PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1855.

A Room in the Gazette Buildings for Rent.—A WELL LIGHTED ROOM, on the second floor, and easy of access, in the Gazette Buildings, on Fifth street, is for rent for one, or a term of years. It would suit a Bookbinder, Engraver, or Lithographer or a Weekly Newspaper Office. aug25-tf

☞ 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.

☞ 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.

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. sep1dly

Reading Matter on each page of this paper.

REPUBLICAN STATE MASS CONVENTION, AT PITTSBURGH,

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1855.

We had the opportunity, yesterday, of learning how the ticket nominated by the Republican Convention is received by the public, and it gratifies us to state that it is almost everywhere spoken of as the best ticket ever presented to the people of the county. The exceptions are those who see in politicians in the other parties who are found a stumbling block in their way. These affect to think that it is not formidable, and that it may possibly poll a few hundred votes; but their tell-tale faces betray the terror they feel and dare not express. We think we never beheld an array of such wo-begone faces as greeted us among a class of spectators on the day of the Convention; and the addition of a day's experience in feeling the public pulse has failed to reassure them.

The general verdict of approval given to the ticket is one of the strongest reasons for believing that it may succeed. The Democratic party has shown neither enthusiasm nor zeal for its ticket, and if common expectation be well based, the Know Nothing ticket is not likely to excite any special favor in its behalf. As the conviction strengthens that not only were Know Nothings free participants in the Democratic Convention, but that they succeeded in foisting several of the same class upon the ticket, the power of rallying the masses of the party to its support grows weaker; and the material of which the Know Nothing ticket will almost certainly be composed, will drive off hundreds upon hundreds from its support. The public, therefore, having all confidence in the men named on the Republican ticket, and approving the platform on which it was nominated, it is fair to infer that very many who have lately been identified with other parties will feel a pleasure in supporting men whom they acknowledge to be so worthy of their suffrages.

So many exceptionable candidates have been presented, hitherto, under party auspices, that large numbers of voters have resolutely determined to be guided, in their choice of men, only by the fitness and character of the aspirants before them. The support of this large and influential class we confidently solicit for the Republican ticket; and although it is to soon yet to judge definitely of what will transpire, we feel a well-grounded conviction that this solicitation will be very heartily responded to.

It is said by its opponents, we know, that it is an easy thing for a new party to present a list of good men for candidates, because, in chances of success being doubtful, there is no competition for the nominations; but this is only leaving room for the inference that, in a party which is supposed to be in the road to success, it is so difficult to accomplish such a result that it amounts nearly to an impossibility. If our adversaries admit that their better prospects prevent them from imitating our example, they proclaim the strongest argument that can be made in behalf of supporting the Republican ticket.

We enter upon the short campaign which is before us not only with zeal but with an inspiration of confidence. We know that the platform is right; that the party is a political necessity; that the ticket is an excellent one; and that the public look upon it with great favor; and with a high sense of duty to spur us on, we address ourselves to our task with a cheerful confidence in the ultimate triumph of the right.

A friend has called our attention to a paragraph which appeared in the *Post* last week, and which escaped our attention. We here append it:

"But one that Union endures when such fanatical and blasphemous sentiments as the following are advocated? This extract is from the *Vermont Freeman*, a prominent paper of the political stripe of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*. Here it is:

"Whenever it shall be found, we deem the right to assail it, and if necessary, to battle for it, between us and our country to defend it, whether President Pierce with his Cabinet, Halleck, or Fred. Lord with his 5 black stripes on quarter, Our motto is, in humanity and intelligence, science and all books and constructions."

The "Bible—the Almighty are to "find no quarter" if they come in the way of abolitionism. The Constitution of the United States and the constituted authorities are to be resisted and destroyed when abolitionism wills it. Such is the recklessness and audacity of that sectional party that so fiercely assails the Democracy. Who wonders, then, at the mad ravings of the *Gazette* at Democratic resolutions?"

