PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY D. S. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1855.

To Advertisers.—Neither the Editorial Room or Printing Establishment of the *Daily Gazette*, are opened on Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 8 o'clock, on Saturday.

Advance Payments.—Hereafter no subscription will be taken for the Daily or Weekly Gazette, unless payment is made in advance. Whenever the time is up to which the subscription is paid, the paper will be invariably stopped, unless the subscription is renewed by advance payment. All transient advertising, of every description, will be required to be paid in advance. The only exceptions will be where special month ly or yearly contracts are made. sep1ddw

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.

ANY persons who have obtained names to the call for a Republican Convenion in this county, are requested to return them to this office by Monday evening, August 6th, as it is desirable to issue the call without further delay.

THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT, in every direction goes on cheerily. The Republican organization will be general in all the Northern states in time for the Presidential campaign. In this State there are great difficulties in the way, but they are not insurmountable. As soon as a practical organization is secured, the good work will move with more unity and facility, and the means of concentrating the Anti-Nebraska sentiment into one homogenous party, will not be wanting.

In this county the good work has to contend with peculiar opposition. It is undoubtedly true, that a vast majority of the people are Anti-Nebraska in sentiment, but they are for the present divided, and for this year, we fear are hopelessly so. The individual members of the Know Nothing organization are nearly to a man prepared to oppose the aggressions of slavery, but they are pledged to a mode of action, and to a platform of principles, which insuperably prevents Anti-Nebraska Whigs, Democrats, and Freesoilers, who are opposed to secret political parties and to proscriptive Nativism, from uniting with them. There are so many demagogues and office-seekers among them, who flatter themselves that the party can elect their ticket this fall, that they will not imitate the patriotic course of their brethern in Lawrence, Beaver and other counties, and in Ohio, by giving up their secret organization, and uniting with their fellow citizens in one open, fair, and manly organization to oppose the aggressions of slavery.

The Republican party here, therefore, can only represent a portion of the Anti-Nebraska sentiment, and the organization is thus attended with peculiar difficulties. It will proceed, however. It meets with great favor among a large class of most respectable voters, who demand to be placed in sympathy and harmony with their fellow Republicans in other states. It is necessary to enable thousands of the citizens of this county to cast an intelligent and practical vote. They cannot vote the regular Democratic ticket without endorsing the administration, and the Nebraska villainy. They cannot vote the Know Nothing ticket, without endorsing secret oath-bound political societies, and prescriptive Nativism. There is no resource, then, but to organize the Republican party, and nominate a ticket, and leave its election to the enlightened suffrages of the people. If we are asked what chance the ticket has for success, we have only to reply that we cannot always command success, but we can discharge a DUTY. The DUTY is clear, the success may depend upon contingencies beyond our control. Happily there is no mistaking the path of duty in this case, and the fearless enunciation of principle, and the manly discharge of duty, always gives a title to success, and frequently commands it. In the words of an Ohio cotemporary, we would say, if we have among us any who are timid, faltering, fearful of the result,—in the ears of such, we would ring the brave words of the noble WRITTER, (slightly altered.)

What though around thee blazes
No fiery rallying rays?
From all thy own high places,
Give Heaven the light of thine
What though unrilled, unmoving,
The Statesmen stands apart,
And comes no warm approving
From Mammon's crowded mart?

Still let the land be shaken
By a summons of thine own!
By all save truth forsaken,
Why, stand with that alone!
Brink not from strife unequal!
With the best is a ways hope;
AND EVER IN THE RIGHT
GOD HOLDS THE RIGHT SIDE UP!

But when with thine uniting,
Come voices long and loud.
And far-off hills are writing
Thy fire words on the cloud;
When from New England's mountains
A deep response is heard,
And across the western prairies
Rolls back thy rallying word.
Shall thy line of battle falter,
With its allies just in view?
Oh, by hearth and holy altar,
By father land be true!
Fling abroad thy scrolls of Freedom!
Speed them onward, far and fast!
Over hill and valley speed them,
Like the Sybils on the blast!

