PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY E. N. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1855.

A Room in the Gazette Buildings for Rent.

A WELL LIGHTED ROOM, on the second floor, and only of access, in the Gazette Buildings, on Fifth street, is for rent for one, or a term of years. It would suit a Reporter, Engraver, or Lithographer or a Weekly Newspaper Office. aug16-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 9 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, shareholder 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 this 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. sep1-tf&w

Reading Matter on each page of this paper.

REPUBLICAN STATE MASS CONVENTION, AT PITTSBURGH,

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1855.

Republican County Committee.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at the Republican County Convention held on the 29th ult., the following gentlemen are appointed as a County Committee for the ensuing year:

Edward Campbell, *Jr. Chairman*; James McAuley, Jared M. Brush, Richard F. Smyth, and Russell Errett of Pittsburgh; Wm. Coleman and Nicholas Voeghley, Esqs. of Allegheny city; Thomas McKee, of Birmingham; Dr. Jas. Carothers of Wilkins; Jno. Walker, Jr., of Elizabeth; Thos. L. Shields, of Swickley; Wm. Wilson, Sr. of Snowden; Thos. Peany of McKeesport."

CHARLES AVERY.
President County Convention.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.—ITS PROSPECTS OF SUCCESS.—The Republican party being now completely organized in this county, and having held one of the best Conventions ever assembled in it, both as regards numbers and the respectability of the gentlemen comprising it, and having presented a ticket to the people composed of citizens of undoubted character and fitness, the question naturally arises, will success attend its first effort?

The question of present success did not enter into the calculations of those who were prominent in organizing this movement. Probably few of them anticipated success this year. The great object was to organize a party representing certain important principles deemed of immense and pressing moment, and affiliating and sympathizing with a similar movement set on foot in other counties of this State, and in other States, and of selecting a ticket to represent these principles so that the friends of the cause could vote intelligently and in agreement with their views.

Now that these objects are accomplished and the movement has developed its strength, and the hold it has on the feelings of the people, it is well to inquire what chances we have of electing the ticket we have placed in nomination.

The Know Nothings aver that the Republican movement will give the county to the Democrats. We have heard this assertion made frequently, and it is used as an argument with their hesitating members and with Anti-Nebraska men, to induce them to hold on and give their vote to the Secret Order. On the other hand, Democrats are far from being sanguine of success, and usually speak in a desponding manner.

Taking the declarations of Know Nothings, that the Republican movement will give the county to the Democrats, as sincere, let us examine the vote of last year, and see on what grounds this idea is formed.

The official vote of this county shows that the Democrats at the last election did not receive *one-third* of the votes polled. Pollock's vote was 10,467—Bigler's 5118—Pollock's majority 5354, or more than two to one. Take the vote for Recorder. The united vote for Loomis and M'Gill is 10,500. The vote of Kennedy, Democrat, who received more than an average vote, is 4762—majority opposed to the Democrats, 5738.

This shows clearly that there is no chance for the Democrats, unless they have some mode of recuperating their party that we know not of. Doubtless there are some Democrats who were inveigled into the order last year, who will return to their first love, but we think the number cannot be many. The course of the administration in regard to Kansas and Nebraska, and its shameful usage of Reeder, a Pennsylvania Democrat, is more likely to drive such Democrats to the Republican ranks, where many other Democrats will take refuge from the pro-slavery defilement of their old party. The Democratic Convention of this county lost the only opportunity left them of retrieving their fallen fortunes, by endorsing Pierce and his administration with all the accumulated political sins it is guilty of. Had the party here repudiated the administration, and endorsed Reeder and the rights of the free citizens of Pennsylvania, and put in nomination a strong ticket, there would have been some chance of success. Now there is none.

When Know Nothings tell us, then, that the Republican movement will elect the Democratic ticket, what do they mean, but that the Republican movement will draw off enough from the Know Nothings to give the Democrats a plurality? In no other way is their declaration intelligible. They have not examined their ground sufficiently to ascertain that, while such changes would in fact defeat themselves, instead of electing the Democrats, they would inevitably secure the election of the Republicans. We take the confessions of weakness, then, of the Know Nothings, to indicate the success of the Republican ticket. But we have better reasons to expect success than this.

