# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE

## PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1855.


We To Advertisers—Neither the Editorial Room nor Printing Establishment of the *Daily Gazette*, are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notice 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 monthly or yearly contracts are made.

We 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.

REPUBLICAN STATE MASS CONVENTION, AT PITTSBURGH.

*WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER* 5, 1855.

Kossuth and President Pierce.—The New York *Times* of the 24th contains a memorial addressed by Governor Kossuth a *year ago* to President Pierce, upon topics of general concern and of special interest to him, as to every one who has any just appreciation of the duties of a free Republic to any people making an effort to be free. In this letter, says the *Times*, Gov. Kossuth states some very interesting and important facts concerning his intercourse while in this country with Mr. Webster, showing the profound interest with which that great American statesman regarded the struggle for liberty among the nations of Europe, and his readiness to provide, even in advance, for every contingency which might offer as a fair opportunity to speak a word or perform some act of encouragement to any people contending for their rights. He assured Governor Kossuth that prompt attention would be given by our government to any representation he might make upon this subject, and especially to any intimation that, in the war which even then he foresaw was close at hand, our recognition of the independence of any nation that should fairly achieve it, could be of service.

Acting upon this assurance, Gov. Kossuth, in August of last year, addressed to the President, with the knowledge and approval, and by the aid of Mr. Buchanan, the memorial referred to. He rehearses in it the assurances of Mr. Webster, which encouraged him to write, gives a clear statement of the condition of affairs in Europe, suggests the probability that the people of Hungary would ere long renew their struggle for independence, and desires to know what course our Government would adopt in certain specified contingencies. The letter was eminently proper and respectful, and from its bearing on public matters of the utmost importance, merited the prompt attention of the Government.

Yet to this day, neither the President nor the Secretary of State has vouchsafed any reply—*not even an acknowledgment of its receipt!* Mr. Marcy's American fervor and zeal for liberty had evaporated with his Koszta letter, and President Pierce's statesmanship seems never to have extended beyond the appointment of Postmasters and speculation in votes. So far as our foreign relations are concerned, the Administration is a cipher—except where, as in Mexico, it is a great deal worse.

The memorial is too long for our columns. In the first part of it the ex-Governor of Hungary reviews the past communications which he has had with the United States Government, and after reviewing the past difficulties of Hungary, asserts that under the circumstances, Hungary was fully entitled to expect a speedy recognition of its independence from the United States. He admits that an agent was appointed to effect this, but that the delay of America in sending him "prevented our nation from receiving the contemplated support of a formal recognition of its independence," and that it proved to be a death-blow to Hungary. This point—the guilt of the United States in not hurrying up her recognition of Hungarian independence, is dwelt on with great emphasis.

Kossuth, from this point, proceeds to speak of the present difficulties in Europe, and to declare that a new effort for independence, by some of the European nationalities, is at hand. Austria, he declares, must very speedily be set in motion, whether she side with Russia, the Allies, or even attempt to keep her neutral position; and concludes as follows:

In a word, such is the actual condition of affairs in Europe, that it becomes my imperative duty to endeavor to ascertain whether it be the intention of your Excellency to afford the benefit of an early recognition to Hungary, Poland or Italy, in case they or some of them succeed in re-establishing effectually a *de facto* National Government? And whether we may hope that your Excellency will, in your wisdom, find it opportune to make now those preliminary dispositions which have been spoken of in my official interview with the late Secretary of State of the United States?

I hope your Excellency will allow me to remark that an uncertainty in this regard, by exposing us to erroneous anticipations, may have a very mischievous effect upon our cause.

There is yet one other point which I beg permission to touch upon.

It refers to the commercial and maritime intercourse between the United States and the contending parties in the event of a revolutionary movement in Hungary or Italy. Will American ships be protected in carrying on trade with such ports as may be in the possession of the insurgents?

It need hardly be observed, in assigning the motives for this inquiry, that when a state of war is contemplated, it being of the utmost importance to those engaged in commercial pursuits to know in advance the extent to which they may depend upon the protection of their own Government, it is usual to put hypothetical cases before the Executive, and ask what will be done in given contingencies.