Lo! the Free States now are shaking
The shackles from their hands;
With the rugged North is waking
The jewel sunset land!
On they come—the free battalions!
East and West and North they come,
AND THE REMNANT OF THE MILLIONS
IS THE BEAT OF FREEDOM'S DRUM!

"To the Tyrant's lew no favor!
No bond to place—bid knave!
Bar and bolt the door forever
Against the hunter of the slave!"
Hear it mother earth, and hear it,
The Heavens above us spread!
The land is roused—its spirit
Was sleeping, but not dead!

A REVIEW OF AN OLD CONTROVERSY.—The Pittsburgh *Catholic* is not willing to admit that the Papal Hierarchy has been driven out of the field, and been compelled to relinquish its attempt to control the public school funds, and to place immense property, creating irresponsible powers, in the hands of the Bishops. It asks, "what has happened to justify the *Gazette* in taking off its armor?" "has there been any provincial council in Baltimore since the one that gave him such offence, to disavow the terrible designs imputed to it."

Of course not. We could not expect this.—The acts of the Baltimore council were approved by the infallible Head of the Church, and it would not do to exhibit such an example of weakness and wavering to the eyes of sneering heretics. We do not suppose the Church has given up the pursuit of the objects in question, as she doubtless considers them essential to her object of obtaining control of the public mind, and for the consolidation of her power, neither, do we suppose that her Priests and Prelates will ever give up measures which, if carried out would so essentially increase their power and importance. No, the design is still entertained, and, if circumstances favor, the effort will be ventured at some future day.

But it is still true, as we said before, that for the present, they have been driven from the field, and have intermitted all public efforts to carry out their designs. This cannot be denied. At the time we waged the contest with the Catholic press and Prelates on this subject, there was a direct attempt made to accomplish both objects by legislation. In Michigan and Maryland, the attempt to obtain a share of the school money was near being successful. A bold attempt was made in this State, and Bishop O'Connor threw himself into the arena with the ability and earnestness which have rendered him so distinguished among American Romish Prelates; and in New York Bishop Hughes was waging a furious contest in the Legislature to obtain the legal power to become a sole corporator.

Before we laid by our armor, the Hierarchy were foiled in every quarter, and had quietly withdrawn from the field. Neither of the objects aimed at were gained; and there has been no attempt to renew the contest since. All this is historically true, and the editor of the "*Catholic*" is most sorrowfully aware of it. Its attempt to break the fall of its party, by saying in the first place, that the objects are not given up; and in the second place, that we have been waging a war with "imaginary giants and windmills," is a miserable effort to hide its mortification. Is a Bishop O'Connor a "windmill," an "imaginary giant?" Some of his ill-natured opponents will thank the editor of the "*Catholic*" for these phrases. Were objects for which the Catholic Hierarchy put forth its whole strength, "windmills?" Why, then, does the editor state them with so much seriousness in his paper of this week as follows:

"Catholics wish to have the management and application of their own Church funds according *to their own views, and in their own way*; and to leave Protestants to do the same in their Church concerns. Catholics wish to procure for their children a solid, Christian, Catholic education out of the taxes they have contributed to swell, and to let Protestants give their children a Protestant education out of the same public means. Is not this fair?

This is certainly no "imaginary giant," no "windmill", no "flock of sheep," but a solid, substantial, fixed principle or measure of action, on which the church has acted in all ages, and still acts in America and Europe. A thousand times foiled, she resolutely returns to the onset. This is the object we fight. We have only withdrawn from the contest for the present because the enemy has suffered defeat, and has given up the effort for the present. We see no use of daily reiterating our opposition to these objects, and of reproducing arguments against them with which our readers are already familiar, when there is no practical effort made to enforce them. This is wasting powder for nothing. This would be really fighting "windmills." Let the effort again be made to carry out these objects, either by appeals to public sentiment, or at the ballot box, or in the legislature, and we are prepared to don our armor, and to enter the lists against this "giant," which is far from being "imaginary," and which cannot hide itself in a "windmill" or a "flock of sheep."