We take it for granted that the persons who voted for the Whig ticket last year, with very slight exceptions, will be found voting with the Republicans this year. We have not met with one single Whig, out of the Know Nothing ranks, who does not warmly second the Republican movement. The Whig vote last year, in round numbers, was 4500. The difference between the Whigs and Know Nothings was from 1300 to 1400. Take Darsie's vote from Pollock, the difference is 1418; take the same vote from Baird, who polled the real Know Nothing and Native strength, and the difference is 1871. The change, then, of some 700 votes, or about 12 for each district, from the Know Nothing vote of last year, to the Republicans, will give the latter the majority. We will suppose that the real Know Nothing strength is the same now as last year—that the additions have equaled the withdrawals, which we think is conceding more than the secret order have a right to claim,—let us see what are the probabilities of the Republican ticket succeeding against this majority.

It is certain that a great many outsiders voted the Know Nothing ticket last year that cannot be induced to do so again. They were led away by the novelty of the movement, and the fanaticism of the hour. They wanted to see the old parties defeated, and a new order of things initiated. They are now so well satisfied with their experiment that they have no disposition to repeat it. Others were cheated into voting the ticket of the secret order by having a ticket thrust into their hands by persons they had long relied upon as good Whigs or Democrats. We know numerous cases of this kind, many of them foreign-born citizens. We have no doubt that there were on an average from eight to ten persons in every district who were thus led astray. We think there are nearly enough outside voters who voluntarily or involuntarily voted the Know Nothing ticket last year, and who will vote the Republican ticket this year, to change the result, and give us the victory. But there is another large element of strength, which want to swell the Know Nothing vote last year. We refer to the vote of Protestant foreigners. This vote is variously estimated at from 700 to 2000. The largest amount of these votes, it is generally understood, went for the Know Nothing ticket. There is no likelihood that they will be given to the Know Nothings this year, as they are all very naturally indignant at the attempt to destroy the Constitutional rights of the adopted citizens. We do not say that all this vote will be given to the Republican ticket, but we think it is reasonable to suppose that a majority of it will be, as there is a strong anti-Nebraska feeling among them.

It is not unreasonable, then, to anticipate, among so many elements, a change of at least 12 votes on an average, for each district, or say 700 in all, and this will elect the Republican ticket.

We have not dwelt upon the strength we shall derive from accessions from Democrats who are wearied of the aggressions of slavery, and who see in this movement nothing to wound their political prejudices, but everything to stimulate their patriotism as Pennsylvanians and American citizens. This strength will be considerable, and will increase until the Democratic party is destroyed in the north, or changes its political course.

We think, therefore, there is a reasonable chance of electing the Republican ticket, and that at least there is sufficient hope to stimulate any who need the spur of probable success to stimulate their labors. Our opponents will say that there is no chance for us, and that the contest will be between the Know Nothings and Democrats. Our figures show that the Democrats have not one-third of the votes, and that everything which tends to weaken the Secret Order strengthens the Republicans, as the members of the former generally hold Anti-Nebraska sentiments.

We could give other reasons, and to our mind, strong ones, but the above will suffice for the present. We trust every friend of the party will go to work, and thus secure that success which will tend to give the greatest power and permanency to our principles.

BY THE HERMANN.

Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, August 15, 1855.—The best intelligence on the present occasion is that the weather has been favorable for some days past, and that there is almost a certainty of an abundant harvest being well gathered in. Such damage as has been inflicted by the late heavy rains has been very partial, and calculated to affect quality and not quantity; while there can be little doubt that the influence of the sunplus moisture on the green crops, which were in this year of unusual importance to meet a scarcity of hay, has far more than compensated for any loss in other respects. The consequence has been continued heaviness in the grain market, wheat having experienced another decline of 1s. per quarter, in addition to that of 8s. reported by the last packet. The total fall has therefore now been rather more than 2s. per cwt., and although no rapid general depression is anticipated, little doubt is entertained that with a continuance of steady weather, prices must still further give way. It appears that the yield of the last harvest must have been even greater than was supposed, since, although this year's crop will be a month later than usual, the supplies of wheat in farmers' hands are still ample to meet all the requirements of the market.

As respects the potato crop, the accounts from Ireland and elsewhere still confirm its immunity from blight. During the rains of last week, the attempts of speculators to create alarm were very active; it is doubtful even if the stalk and leaves of the plant have suffered materially, except in isolated cases, while with regard to the root itself not a single statement has transpired to show how that any injury, to cause an appreciable diminution of the estimated yield, has been sustained.

