiracy has turned up at Boston, where Samuel J. Cheney has been arraigned before Commissioner Loring on a charge of perjury, in falsely swearing to a certain shipment of goods on board that vessel.

The census just taken shows the population of Burlington, Iowa, to be *ten thousand one hundred and thirty.* It is probably the largest town in Iowa, and just beginning to grow.

DIED.—On August 2d, of Chronic Bronchitis, ROBERT FAUGHERTY, late of Moyne House, county Mayo, Ireland.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral this afternoon at 4½ o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, No. 3 Quincy Row, Allegheny City, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills.—A singular combination, but very effectual, are the following will show:—New York, Nov. 20, 1852.—Knowing, from experience, the valuable qualities of *Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills*, I have for some time back considered it my duty, and make it my business, to make those articles known wherever I went among my friends. A short time ago I became acquainted with the case of a young girl, who seemed to be troubled with worms and liver complaint at the same time, and had been suffering for some two months. Through my persuasion she purchased one bottle of *Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge*, and one box of *Liver Pills*, which she took according to directions. The result was, she passed a large quantity of worms, and thinks that one box more of the Pills will restore her to perfect health. Her name and residence can be learned by calling on R. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe streets.

P. S. Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills can both be obtained at any of the respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for and take none but Dr. M'Lanes Vermifuge and Liver Pills. There are other Vermifuges and Pills now before the public, but all comparatively worthless

For sale by the sole proprietors,

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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 Stomach is the cause, we would highly recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. No medicine at this time stands higher than these Bitters, and to those who are suffering from the horrors of Indigestion, we say they are the antidote. See advertisement.

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.

HENRY H. COLLINS,
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COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH,
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WELCH & GRIFFITH'S
PATENT GROUND SAWS.
HAVING purchased from Mr. Wm. Southwell his Patent Right, for grinding circular and other Saws, for which we have paid him a large sum, and we are the sole proprietors of this patent. We will reward any person giving information of infringements on the same.
This is the only Machine, ever invented that will grind a Saw perfectly even in thickness.
They will require less set—will not heat while running—will run smooth—save lumber—and keep an edge longer than any other saws made—and are not liable to become untrue.
All our Saws are made from an Extra Quality of Cast Steel, imported expressly for our own use, at much higher cost than generally used for Saws.
We respectfully inform all manufacturers of Lumber, that no Saw will be sent from this Establishment but what is of superior Steel and workmanship; the Temper will be found more even and uniform than any Saw in use.
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These trains all make close connections at Crestline, and the first two connect at Alliance. The direct route to St. Louis is now open, via Dreffline 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
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At the corner office, under the Monongahela House, Or at the Federal street Station, to
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Timber, Mill, Tobacco & Cotton Screws,
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Car and Bridge Bolts, with Thread and Nuts complete,
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Keep constantly on hand, received direct from their Factory, in York Co., Pa., a full and varied assortment of Whips, Thongs, Switches, Leather Wagon Whips, Drovers' Whips, Dray Whips, Plasters' rough and Ready Whips, Carriage and Cab Whips, Stage Stocks and Lashes, &c., &c.
☞ Every Style of Whips promptly furnished to order.
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Iron Railing, Iron Vaults, Vault Doors, Window Shutters, Window Guards, &c.,
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Have on hand a variety of new patterns Fancy and Plain, suitable for all purposes. Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice. mh9-tf

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilson Furnaces, Wr't Iron Tubing
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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 Houses, Court Houses Jail Hotels or Dwellings. No. 23 Market st., Pittsburg
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PEARL STEAM MILL,
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Flour delivered to families in either of the two cities.
Orders may be left at the Mill, or in our boxes at the stores of
LOGAN, WILSON & CO., 82 Wood st.
BRAUN & BRYER, corner Liberty and St. Clair sts.
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TERMS, CASH ON DELIVERY.
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mh6-tf
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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NO. 60 WOOD STREET,
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Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, Liver Pills, &c.

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.
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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 cures *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 eye.
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 from there as to its nor ands. humors ha's about it suiting there are no lib nor ands, humors 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, and 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 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 results, but you must not be alarmed—they always disappear in from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from it. On the contrary, when that feeling is once 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 skimmed 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 bad cases of scrofula.
Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley. fo&dtw

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 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 cure is hopeless!"* said Bichat, 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, on oath, with a strong faith in the assurance that Marshall's Uterine Catholicon is no "quack remedy," but a scientific combination of medical virtues, which will preserve the constitution from destruction, will arrest the insidious approach of disease, and restore health to the already impaired vital power. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold wholesale and retail at DR. GEO. H. KEYSER'