The *Catholic* says that Catholics wish to have the management and application of their own church funds according to their own views, and in their own way, and to leave to Protestants to do the same in their church concerns! This is all very well, provided the welfare of the State and the liberties of the people are not endangered thereby. All prudent governments have interposed checks to the undue acquisition of property and power in the hands of a few persons, by which they are rendered dangerous to the State. This accumulation of ecclesiastical property has led to such immense mischief that the State has been shaken in its efforts to remove or moderate the evil, and nearly all modern nations have taken vigorous measures to protect themselves. At the present moment Spain and Sardinia are engaged in this work of reform, and the Pope, true to the principles of the Papacy, is doing all he can to prevent it. We honor the Catholics of Spain and northern Italy for their pertinacious efforts to throw off this papal-ecclesiastical yoke, and we trust the Catholics of America have more independence than to suffer their prelates to impose it upon them. We award to Catholics the undoubted right to manage their church funds in their own way, and to be in this respect on an entire equality with the Protestants; but the State is right in denying to both, and to all religious establishments and churches, powers which all experience has shown are dangerous to the public weal.

The *Catholic* says, further, that they want to give the children of Catholics a "*Catholic education*" "out of the taxes they have contributed to swell," and "to let Protestants give their children a *Protestant education* out of the same public means!" Exactly. This is the notable scheme so urgently and zealously pressed a few years ago. But it so happens that the civil government of the State was not instituted by the people for such purposes. It has no authority to give the children of the State a "Catholic" or a "Protestant" education; no authority to lay taxes for such a purpose. It is bound to afford the children of the Commonwealth the means of a common or primary education—an education in the elements of literature and science. The religious training of the children it leaves to the parents. That is a sacred right in which the State does not interfere. It teaches no religious principles, except by implication. This is a Christian nation. The Bible is the foundation of the Christian faith. It is admitted into the common schools as common ground. But no attempt is made to teach dogmas deduced from it. This is left to the understanding of the pupil, the parents and the church. Protestant churches are content with this. Some of them, possibly, would prefer a sectarian mode, but they have never made any attempt to obtain it by legislation. It could not be done without destroying the whole system which has produced such beneficent effects, helping the child of the poor man especially with an education he must have been deprived of without it.

We have no expectation that the Catholic Hierarchy will ever cease to desire to carry out the above noticed object, and we expect periodical efforts, with longer or shorter intervals between them, will be made for that purpose. We have no fear, however, of the result. A barrier of enlightened public opinion will always be erected against them. The Catholic laity, themselves, will be loth to relinquish a means of education for their children, so free from control, so independent and honorable, and which mixes up the children of the state into one harmonious social and political whole, thus most admirably preparing them to discharge the duties of citizens and neighbors, by breaking down the restraints and prejudices which sectarian bigotry would fain set up.

If we were to keep up the controversy after the Catholic prelates and presses had withdrawn from the field, despairing of any practical action, we should be obnoxious to the charge of the Quixotic folly of fighting "windmills," in which so many presses are now engaged, which never so much as whimpered dissent while the real war was waging. We only doffed our armor when there was no longer an enemy to fight, and nothing loth, we shall readily don it again when the Catholic Prelacy shall judge it prudent to wage a practical war. We have no taste for fighting "windmills."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—We are glad to hear that the harm done to the wheat by the rains, notwithstanding the prolonged wall that has gone up about it, is quite slight. During the comparatively fine weather of the present week a great deal of wheat has been garnered, and we are assured that it was found in much better condition than any had anticipated. Several farmers who took in their grain on Thursday, found the cap sheaves somewhat grown, but the body of the shocks sound and unhurt; the extent of the injury, they tell us, will not exceed one per cent: and that is too trifling, in the midst of such general abundance, to merit serious mention. On exposed hill-sides, where the shocks were blown down and laid bare to the heavy rains, a great deal more harm has been wrought, and there are, of course, individual cases of peculiar hardship; but, taken all in all, the amount of injured wheat will be comparatively light.