The visit of the Queen and Prince Albert to Paris takes place this week, and to judge from the multitudes thronging there, not only from England but the French provinces and many continental towns, there is reason to expect an amount of excitement and splendor which even that capital has not previously displayed. The event is one that has never before occurred in the history of the two nations.

Reports are still rife that the Russians are suffering greatly in all parts of the empire, and that the difficulties of continuing the struggle demand the most terrible sacrifices from all classes. Under the wonderful system of concealment practised, it is always impossible to know how much credit is to be attached to tales of this kind, but they are so far supported by probability that they merely realize the expectations of all who have weighed the resources of the country and its social and financial peculiarities. As regards the state of affairs in the Crimea, it is asserted in a letter from Paris that General Pelissier has lately mentioned his belief, from such information as he could obtain, that the Russian garrison in Sebastopol are daily losing 800 or 400 men from disease and casualties.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE NEW JERSEY ACCIDENT.—We had a conversation this morning with the Rev. John McDermott, a Catholic clergyman, who informs us that he was in car B, at the time of the disaster. Himself and two friends were sitting near the end of the car nearest the engine. The car was well filled with passengers.

He states that the cars were going at a rapid rate when the crash took place; he found himself thrown violently out of his seat and dragged along with the wreck for some distance, being upon his head at times, and again upon his feet.

Of the occupants of this car none escaped unhurt except our informant and his two friends, who got off with trifling injuries. Several who were in the car were killed outright, and others dreadfully mutilated. Mr. McDermott says it was the most appalling sight he ever witnessed. There were no some exceptions to the humanity displayed by the people of the vicinity. Mr. McD. says there were persons standing looking on, who refused to render any assistance, and even refused to get water for the wounded, saying "it was the company's business to attend to it!" Such instances of brutality were rare.

We saw Bishop Doane, who arrived in the city this morning. He informed us that none of the wounded had died to-day. Mrs. Boyce, he says, lies in a very precarious condition. Miss Ellen Boyce is dead.

The Mr. Ingersoll who was killed was George B. Ingersoll, son of Hon. Harry Ingersoll. The deceased was but nineteen years of age. He was travelling in company with Mrs. Clement Barclay at the time of the calamity. The body of Mr. I. was brought to the city this morning. He died at Mr. Beckets, at Bordentown, formerly the seat of Joseph Bonaparte.

Among the wounded who came to the city this morning were Messrs. Benjamin Harry, of Conshohocken, and Mr. Clark, of Chester county.

The company had carriages in waiting for the purpose of conveying the wounded to their homes on their arrival in the city.

There is a boy six years of age at Burlington, who has no protector. He says his name is Hagan, and that he was on his road to New York in company with an uncle, who is missing and is supposed to be killed.

The boy says he has an uncle named Finch or French living in Queen street, Philadelphia. —*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

THE ISMS OF THE DAY.—"New England is the great hot-bed of isms—the place from which emanates all the mad fanaticisms which have for years kept the country in a ferment. Maine Lawism, Abolitionism and Know Nothingism are the grand distinguishing features of its present organization.—*Baltimore Republican.*

We opine that we know a great deal more about New England, its history and its people, than the conductors of the *Republican*. It would be highly creditable and vastly advantageous to those who dwell south of Mason and Dixon's line if some of the hated "isms" of New England should be adopted, and be made *practically* efficient there. A prominent "ism" in New England is to educate their youth. Another is, to train them up in habits of industry and economy. Another is, to infuse into their minds a sacred regard to bargains private, and compacts public. Another is, that temperance and sobriety are not more a duty than conducive to health, prosperity and social happiness. We would suggest to the conductors of the *Republican* to come to visit New England, and see for themselves how many flourishing villages and populous cities have grown up *as a consequence* of some of the "isms" which are represented as so baleful.

AN "AMERICAN AT ST. PETERSBURGH."—By the last steamer, an American at St. Petersburg writes to a distinguished engineer of New York, the Sun of that city says, in reference to an American invention of formidable power which is being constructed at Constadt for coast defence: "I consider the fate of any hostile vessel that after this season shall come inside of twenty miles on the Russian coast, settled past redemption. If the war holds two years more, England will have to look out for the East India colonies, and may thank her stars if, in the meantime, she does not wake up a swarm of privateers under Russian colors." The American at St. Petersburgh" seems to be getting ahead with the war at a very fast rate. Where are the privateers to come from? Certainly not from the United States, and there is no other nation not involved in the war which can furnish them.