This foreknowledge is indispensable to merchants, and hence I may suggest that an early decision upon this point may be of great value to persons engaged in American trade; but most especially is it of high and commanding importance to the people of Hungary and Italy, because, if once assured of free trade with the people of the United States during their approaching struggle, it is a virtual guarantee that through the enterprise of American merchants and the unquestionable acquiescence of Austria in any decision upon this point which may be promulgated by the United States, the Republican party in Hungary and Italy would enjoy the precious advantage of receiving, by means of American ships, abundant supplies of food, clothing and all the necessaries of life.

This class of inquiries are almost of daily occurrence at this moment in Europe, and in no instance do the governments, whether neutral or belligerent, refuse a prompt and positive reply.

The necessity of having this important matter defined by positive regulations, will become more imperative as the theatre of hostilities will be soon extended, and the war of ambition as it is now will have assumed the shape of a war of principle.

It is a prevalent opinion with many of the European nations, (nine among the rest,) that the United States would never permit their commercial relations to be suspended or limited by the fact that a nation has taken up arms against their oppressors; but that if we can offer an unblockaded port, we may in honor and good faith invite the citizens of the United States to trade with us, though we be yet engaged in a struggle, and though our independence be not yet recognized.

To this opinion we had been led by the fact, that during the war between Spain and the Colonies, the United States gave such an interpretation to their neutral position, offering facilities of trade, without any restriction, to both belligerent parties. And further, because we know it is the United States which have established the principles that *"free ships make free goods."*

I will then, in conclusion, venture to ask:

1. Whether in the event of a revolutionary contest in Hungary and Italy, American ships will be permitted, under the laws of the United States, to clear for ports in the possession of the insurgents?

And, 2. Whether such ships will be exempt from search and seizure on the high seas by Austrian vessels of war?

Hoping recommending the contents of this my memorial to the liberal consideration of your Excellency, I have the honor to be, with the highest regards and the most distinguished consideration &c. L. KOSSUTH.

Late Governor President of Hungary.

Bogus Robbers at the Hotels.—The New York *Herald* hints that some of the hotel robberies at watering places are *bogus*. That rooms have sometimes been burglariously entered, and property stolen (the editor thinks) there can be no doubt; but at the same time there is just as little doubt that, *in some instances*, the reported robbery has been a mere subterfuge for the non-payment of a board-bill.

PERSONS ATTENDING THE REPUBLICAN MASS CONVENTION

Who will use the Pennsylvania railroad in coming to and returning from the State Republican Convention, to be held in Pittsburgh on the 5th day of September, will see by the following that tickets at half price can be had at all the stations on that road, during the time specified below:

Transportation Department Pa. R. R., August 25, 1855.

*Editors Pittsburgh Gazette:*

Excursion tickets will be sold from all the stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad to Pittsburgh, on September 3d and 4th, on Eastern division, and September 4th and 5th on Western division, to delegates to the Republican Convention to be held in Pittsburgh, September 5th—good for return trips until September 8th, 1855.

H. J. LOMBAERT, Sup't Penna. R. R.

Exchanges will please copy.

The Welsh.—A very useful and upright class of citizens are the sons of St. David among us, and men of Welsh blood have played an important part in our history. Says Dr. Alexander Jones:

"Seventeen of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were of Welsh origin, among whom Thomas Jefferson was one. Other eminent Americans of Welsh descent were John and Samuel Adams, Jonathan Edwards Yale, the founder of Yale College, General Harrison, Richard Henry Lee, and John Marshall. No less than six of our Presidents have had Welsh blood in their veins—Jefferson, Monroe, Madison, Harrison and the two Adamses. Fourteen of the Revolutionary generals were of Welsh origin, of whon General Wayne was one. Martha Washington was the grand-daughter of a Welsh clergoman."

He adds that there are fifty thousand native Welshmen in the United States, and not an office holder among them!

Hogs in Kentucky.—The Louisville *Journal* contains a table of the number of hogs over six months old in the several counties of Kentucky, as returned to the assessors. As compared with the years 1853 and 1854 the table stands thus—

| | |
|---|---|
| As per Auditor's certificate in 1855, | 1,440,266 |
| As per Auditor's report, 1854, | 1,682,244 |
| As per Auditor's report, 1853, | 1,357,140 |

It will be seen, says the *Journal*, that the number of hogs this year is less than last. This is ascribable to the shortness of the corn crop last year. Many hogs, for want of food were starved, and many killed were not more than half fattened. The crop of the coming season, though shorter in number, will no doubt be much heavier in weight than that of last season.