In the flat lands of Ohio it will probably be found that more injury has been effected than in our rolling country; but even there the result has been grossly exaggerated.

Our exchange papers, now, from all sections, bring more cheering accounts than for a week or two past; and, as the harvest approaches its end, it is ascertained that the alarm felt was hardly justified. As such seasons as this are, however, quite unusual in this country, it is hardly to be wondered that it should excite extraordinary apprehensions. We need not conceal the pleasure and relief we feel in making these announcements. The general prosperity of the country is so much wound up in the abundance and good condition of the crops, that we can be the bearer of no tidings more glad to the great mass of our readers than we have been recounting. In a few weeks, as soon as the harvest season is fully over and the gathered grain can be put on the market, prices may be expected to assume a shape much more congenial to the public eye than any seen for a year past.

THE DEGREES OF CRIME.—The six degrees of crime are thus defined:

"He who steals a million is only a financier. Who steals a half million is only a defaulter. Who steals a quarter of a million is a swindler. Who steals a hundred thousand is a rogue. Who steals fifty thousand is a knave. But he who steals a pair of boots or a loaf of bread is a scoundrel of the deepest dye, and deserves to be lynched."

We asked a farmer resident in south western Ohio, who called on us yesterday, whether the recent rainy weather was doing much damage in the country. His reply was: "*O yes, the ears of corn are so long and heavy that they reach entirely across the rows, and very much impede locomotion in the fields.*" This is really bad. What will the farmers do for cribs to contain the big ears! The country is in a dreadful condition.—*Cin. Commercial.*

BY THE WASHINGTON'S MAILS.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, July 17, 1855.—The retirement of Lord John Russell from the Palmerston Cabinet, which transpired after post hour just before the departure of the last packet, has since been the chief subject of attention. The fact was formally confirmed by himself in the House of Commons last night, when he also entered into an explanation of his course regarding the Vienna negotiations, which he conceived had been grossly misrepresented. He failed, however, to change the general impression regarding the want of firmness he had shown, and although he quits office with the undiminished respect of all those who have relied through life upon his personal conscientiousness, his secession in the present stage of affairs is almost universally regarded as an advantage. The determination of the country to carry on the war with vigor was never greater than at this moment, and no statesman who has once shown signs of a disposition toward compromise could hope to maintain enough influence to enable him to preserve office—no matter in what department—with any prospect of efficiency.

The accounts from the Crimea continue, on the whole, satisfactory. Since the silencing of the Redan, the English have been busily employed in extending their works nearer to the town, one great object of the Allies before attempting another assault, being evidently to bring their guns to bear upon such of the Russian ships as remain available for offensive operations. The French are actively carrying on their approaches from the Mamelon, and an attempt on the part of the Russians to interrupt them by a sortie, three nights ago, is said to have been brilliantly repulsed.

From the Baltic news has been received of an attack by some English vessels on the fortified promontory of Rokka, near the town of Lovisa, on the Gulf of Finland, which seems fully to have succeeded. Lovisa, which is of some importance as a depot for ship building and has 6,000 inhabitants, was also bombarded and destroyed. The particulars of the operation have not yet been received, but it is presumed the bombardment was a consequence of the refusal of the Russian commandant to surrender the Government vessels and stores lying in the Bay. The spot is about 30 miles northeast of Helsingfore, the strongest of all the Russian fortifications in that region, except Cronstadt.