A METHODIST CELEBRATION.—The Methodists of Boston had a grand celebration yesterday, the 29th instant at the First Church in Hanover street, to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the first Methodist church in Boston. Sixty years have shown a great change in Methodism in this city. From a small church in old Methodist alley, built by contributions of 63 sterling and upwards and costing about $1,000, they can show one of the finest edifices in all New England, originally costing some $90,000.—*Boston Atlas.*

A MR. BROOKS recently made a balloon ascension from Rockford, Illinois. Upon his descent, being asked what he saw beneath during his elevation, he said, "Nothing; nothing but corn."

SWEABORG, about three hundred and forty miles from St. Petersburg, is one of the principal fortresses of the Russian empire. The main and most important part of the fortifications is built on a small island, called Wargoe, at a distance of about three miles from the harbor of Helsingfors, in the Bay of Finland. It is surrounded by seven rocks, each occupied by a fort, thus constituting a system of declared works, in some respects similar to those off Sebastopol. These works are hewn out of the solid granite, and form double and triple batteries, which rise in terraces or tiers above the surface of the water. The whole of them are said to be defended by two thousad guns. Wargoe contains a castle, and a monument erected to the memory of its founder, Ehrensward; also, the residence of the commander, a depot, military stores, various shell-proof magazines, and docks, most of them cut out of rock. This complex of detached forts forms the protection of the harbor of Helsingfors, whose entrance is guarded, besides, by two other fortified islands called Gustavsward and Bakholm. The passage into the harbor is so narrow as to expose any fleet attempting to force it to the severest cross fire. The harbor itself is large enough to accommodate from seventy to eighty ships of the line, Sweaborg, has 8000 inhabitants, mostly mechanics, ship builders and merchants. In times of peace the garrison numbers from 5000 to 6000 men.

Sweaborg, a part of Finland, formerly belonged to Sweden. On the 17th of March, 1808, the Russians, under Suchtelen, laid siege to it. Repeated bombardments took place without effect until on the 7th of April it was surrendered by the Swedish commander, Cronstedt, who was subsequently accused of treason. With this fortress the Russians gained possession of its artillery pieces, and of the Swedish vessels in the harbor. A treaty concluded on the 17th of September, 1809, between Sweden and Russia, confirmed the possession of the latter. Admiral Napier examined the strength of this fortress in 1854, and has given a report on which he did not venture. Sweaborg was built under the reign of the Swedish King Adolf Frederic, after the peace of Abo, in 1749, by General Ehrensward, in consequence of Sweden having lost most of her fortresses in Finland during the war. The first cost amounted to more than three millions of thalers. Very important additions have since been constructed, however. Sweaborg and the harbor of Helsingfors form, in a military point of view, the key to the peninsula of Finland.

The history of Swoden is a succession of wars against Denmark and Russia, in which the latter for centuries was conquered. The reigns of Gustav Adolf, of 1611 and of Charles XII, of 1697 to 1718 were particularly distinguished for the success of the Swedish arms. But the latter king taught the Russians to conquer in their turn. Many battles were fought for the possession of Finland. Finally, it passed by treaty, concluded at Fredrikshamn in 1809, to Russia. Russia has since neglected nothing to assimilate the Finlanders with her own people, by granting to them advantages which they had not enjoyed under the Swedish rule. It is thought that she has completely succeeded in accomplishing her aim. Should the Allies succeed in taking Sweaborg, this question would be put to a practical test. And if the sympathies for the Finlanders are stronger for their former nationality than for Russia, the consequence of this commanding position by the Allies, would render an invasion of Finland not only possible, but, with the assistance of the inhabitants, probably successful.—*Philadelphia N. American.*

FRANKLIN COUNTY.—The Democrats of Franklin county, Pa., have held a mass meeting, at which they have passed resolutions denouncing the American order, endorsing the administration of President Pierce, and in the following style expressing their sentiments on the Kansas issue:

Resolved, That the Kansas and Nebraska bills in their furtherance of the aims of the Compromise of 1850, are based upon the only true and correct principles which can regulate the settlement of our territorial governments; and while we reprobate the acts of a Missouri mob, we indignantly denounce the acts of abolition emigrating societies of the North, who imported into Kansas members of their confederacy to control the election without intending to locate permanently in the territory, thereby inciting the pro-slavery sentiment of the South to repeal aggression by unlawful force.