New York City.—Full returns of the Census of New York city have been made, and the total is 628,243. In 1850 it was 515,545: increasing in five years 107,698, or 21 per cent., which is a little over four per cent. per annum. The papers complain that the census is incomplete; and that the total population is much larger, the ratio of increase being much less than it was during the preceding five years, when the ratio was eight per cent. The increase in the interior counties of the state is very light, being only about 80,000 in one-third of the whole number of counties.

The democrats in Lebanon county have nominated Jacob Weidle for Assembly. In Cumberland, the same party has nominated James Anderson and Wm. Harper; in Juniata, David McKinstry; and in Clinton, H. D. Diefenbach.

Senator Brodhead on a New Hobby.—Hon. Richard Brodhead made a speech at Easton on Monday, having gone there to prevent an explosion against the administration in favor of Gov. Reeder. He spoke of everything but the great question of the day, and was careful to assert his most ultra pro-slavery doctrines; and, indeed, went a little further than any other doughface yet has in his servility. One part of his speech deserves particular notice, and is thus reported in the *Tribune*:

"Now you will all agree to one proposition: Are not all the States of this Union coequal, and they the not equal partners? Undoubtedly. Then comes the great question of power in the Territories. The Northern people claim the right to go into the Territories with their property. The Southern people claim the same right. Now will you accord it to them? I say *the Constitution gives those who own property in the South, in Slaves the same power which we have.* I would not deny a man the same right that I ask for myself. I claim the right to go into the Territories with my property, and I accord to any man from any other State the same right."

Thus we see how the South takes advantage of the treachery of Northern men to the cause of freedom, to proceed step by step, to convert this Republic from the home of liberty to the basest purposes of slavery extension. The position of Mr. Brodhead, as shown in his speech, is thus defined by the *Tribune*, and it certainly involves our Senator in the very worst ultraism we have yet heard from a Northern man. He is pitching his note high for a Vice Presidential nomination! The *Tribune* says:

"Here the whole doctrine of 'Squatter Sovereignty' is pitched overboard. This doctrine, as originally promulged by General Cass, affirms the right of each territory, as an internally independent political community, to establish or exclude Slavery, as a majority of its people shall prefer. It is in vain that we have repeatedly pressed upon the advocates of this doctrine the questions—Who *are* the people of Kansas or Nebraska, who have the right to determine that certain of their fellow-inhabitants shall be doomed to eternal bondage? Are they the *whole* people? or only the whites? Are they the citizens of the United States?, or are they resident emigrants from Europe, also entitled to a voice in deciding this momentous question, so vitally affecting them as well as others? And, however these question may be answered, *what is the state of the law respecting Slavery prior to any decisive action of 'the people' on the subject?*"—Let these questions be frankly answered, and then we shall know what is meant by "Popular Sovereignty" in the Territories.

But Mr. Brodhead adopting the most ultra positions of Calhoun, Soule and Jefferson Davis, ignores "Popular Sovereignty" in the premises altogether. He holds that any single immigrant into Kansas from a Slave State may take his slaves with him, and hold them in the Territory as slaves, in defiance of any act or inhibition which the residue of the settlers may have adopted. All other settlers may be conscientiously and determinedly hostile to Slavery; but this one slaveholder steps in with his black servitors and overrules them. "Popular Sovereignty" condemns Slavery; but one slaveholder will pass down thousands of freemen, and declare that Kansas shall be Slave territory. For that slaveholder, says Mr. Broadhead, has an indefeasible constitutional right to migrate to Kansas, to take his slaves with him, and hold them there in bondage interminably—because they are his property, and he has a right to take his property, and has it respected and secured to him as property, in any Territory of the Union.

We propose at this time merely to state this doctrine, not to refute it. The ruffians, the faro-dealer, the counterfeiter, will find it as convenient and serviceable as the slaveholders—for all these have "property" which the laws of some States protect, while others subject it to confiscation. If Mr. Brodhead is right, then all the remaining territory of the Union is destined to form new Slave States, and nothing can prevent that consummation."