Of far greater importance in its bearing on politics or the war than the gain or loss of a pitched battle, is the immediate question of the harvest, and happily in that respect everything continues to promise well. During the past week the weather has been unusually stormy, but the rain was greatly wanted, and if the next five weeks should prove tolerably fine, the yield of grain, both in quality and quantity, is likely to prove excellent. The good reports from your side have also increased the favorable feeling; but one of the most important circumstances this year connected with the probable supply of food, consists in the intelligence that, for the first time for eight years, there is reason to believe that the potato crop in Ireland and elsewhere will be free from blight. Since 1847, signs of the rot have always unequivocally manifested themselves before the 12th of July, but in the present instance that day has passed without a report of its appearance in any quarter. The plant everywhere is described to be in perfect health and vigor, and even if the disease should yet come, there is reason to expect it will be less destructive than at any former time, since its power of mischief is in proportion to the date of its arrival.

Consols at the last date were quoted 91½, and they have since receded to 90⅞ on an announcement from the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the estimates for the current expenses of the war will exceed by about £3,000,000 or £4,000,000 the amount voted. At the beginning of the year he reserved a surplus of $3,000,000 to meet the possibility of such a contingency, but it was hoped it would not happen, and as there is now no reserve left, any future increase must be met by fresh supplies. Nevertheless, the reaction in the funds has been but temporary, and the last quotation to-day was 91.

From the London Times of July 16.

THE FALL OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

It is not to be supposed that the fall of Lord John Russell from the position he once occupied in the estimation of his party and of his countrymen has been the result of any sudden pique or extraordinary incident. Although his conduct at Vienna and since his return has roused the just indignation of Parliament, and terminated, as we hope, his career as a Minister of the Crown, the decline of his influence and of his reputation has long been perceptible.

In December, 1851, he availed himself of an event, on which he had the feelings of the country with him, to eject Lord Palmerston from the Foreign Office, and, although opposed as we had been to the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston in Greece, Sicily and elsewhere, we viewed that change without regret, the measure was a stange act of perfidious inconsistency on the part of Lord John Russell against a colleague whom he had shortly before described and defended as the British minister *par excellence*.

A very few weeks had served to show that Lord John Russell was utterly incapable of prolonging the existence of the Government of which he had been the head since the overthrow of the Cabinet of Sir Robert Peel; and, on looking back to that period of six years, we must say that so inoperative and unsuccessful an Administration has never existed for so long a period in this country. It was kept in office mainly by the dread of letting in the Protectionist party, and so injuring the grand commercial reforms of Sir Robert Peel. Yet in 1852 the Protectionist party were restored to office, though only long enough to compel them to adjure the doctrines for which they had so vehemently contended

Upon the dissolution of Lord Derby's Cabinet, after a Parliamentary struggle, in which Mr. Gladstone had borne the most conspicuous part, the Coalition Government was formed under Lord Aberdeen. Lord John Russell held the office of Foreign Secretary just long enough to write a blundering and discreditable dispatch in answer to the propositions made by the Emperor Nicholas to Sir Hamilton Seymor, but, on the plea of health, he professed to feel an unattached position, and so he retained his seat in the Cabinet and the leadership of the House of Commons, without any ministerial department.

Such was the state of affairs when Parliament met in February last, and the first act of Lord John Russell was to break up the Cabinet and denounce those who had been carrying on the war while he had been enjoying the rustic pleasure of Minto. It is needless for us to rucur to the details of so recent and so remarkable a transaction; suffice it to say that, as far as it is possible to judge of a man's motives from his conduct, Lord John Russell thought that the disasters of the army in the Crimea gave him a favorable opportunity of ejecting from the Cabinet those Ministers who were superior to himself in position, or independent of himself in their opinions.