We do not know that there is such a paper as the Vermont *Freeman*, nor have we any means of learning whether, if it has an existence, it ever uttered the words here put in its mouth; but we do know that no such sentiments ever appeared in the columns of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and of that fact the editor of the *Post* is as well aware as we are. When, as in the above extracts, he attempts to identify this paper with the sentiments he quotes, he gives utterance to what he is well convinced is false.

We do not wonder, much, that the political brethren of such an editor should charge him with, or suspect him of, Know Nothingism. If he does not belong to that secret party, he is an adept at its mendacity which its leaders betray towards this paper.

Gideon Wentworth on Wilson Shannon.—The Chicago *Democrat* uses the following language in regard to the newly appointed Governor of Kansas. It seems from all the representations of his friends and enemies, as well as from his antecedents, that he will be just such a Governor as the present rulers of Kansas would wish him to be. Says Wentworth:

Those who know Wilson Shannon know that he is a Southerner in all his notions. As much so as any one of the firm of Douglas, Atchison, Stringfellow & Co. He goes to Kansas to make Kansas a slave state. His antecedents must be known to Gen. Pierce. He was an old Tyler man. Although elected to the office of Governor of Ohio by the Democrats, he came out with a letter endorsing John Tyler, and by the same John Tyler he was given a foreign mission.

By a strange combination of circumstances he was elected to Congress for one term, and for one only. During his Congressional career he was a Southerner in all his notions and all his votes. His record is right and, what is better, his heart is right for Douglas and Slavery. He goes to Kansas to inflict a deadly blight upon its rising hopes, and to curse its people with bondage.—It remains to be seen who has the brighter future, Reeder or Shannon, the patriot or traitor!

Let Shannon recognize this mob of Douglasites that now professes to be the Legislature of Kansas, and the next House of Representatives will pin a clause to the next appropriation bill that will declare all such infamy void. There is hope in the next Congress!

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.—Yesterday's mail brought us New Orleans papers of the latest dates; and from which we learn that the deaths in that city during the week ending the 25th were 517, of which 394 were by yellow fever. This shows an increase of 104 in the general mortality beyond that of the previous week, of which 103 deaths were by yellow fever. The progressive weekly mortality from the epidemic this season in New Orleans is stated thus:—

1855—Week ending	June 30,		17
"	"	July 9,	32
"	"	" 16,	44
"	"	" 23,	119
"	"	" 30,	173
"	"	Aug. 6,	232
"	"	" 13,	291
"	"	" 20,	394
"	"	" 27,	517

Making an aggregate of 1849 deaths this season of yellow fever.

The Ounce that Broke the Camel's Back.—We find in the New York *Evening Post*, a Democratic paper, the following significant article, copied into that paper from the Lansing *State Journal*, which the *Post* characterises as one of the leading Democratic papers of Michigan. The *Post* goes on to say—"It (the *Journal*) is owned, and, we believe, edited mainly by George W. Peck, Esq., member elect of Congress from that district. Mr. Peck was the candidate of the Cass Nebraska party, but it appears by this article that the course pursued by the Administration in Kansas has proved too much for him. The removal of Reeder was a wrong which he thinks can only be repaired by the appointment of a successor who will repudiate the legislature of Kansas and all its farcical proceedings. Unless this is done, Mr. Peck says, the Michigan Democracy and the administration Democracy "must be two parties." Here is the article:

"A Few Plain Words.—The removal of Governor Reeder, upon the charge of speculation, meets with a cold response from the mass of the Democratic press. We shall not stultify our own sense, or insult that of our readers so much as to ask them to believe that he was removed for speculation. This is the alleged reason—perhaps it is the true one—we prefer to let the future reveal its truth.

"If Gov. Reeder's successor goes to Kansas with the honest intention to do his duty, and faithfully discharge the obligations of his office—if he repudiates the present Legislature as illegal—if he refuses to recognize its acts, and acts at defiance its farcical proceedings—if he stands by the principle of the organic act of the Territory, and by the people of Kansas—and is sustained by the Administration, then we may believe that Gov. Reeder was removed for speculation.