Rumors from Europe.—A Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* mentions the following as current rumors, and that they originate in such a quarter as to be deemed extremely probable:

"Everything has turned upon the success of the great French loan. This immense fist of the nation has shaken Austria, and is the real reason of her new adherence to the Western Powers. Louis Napoleon slipped the throng and let loose the hounds of rebellion in Spain; Spain immediately succumbed and gives an army to the Crimea. Louis Napoleon simultaneously announced to Austria that, as she had reduced her forces in the Danubian Provinces, a French army would occupy those places. Austria cedes to the threat, but Napoleon has no intention of trusting to her word. *A French army will land at the mouth of the Danube, and a powerful demonstration will be made against the Russian frontier.* Napoleon will lead this force in person; it will consist of 110,000 French, with Canrobert, Prince Napoleon and Lord Cardigan as generals of division. An English force of 25,000, under Sir Harry Smith, will be added, Lord Cardigan being General of the Allied Cavalry. Louis Napoleon Commander-in-Chief of the whole. The Emperor is playing the game of Europe with consummate skill. All parties and all powers are exhibiting their weakness and their unpopularity. He alone rises as they descend in the European scale.

"This is the real foundation for the rumor that France is on the eve of war with Austria. I wrote to you before how Austria was checked and how she could not stir.

"On the departure of Napoleon for the east, an Anglo-French army will be concentrated on the Rhine. To this force will be added the Spanish contingents—the whole under the command of H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, while the cavalry command devolves on the Earl of Lucan. This force—professedly stationed as a threat to the German Kingdoms, will in reality watch over the French Empire during the absence of Napoleon.

The Queen's offer to the Duke of Cambridge, of the Command-in-Chief of the Crimea, was made to be refused by him to raise his popularity and to become the stepping-stone to the above."

Republican Convention in Yates County.—Between four and five hundred citizens of Yates sign a card which appears in the Penn Yan papers for a Republican Convention. About half the signers have heretofore been Democrats, and most of the others Whigs. Among the former are Ex-Senator Richard H. Williams, Lewis B. Graham, John Ellsworth, William S. Briggs, Archibald Campbell, Henry Spence, J. V. Van Allen, P. H. Bitley, Benjamin Tuthill, Elisha Delano, and many others.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The citizens of Pennsylvania, without regard to former party distinctions, who are willing to unite in a new organization to resist the further spread of Slavery and the increase of the Slave power, are requested to meet in Mass Convention at Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 5th day of September, 1855, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to organize a Republican party in this State, which shall give expression to the popular will on the subjects involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and co-operate with other organizations of a similar character in other States.

George Darsie, Allegheny county.
William Robinson, Jr., Allegheny county.
Charles Avery, Allegheny county.
David Taggart, Northumberland county.
G. W. Getty, Butler county.
John W. Howe, Crawford county.
John S. Mann, Potter county.
John Allison, Beaver county.
John M. Kennedy, Philadelphia county.
Wm. B. Thomas,
Joseph Marklin, Westmoreland county.
Benjamin Pauly, Northumberland county.
Martin Bell, Blair county.
H. H. Frazier, Susquehanna county.
M. H. Cobb, Tioga county.
E. C. Wilson, Venango county.
Thaddeus Stevens, Lancaster county.
Alex. K. McClure, Franklin county.
Jeffers Matthias, Indiana county.
T. H. Maddock, Delaware county.
Erastus Reynolds, Lancaster county.
John Williamson, Huntingdon, county.
J. Edward Barnes, Schuylkill county.
F. R. Hickman, Berks county.

Papers friendly to the cause will please copy. Arrangements are making to secure the attendance from abroad of eminent speakers, whose names will be duly announced.

Railroad fare to the State Convention.—We are authorized to say that persons wishing to attend the great Republican Convention to be held at Pittsburgh on September 5th, will be able to obtain tickets, at the stations where tickets are sold, on the line of the Ohio and Penna. Railroad, at the rate of a *single fare for the round trip*, which is equivalent to half fare, to be good for three days: *Provided* they notify the ticket Agent at the time of purchasing the ticket, and procure a convention ticket *from him.*

As most of those who will attend the Convention from Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer and other counties in that section, and from Ohio, will come over this road, this is a most important notification.