The contrasts between the terms in which these Democrats "reprobate the acts of a Missouri mob," and "indignantly denounce the acts of abolition emigrating societies," is somewhat amusing. It is, however, an unusually candid expression of the policy of the administration.

GEN. HOUSTON AND HISTORY.—General Sam Houston, in giving in his adhesion to the "secret order," justifies his course by saying the first secret political society formed in this country was the Cincinnati Society, that General Washington was one of its members, and that no man was eligible for membership in the society unless he was an American. General Houston's knowledge of the history of his own country must be rather deficient for one who professes so much native patriotism. The Cincinnati Society was not political at all, nor was it a secret organization. It was formed by the officers of the revolutionary army, to perpetuate their long-cherished friendship and social intercourse, and that they might, at regular annual periods, communicate with each other, and revive a recollection of the friendly bonds by which they were connected. A fund was also provided to relieve any of the officers who might become unfortunate. Such native-born citizens as Lafayette, Steuben, and Kosciusko were members of the society. Sam must not go far off the track if he wish to "run" successfully as the leader of "Young America," for youth can scarcely excuse ignorance or perversion of history of one's native country.

OUR cotemporary of the *Enquirer* makes a terrible onslaught upon Solon Borland, for years known as a distinguished Democrat, a favorite of the present administration, and a representative of the Government of General Pierce in Central America. The reason for so savage an attack upon this modern Solon is the fact that he has recently become a member of the order of Know Nothings. This offence has opened the eyes of the editor to the enormities of Mr. Borland's previous history, and he pitches into him with a right good will. This is pleasant, especially when taken in connection with the fact that the *Enquirer* was one of the few newspapers in the Union whose conductors disgrace themselves by attempting a vindication of the parties concerned in the infamous Greytown affair, among whom Mr. Borland was conspicuous, having been, in fact, the very person whose perverse and drunken folly occasioned the difficulty, inflated a petty affair by his falsehoods into a matter of national concern, and led the administration into one of the most contemptible acts ever perpetrated by a civilized Government. We wish the *Enquirer* a good time with its late friend.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.—Hon. John McLean, of the Supreme Court, long since gave it as his opinion that the Legislature of a Territory can exercise no authority which is not conferred on it by Congress." The efforts of Atchison and his compeers to establish slavery in Kansas, by means of their sham Legislature, may therefore be checkmated by Congress interposing its veto on their outrageous proceedings. The following is an extract from the letter of Judge McLean alluded to above. It was addressed to James A. Briggs and others, and dated July 28, 1848:

"Besting upon the principles of the Constitution, as they have been judicially settled, the free States, by moderation, vigilance and firmness, may prevent the extension of Slavery to the free territory lately annexed. Without the sanction of law, slavery can no more exist in a Territory than can such breathe without air. States are not propriety where they are not made so by the municipal law. The Legislature of a Territory can exercise no power which is not conferred on it by act of Congress."

"THE TEMPLE-HAUNTING MARTLET."—The Boston papers have lately contained accounts of swallows and other birds flying into churches during divine service. One in particular, the *Transcript* describes as having for a number of years past been visited on Sunday during the summer season by these domestic birds, which fly in at the windows, and often alight on some conspicuous place, and remain during the services. Yesterday, says the *Traveler* of the 10th, six of these pretty little birds entered at one time, and after flying around the church took their places over the choir seats, to which they appear rather partial. These weekly visits have become so familiar to the congregation that they produce no disturbance whatever, and the little feathered visitors are even welcomed with pleasure.

This reminds us of the words of "the sweet singer of Israel," when, longing for the communion of the sanctuary, he says, "the sparrow hath found her an house, and the swallow a nest, even thine, altars, my King and my God!"