"At present it is of no use to conceal the fact that the honest and intelligent masses of the Democracy have but little confidence in the good faith of the Administration, in regard to the Kansas business. As yet they have no very conclusive evidence that the Administration is in earnest in its advocacy of the popular sovereignty doctrine. In vain do we look to Kansas for any genuine exemplification of that sacred principle. The election of its first delegate to Congress was a fraud—the Administration was mum—the election of the first Legislature was a fraud—Reeder, who repudiated it, is removed. The principle of the Nebraska bill has been notoriously violated—from beginning to end it has been shamefully and highandedly outraged—the Administration, in the meantime, for aught that appears, has not deemed their entire attention to ferreting out the speculators in the territorial officers. In our own simple-heartedness, we supposed that the people of Kansas were to settle their own affairs—but when? Is it not about time they commenced?

"The conduct of Atchison and Stringfellow—the Kansas outrages—the removal of Reeder—are well calculated to sour the minds of honest Democrats, and alienate them from the support of the Administration; and unless the Administration show some speedy signs of helping the right to triumph in Kansas, there is but one course for the Democracy of Michigan to pursue, and leave themselves from irretrievable defeat—they and the Administration must be two parties. To carry the Administration with it, the Nebraska bill, as construed by Stringfellow and Atchison, is a load that will swamp us. For one we have no idea of doing it. There is peril to the Democratic party in this question. We hope for wise action on the part of the Administration. In a great measure the fate of the party is in its hands. If Kansas be justly dealt with, all will be well. Settle the Kansas question according to the principle of the Nebraska bill, boldly and resolutely, and the Democracy of the North will again return to power; but let the outrages continue—let sham and mockery rule, as heretofore—and in vain shall we talk of union, of national conventions, or of victory."

Good Men for Office.—The following from the N. Y. *Courier and Enquirer* suits this locality as well as it does the latitude of New York. The people here, we believe, are determined to vote for the best men for office; and the Republican ticket presents to them the very opportunity they covet:

There was once a time in the history of this country when politics occupied elevated ground; when high personal character and fitness for office, indispensable qualifications for office; when he who had no other recommendation but bare partisan, right or wrong, stood small chance for the suffrage of his fellow-citizens; when the hero of the pot-house, and the hero of the prize-ring had no power to draw a crowd circle around the caucuses or to office, and no power to brawl or fight into office those whom they admitted into the circle. It was indeed a golden age of politics and its history is not a fable. It is written in the public life of more than one generation of public men of high character, enlarged views, unbounded patriotism, and eminent ability, and whose political careers are in direct contrast to many of those which have distinguished our national, state, and municipal councils for some years past. It is a fact not to be denied, that in these latter days the standard of personal character required of candidates for office have been lowered, the public themselves have not demanded a high standard, and by their neglect to demand it, by their culpable admission of the claims of a lower standard, they have enlarged the area of office until they have made room for a vast multitude of office seekers of all classes and characters, whose occupation of the room has been a treading into the dust all that is high and honorable in politics, all that is beneficial in legislation, and all that is distinguished in ability.

In this state of things to continue? Is the standard of politics still to keep on a descending scale, until every mark of true politics shall be obliterated, and fighting for the spoils be the sum and substance of legislation, and he who can fight the best, the hardest, and the most foul, be the most competent man for the legislator? We think not; we think we see some light ahead. The people are beginning to open their eyes. They begin, we think, to come to the conclusion that this tendency of politics in a downward direction must be stopped, and that an upward course now will be a healthier political exercise both for themselves and the country. They have had enough of the low standard in political candidates, suffered enough from it, and the memory of the golden age of American politics has been revived. It is pleasant now to look back upon it. It appears to shine brighter from the dark contrast of the age in which we live. We long to get it back, or rather to have another like it. We may have it if we will. It only requires determination and the thing is done. Let ability and high personal character be the first requirements in a candidate for office—narrow down the present wide area of office seekers to that, and there will be no trouble.