A similar notification is expected from the other railroads.

Our friends of the Press in Beaver, Lawrence and Mercer counties will please give notice of this arrangement.

DELEGATES TO THE STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

From Crawford, Erie, and the other counties in the northwestern part of the State, are hereby notified that arrangements have been effected with the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula railroad Company, and the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company for carrying all who may attend the Convention from that quarter, for *half fare*, here and back again.

Special tickets will be issued for the occasion at half price, good for the round trip, which must be procured at the stations of the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Railroad, in Pennsylvania.

The Ohio & Pennsylvania railroad, which connects with the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad at Alliance, will furnish tickets under similar arrangements, at all its stations.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**McLane's Worm Specific.**—The following, from a customer, shows the demand which this great medicine has created wherever it has been introduced:

Bloomsburg, Tioga Co. Pa. March 20, 1850.

*Gentlemen*—In consequence of the great consumption of your "Worm Specific" in this place and vicinity, we have entirely exhausted our stock. We should feel obliged by your forwarding, via Corning, N. Y., 20 dozen, with your bill, on the reception of which we will remit you the money.

From the wonderful effects of said specific in this neighborhood, there could be sold annually a large quantity, if to be had, (wholesale and retail) from some local agent.—If you would compensate a person for trouble and expense of vending, I think I could make it to your advantage to do so. Yours respectfully, WM. M. MALLORY.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co. Per Wm. R. Foster.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other vermifuges, are worthless. Dr. M' Lane's Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and from the sole proprietors.

Also for sale by the sole proprietors FLEMMING BROS., successors to J. KIDD & Co., No. 60 Wood st. au24-d&w8

**Joy for the Invalid.**—We cut the following from the "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," and we commend our readers to peruse it carefully, and those suffering should not delay purchasing:

Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—This celebrated medicine, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the imposing German Medicine Store, No. 130 Arch street, is exciting unprecedented public attention, and the providing of it is a scientific physician, is selling immense quantities of it. The testimonials in its favor are of the highest character, (the extended notice of it, to be seen in our advertising columns, that there is hardly any thing else,) of the long train of physical ills to which humanity is heir, there is none more distressing than the general nervous debility and its digestive apparatus, which never fails to accompany a disordered state of the liver. Headache, pain in the side, dizziness, bilious tongue, a morbid breath, loss of appetite—in short, an indescribable wretchedness of mind and body, are the usual ills and ills wasting attendants. These diseases, which have baffled the skill of the ablest Doctors, have been eradicated by Hoofland's German Bitters. See advertisement. au24-d&w8

EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

JOHN H. SHOENBERGER, President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.
C. W. BATCHELOR, General Agent.

WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF MARINE AND FIRE RISKS.

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Wm. Phillips, H. K. Bennett,
R. T. Leech, Jr., John A. Coughey,
George B. Selden, Robert Bryson,
David Maclaughlin.

All losses equitably and promptly paid at the Office, No. 99 Water street. au27-4m

Debility and Indigestion.—So popular has this simple and delightful remedy, "Horshaw's Holland Bitters," become, that you find it everywhere. Almost every friend you have, bears testimony to its efficacy in cases of Debility, Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

We know of no remedy of the kind which we can recommend more confidently as a family medicine.—*Union.*

See advertisement in another column. au26-d&w3

Reliance Mutual Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

*OFFICE NO. 70 WALNUT STREET.*

Capital $217,000 invested in Sound Securities.

FIRE INSURANCE On Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., in town or country.

The Assured participate in three-fifths of the profits of a Stock Capital, entitles the insured to share in the profits of the Company, without liability for losses.

The Scrip Certificates of the Company, for profits, are convertible, at par, into the Capital Stock of the Company, which pays a dividend of 6 per cent.

E. M. Hopkins, Secretary.

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Glenn Tingley, Lewis B. Ashburn,
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G. W. Carpenter, Benj. Tingley,
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Jacob P. Bunting, Wm. H. Ashbridge,
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Richard Tonnel, John Fullerton,
Edward Lafourcade, Alexander Bradley,
James W. Hallman, John Rex,
Thos. Sparks, Wm. Hunter,
David Richey, Archibald Smith,
Horatio N. Lee, Kittanning, Pa. Wm. Ewing, Pittsburgh.

mh24-1y18 T. C. COFFIN, Agent, corner Third and Wood streets.