SLACKWATER NAVIGATION.—We learn from the *McKean Citizen* that a slackwater navigation is to be constructed from Smethport, Pa., to Olean, N. Y., by way of the Allegheny river. The condition of the stream is such that the cost will probably not exceed $20,000, and that amount can easily be raised by the sale of stock to those who live on the line of the work. It is intended to furnish an outlet for the coal and lumber of that region. Workable veins of cannel and bituminous coal are found in McKean county, but at a short distance from the proposed navigation. Iron mines are also found within easy reach, though at present not worked. Should this slackwater navigation be constructed, the effect of it will be to throw the coal, lumber and iron trade of that region upon the New York and Erie Railroad at Olean. To avert this, and secure that trade to themselves, we have only to hasten the completion of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, the route of which passes through McKean county.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

PITTSBURGH, Thos. Co. Pa. March 20, 1855.

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. Kend & Co. Per Wm. M. Pogeys.

☞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. aug24-d&w8

Headache and Debility—Mr. Silas J. Mason, of Birmingham, says: "I have found in Boerhave's Holland Bitters a remedy for Headache and Debility. My wife has also used it with the greatest benefit."

Mr. A. S. Nicholson, of Pittsburgh, also remarks that he has experienced much relief from its use for Headache.

Take a half tea-spoonful three times a day, an hour before meals. Its moderate p, and then of wholesome food, and you will find this le really a remedy for Sick and Nervous Headache. Weakness of any kind, Costiveness and Piles. Being perfectly simple in composition, it may be taken without fear by the invalid. Possessing a fine aromatic flavor, it is very grateful to the debilitated stomach.

See advertisement in another column. sel-1w&ws

Lyon's Kathairon.—There is no surer test of the unrivalled merits of an article, than the springing up of countless imitations and counterfeits. This fact conclusively proves LYON'S KATHAIRON, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the Hair, to be the best toilet article ever produced. Combining as it does the fragrance of the most delicate extracts with the most valuable restorative qualities, it stands entirely without a rival. The ladies have decided that no toilet table is complete without it, and their fine discrimination rules the world. To guard against valueless imitations and counterfeits always ask for LYON'S KATHAIRON.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors,
Cor. Liberty & Wood sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

For sale by R. E. SELLERS & CO., and all other dealers. sel-1w&ws

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

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—This celebrated medicine, prepare by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at the immense manufactory of the German Medicine Store, is of unprecedented public attention, and the proprietor, who is a scientific physician, is selling immense quantities of it. The virtues of the Bitters are derived from the extended notice of it, to be seen in our advertising columns, that there is hardly a person in the city ignorant of it. This much we may safe—of the long train of physical ills to which humanity is heir, there is none more insidious than the effects of a deranged condition of the digestive apparatus, which never fails to accompany a disordered state of the liver. Headache, pain in the shoulder, a bilious tongue, a morbid breath, loss of appetite—in short, the miserable wretchedness of dyspepsia, or indigestion, are but the leading attendants. These diseases, which have called forth the talent Doctor, have been radically cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. See advertisement.

Statement from Canada.—Quebec, Feb. 7th, 1854.—Messrs. S. A. Fahnestock & Co.—We had the pleasure of receiving, this morning, the written certificate of your Vermifuge, which we have so frequently seen in the newspapers, and we, as in this country, have held the subject in anxious consideration, and they have finally determined that the only method of treating these is local and separate disease was all wrong, and that a *constitutional treatment* was what was required. It is an old adage, that great bodies move slowly; and while the Faculty were engaged in harmonizing their views and digest a system for general practice, Dr. Pomeroy, a physician with forty years experience in the diseases of women and children, reduced the theory to simple facts, and discovered a remedy for the whole real and will cure eighteen out of every twenty cases, now existing. In some cases when the ovaries have been ruptured, or where they have been severely injured by bad medical treatment, nothing can be done but to alleviate the symptoms. "*Nine cases in twelve*" he said *St. Denham*, the great leader of the English medical school, said, therefore, let no one despair until this remedy has been faithfully tried. Throw aside prudice and the advice of an interested physician—consult for yourselves—see what the remedy has done for others, and then go on with a strong faith in the assurance that Marshall's Uterine Catholicon is no "quack remedy," but a scientific combination of medical virtues, which will preserve the constitution from destruction, will arrest the insidious approach of disease, and restore health to the already impaired vital power. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold wholesale and retail at DR. GEO. H. KEYSER'S Drug Store, No. 140 Wood street. jy2-d&w

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 a large sum, and 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.

Refs. WOODWELL, J. WILEY, W. K. WOODWELL.

JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

CORNER OF WOOD & SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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.
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Pittsburgh, July 23, 1855. jy23-tf

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