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The regular Illinois Bankers and other parties who Bank under the General Law of that State, pledging first-class securities with the Auditor, are again making fight with George Smith's Atlanta, Georgia, Wild Cat, the unsecured notes of which he has thrown out from Chicago to the interior to the amount of a million and a half or two millions of dollars. This paper is kept at 1 per cent. below the specie paying local Banks, and by that inevitable law of paper currency, the inferior takes the place of the superior, in all ordinary transactions in daily business. This speculation, so profitable to the Wild Cat Banker, is further stimulated by the process of saving up the notes of the local Banks to run them for Specie. The tables have recently been turned on Smith, and he has had to send from this city a vast amount of gold, sold to exceed half a million, to the town of Atlanta, in Western Georgia, to save his Wild Cat from breaking. The operations of this gentleman the press has had frequent occasion, in the last two or three years, to refer to as a species of lawless or piratical banking, which few other Bankers would be suffered to continue with impunity. He has the reputation of being wealthy, but the example which he makes of his pernicious system of galvanizing defunct or questionable charters in the South, to be employed in the Northwest, is less to be commended on this account.

It has no justification either, in the condition of the Banking Laws of Illinois and Wisconsin, which throw open the business to every capitalist who is honestly disposed to secure the circulation which he is to distribute among the people. In this view of the case, although it may be the boast of Mr. Smith that he has successfully and for years defied public opinion and the Press on the subject, we are not sure that the present formidable run upon his Georgia shop ought in any way to be discouraged. The Wild Cat notes should be driven home. Otherwise, disaster to the good people of the Northwest, for whose farm produce they are exchanged, at a round profit to the Banker, may, by the sudden death of Smith, or some casualty to his widely extended operations, follow—a consideration worthy to be taken into the account, aside from the general merits or demerits of his practice. We do not know how the large means derived from his Wild Cat movements are employed. It is well remembered, however, that the St. Louis Bankers, who attempted the same game in 1852-53, gave such evidences of a dangerous expansion in their undertakings as to rouse the public apprehension on the subject, and the alarm being sounded by the Press, the lawless circulation was prudently withdrawn. It was, perhaps, a feather in Mr. George Smith's cap, at that time, that he sturdily resisted popular opinion; but while this is something for him to boast of, it would be no consolation to his note-holders if he should hereafter be tripped up by his own temerity.—*N. Y. Times.*

Speaking of Gen. Cass' forthcoming *"Life and Times,"* a correspondent of the *Evening Post* gets off the following ludicrous but very appropriate figure:

Is Gen. Cass' work to be of the magnitude of his speeches? If so, who of us that shall begin, systematically, with the title-page, will ever live to reach the colophon? Some one of those geniuses who are described as being fit to grapple with whole libraries, may achieve the task, but we common folks, who have to work our way through life, cannot hope to accomplish it. The General is a clever man, but I suppose he is not Macaulay's lively description of Dr. Nare's Memoirs of Burghley will best apply to his forthcoming "Life and Times." "We cannot sum up the merits of the stupendous mass of paper which lies before us," said the critic, "better than by saying, that it consists of about two thousand closely printed pages, that it occupies fifteen hundred inches cubic measure, and that it weighs sixty pounds avoirdupois. Such a book might, before the Deluge, have been considered as light reading by Hilfra and Shallum." But unhappily, the life of man is now three score years and ten; and we cannot but think it somewhat unfair in Doctor Nare to demand from us so large a portion of so short an existence." I hope that the General will lay this passage to heart.