New Daguerrian Gallery.

MR. NELSON would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in order to meet the daily increasing demand for his Daguerreotypes, he has had built and has now completed over the U. S. Post Office, Third street, one of the most spacious and magnificent Sky Light Galleries ever constructed for Daguerreotype purposes, in the United States. We are now prepared to execute Ambrotypes of all sizes and styles, in any weather, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 4 o'clock P. M. A visit from all is solicited, whether they wish for Likenesses or not. Rooms, OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING, Third street, Pittsburgh. au24-d&w3

WILLIAMS & ALLEN, SUCCESSORS TO ARNOLD & WILLIAMS

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

*For Warming and Ventilation of Buildings!*

W. & A. will contract for Warming and Ventilating by Steam or Hot Water, Pipes by Chilson's Furnace, Churches, Schools, Hospitals, Factories, Water Heater, Court Houses and Hotels on Dwellings. No. 85 Market st., Pittsburgh.

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

The Fast Train leaves at 2 A. M., through to Cincinnati in 12 hours and 40 minutes.

Mail Train leaves at 8 A. M.
Express Train " at 3 P. M.

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 Crestline and Indianapolis, 100 miles shorter than via Cleveland. Connections are made at Mansfield with the Newark and Sandusky City road; and at Crestline with the three roads connecting trains there. For particulars see handbills. No trains run on Sunday. Through tickets are sold to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Cleveland and the principal towns and cities in the West.

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

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

Pittsburgh, July 23, 1855.

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.

WELCH & GRIFFITHS.

Orders received by JOSEPH WOODWELL & CO.

JOS. WOODWELL, J. WILEY, W. K. WOODWELL.

JOS. WOODWELL & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, *CORNER OF WOOD & SECOND STREETS,* ju23-d3m PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Letter from Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia:

Richmond, July 9th, 1855.

*Messrs. Wm. S. Sherrs & Co.:* Gentlemen—Considerations of duty to the afflicted alone prompt me to add 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, when all 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 a cure for all other affections, 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 perfect safety, when I felt an interest, or over whom I could exercise influence or control. Respectfully yours,

JOHN M. BOTTS.

Jy24-d4w8w3T

Statement from Canada.—Quebec, Feb. 7th, 1854.—Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co.—We had the pleasure of receiving, the morning, the within certificate of your Vermifuge, which will be very gratifying to you, as it was sent volunteerily. We are, gentlemen, yours very truly, J. HUDSON & CO.

Gentlemen—My little daughter, 4 years old, and my son, eight, were for a considerable time suffering from worms; I purchased two bottles of your Vermifuge, of which I gave them three doses according to directions, and strange to say, in less than three hours they passed vs less than FIVE HUNDRED WORMS, some of the extraordinary length of from 12 to 18 inches.

Having experienced so much of the medical effects of your Vermifuge, I feel it my duty to recommend it to the public as, in my opinion, one of the most efficacious remedies that ever was put forward in the public ear.

Gentlemen, believe me to be your much obliged and humble servant, S. GUTHRIE, M. D.

Prepared and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner of Wood and Fifth sts. my15-1d&w7

Citizen's Insurance Comp'y of Pittsburgh.

WM. BAGALEY, *President.*
SAMUEL L. MASHIELL, *Sec'y.*

*OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.*

This INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES, *Also insures against Loss or Damage by Fire,* on Goods, Wares, &c. *ON LAND AND WATER, INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.*

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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.

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Two to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

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Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case 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, humor or no't about it cutting 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 have it to children a year old: to old people of sixty. I have seen poor, puny, wormy looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

To those who are subject to a sick headache, one bottle will always cure it. It gives great relief to catarrh and dizziness. Some who have been costive for years, have taken and been regulated by it. Where the body is sound, it work quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular 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 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 strewed in sweet oil, dissolves scrofulous swellings 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 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. fe24d4wT

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, nervous prostration from nursing and a hundred other evils in their train, have almost made life a burden terrible existence into a daily and hourly curse. The most enlightened professors of the medical college 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