But he had utterly miscalculated the effect of this extraordinary proceeding; for, although the country did not regret the fall of Lord Aberdeen and the Peelites of Newcastle, it viewed with indignation the means by which this result had been obtained; and, although her Majesty thought it her duty to give Lord John Russell an opportunity of forming the new Administration, he was instantly told by his nearest political friends that such an attempt would cover himself and them with indelible disgrace. His conduct as a colleague and a public man was placed by these intrigues in a most unfavorable light; but some reputation he still retained for national spirit as one of the chief authors and promoters of the war, and for knowledge of the questions involved in the contest.

On these grounds, and also from a desire to give him an opportunity of repairing a damaged political character, he was sent to Vienna with most precise instructions, based on the views he had himself previously advocated. His mission was not unaccompanied by some ludicrous details, which excited the surprise of continental Europe, and every incident which took place at Vienna showed his utter want of knowledge and judgment in his relations with the society of a foreign Court. The result was that in about three weeks he turned completely round, like a mariner without a compass in the navigation of unknown waters, and a British Plenipotentiary, who was at the same time a member of the British Cabinet, found himself advocating the Austrian proposals and making a confidant of Count Buol.

Upon his return to London the fumes of diplomatic flattery began to clear off, and in another fortnight he had so far forgotten what had passed at Vienna as to make a warlike tirade in the House of Commons in answer to Mr. D'Israeli's charge that the language of the Government had been ambiguous. But ere long this double faced game was brought to a close. Count Buol very naturally replied to Lord John's warlike harangue by publicly reminding him that at Vienna he stood committed to the Austrain proposal; and after having risen last February in the House of Commons to turn King's evidence against his colleagues, no resource remained for him on Friday week but to plead guilty himself, and on the following Friday to withdraw from office, convicted upon all of these charges, as he himself expressed it, by Parliament and by the country.

It may now be said without inconvenience, and it will be said hereafter, for it is historically true, that the one great source of difficulty, division and weakness in Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet was Lord John Russell. He obviously felt with great keenness the loss of that position of First Minister of the Crown which he had occupied for six years, and he watched, month after month, with the restless irritability of unsatisfied pursuit, for an opportunity to recover it. He felt with equal pain the oratorical superiority of Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, and and the growing indifference of Parliament to his own speeches. His cold and exclusive nature forbade him to contract confidential relations with his new colleagues, and he continued to treat all but his own immediate followers in the Cabinet as his rivals rather as than his colleagues.

DIED—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, after a short illness, ANNIE, only daughter of Robert and Margaret McCutcheon, aged 4 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, on Penn st., THIS AFTERNOON, the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills.—A singular combination, but very effectual, as 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. I. Thaell, 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

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Nausea and General Debility.—John Rutherford, No. 80 Wylie st., Pittsburgh, says:—"I have been relieved of the most distressing form of Dyspepsia, by the use of Boerhave's Holland Bitters, purchased of you after suffering for three years with headache, nausea and general debility attending indigestion. I now feel perfectly restored."

This language, coming from one of our oldest and most respected citizens, cannot fail to induce the invalid to try this preparation. A few doses will satisfy you of its remarkable effect.

☞ See advertisement in another column. aud dawS

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 clors 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 those Bitters, and to those who are suffering from the horrors of Dyspepsia, we say they are the antidote for this complaint.

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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 invented that will grind a Saw perfectly even in thickness.

They will require less set—will not heat while running—will run smooth—save lumber—and keep an edge longer than any other saws made—and are not liable to become untrue.

All our Saws are made from an Extra Quality of Cast Steel, imported expressly for our own use, at much higher cost than generally used for Saws.

We respectfully inform all manufacturers of Lumber, that no Saw will be sent from this Establishment but what is of superior Steel and workmanship; the Temper will be found more even and uniform than any Saw in use.

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Mr. 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 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 gave it to children a year old; to old people of sixty. I have seen poor, puny, worny 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, dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, teaspoonful. As no direction can be made applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.

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

Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley. feb24wT

Letter from Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia:

RICHMOND, July 9th, 1855.

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

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

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

JOHN M. BOTTS.

jn24 d&wtsep1T

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