A New Orleans correspondent of the Cincinnati *Price Current* of a late date, says:

"An effort is being made by the planters of Louisiana to remove the Sugar Market from New Orleans to the opposite side of the river, at Algiers, the terminus of the Opelousas Railroad. This road, as yet only fifty-two miles in length, brought to market last season 17,000 hogsheads of sugar, and 3,000 barrels of molasses. This quantity will be much increased next year, as a greater length of road will be in operation, extending farther into the sugar region. The change of the Sugar Market to Algiers will be rather in favor of your Western buyers, as they will receive their sugar in better order, and save also the drayage and cooperage, as the Western steamers will cross over and take the sugar from the warehouses, which it is proposed to have built on the margin of the river."

Immense Shipments of Wheat.—We learn from the Superintendent of the Depot in Chattanooga, says the *Advertiser* of Thursday, that in the month of July there were 100,000 bushels of wheat shipped over the Western and Atlantic Railroad to points below—and all this from East and Middle Tennessee, not including the vast amount that comes down the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, intersecting the Atlantic Road at Dalton. And the quantity that will be shipped from Chattanooga for the month of August will reach *one hundred and fifty thousand bushels*, the average amount being over 6,000 bushels daily thus far for the present month. We were at the depot yesterday and were surprised to see it so densely crammed with this staff of life—and it was still pouring in and bid fair to burg up the depot men.

Seasonable Recipe.—The following, for making tomato catsup, is highly spoken of: Take one bushel of tomatoes, and boil them until they are soft—squeeze them through a fine wire sieve, and a half a gallon of vinegar, three half pints of salt, two ounces of cloves, quarter of a pound of alspice, three ounces of cayenne pepper, three table spoonfuls of black pepper, and five heads of garlic, skinned and separated. Mix together, and boil about three hours, or until reduced to about one-half, then bottle without straining.

In the Kansas Legislature the other day, Dr. Stringfellow, in discussing a motion to change the name of the county from Washington, said *"as it had once been called Washington, he was opposed to degrading, it by calling it Douglas!"*

The Congressional election in Washington Territory appears to have been a very close contest, Mr. Anderson, the Democratic candidate, having been chosen delegate by only eighty-four majority.

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 30, 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 Dornkar, N. Y., 50 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 persons in your agency and we cannot but think it somewhat unfair in Doctor Nare to demand from us so large a portion of so short an existence." I hope that the General will lay this passage to heart.

Yours, respectfully, WM. M. MALLORY.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.

Per Wm. R. Perry.

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

Also for sale by the sole proprietors, Fleming Bros, successors to J. Kidd & Co., No. 60 Wood st. au24-d&w3

Debility and Indigestion.—So popular has that simple and delightful remedy, "Burdave's Hydland Bitters," become, that you find it everywhere—Almost every friend you meet, has used it, or can testify in cases of Debility, Indigestion and Headache.

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

See advertisement in another column. au25-d&w3

EAGLE STEEL WORKS.

HOLMES, McKELVY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cast Steel, German, Saw, Blister, Plough AND SPRING STEEL;

AXLES, VICES, SPRINGS, PICKS, Mattocks, Wedges, Harrow Teeth, &c.

WAREHOUSE, No. 113 WATER STREET, Between Wood and Smithfield,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

au31-6tf

Western Insurance Company OF PITTSBURGH.

Reuben Miller, Jr., Pres't. P. H. Gowen, Sec'y.

Will Insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

DIRECTORS.

S. Miller, Jr.	Thos. Bakewell,	Jas. Marshall
W. F. Baker,	S. Hinchman,	Robt. Forsyth,
Wm. Lyon,	C. W. Richardson,	Daniel Holmes,
C. Reineke,	Wm. Phillips,	J. Lippincott,
	Wm. H. Smith.	

☞ A branch Institution managed by Directors well known in this community, and who will liberally, fairly and promptly act. All losses at the Office, No. 64 Wood Street (Spang & Co's Warehouse,) or store, Pittsburgh. au30

Dr. Libby's Pile Ointment is a certain cure for that distressing disease, the Piles, in all their varied forms. It has been used for more than sixty years, and has exhibited the most happy effects in all cases.—We publish the following names of gentlemen who have been cured by its use, and who, after suffering for years and exhausted every resource of the medical profession in vain.

Hon. Jos. D. Whitall,	U. S. Senator from Florida,
Hon. J. J. Severens,	Member of Congress,
Gen. Wm. Hemphill,	Ex-Member of Congress,
Hon. Jos. Fleming,	Speaker of the House of Rep.
Hon. D. Sprowle, Esq.	Speaker of the Senate,
Hon. Wm. Bebb,	Ex-Governor of Ohio,
Gen. W. Medill, Esq.	City Treasurer,

The above list might be increased by thousands, but enough have been shown, to induce every person to give the remedy a trial. Said medicine is sold by Jos. L. Hayes, No. 140 Wood corner of Virgin Alley.

Price 50 cents. au30

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

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

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth

One to three bottles will clear the system of blue.

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 scrofula.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

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

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing in the pastures, and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system; yet it is now a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has to start. There are no ifs nor ands, hums or ha's about it suiting some cases and not yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I know its effects in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts. I gave it to children a year old to old people of sixty. I have seen poor, puny, worry ridden 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 won't quite cure. Nothing in any person's system, or 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, where that is the case, 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 am like Ware as to my business, I am interested in sweet oil, dissolve scrofulous swelling of the neck and under the ears. Price 50 cents. Price of the Medical Discovery $1 per bottle.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table-spoonful per day. Children over eight years, dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be made applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels 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. au24-dawb

Joy for the Invalid.

—We cut the following from the "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," and recommend our readers to pursue 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. 120 Arch street, has already a world wide reputation, and the proprietor, who is a regular physician, is selling immense quantities of it. The virtues of this remedy are so fully set forth in the following testimonials of it, to be seen in our advertising columns, that there is hardly any room left for us to speak of it. This much we may add—that a long train of physical ills to which humanity is heir, there is no remedy in the whole range of medicine, that is more universally efficacious in all cases of general debility, or derangement of the digestive apparatus, which never fail to produce a disordered state of the liver. Headache, piles, languor, irritableness, a general lost tone in the whole system, and a thousand ills, for which no remedy has ever been found, are instantly relieved by the use of this medicine. Many of the medical opinions which have baffled the skill of the ablest Doctors, have been successfully cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. See advertisement. au24-dawb

Statement from Canada.

—Quebec, Feb. 7th, 1854.—Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co.—We had the pleasure of receiving, this morning, the certificate of authenticity of your Vermifuge, which will be very gratifying to you, as it was sent voluntar-ily. We are, gentlemen, yours very truly J. MUSSON & CO.

Gentlemen—My little daughter, 4 years old, and my son, older, were for a considerable time suffering from worms. I purchased bottles of your Vermifuge, for which I gave them three doses, according to directions, and strange to say, in less than three hours they passed between them FIVE HUNDRED WORMS, some of them of the very large length of from 12 to 16 inches.

I have since experienced so much of the beneficial 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 against worms ever yet offered to the public.

Gentlemen, believe me to be your much obliged and humble servant, NATHANIEL HOLMES.

Prepared and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner of Wood and Fifth sts. au24-d&w3

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 9 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 at Piqua for particulars see handbills.

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 RESIDENCE 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. D. CURRY,

At the corner office, under the Monongahela House, Or at the Federal street Station, to GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent.

Pittsburgh, July 23, 1855.

British and Continental Exchange.

SIGHT BILLS DRAWN BY

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., ON THE UNION BANK, LONDON, IN SUMS OF $1 AND UPWARDS.

These Drafts are available at all the principal Towns of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the Continent.

We also draw SIGHT BILLS on

M. A. Grunebaum & Ballin, FRANKFORT A MAIN,

Which serve as a Remittance to all parts of Germany Switzerland and Holland.

Persons intending to travel abroad may procure through us Letters of Credit, on which Money can be obtained, as needed, in any part of Europe.

Collections of Bills, Notes, and other securities in Europe, will receive prompt attention.

WM. H. WILLIAMS & CO., Wood, corner Third street.

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