PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. E. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 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. To be rent for one, or a term of years. It would suit a Bookbinder, Engraver, or Lithographer or a Weekly Newspaper Office. au14-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. sep1-3dw

Reading Matter on each page of this paper.

REPUBLICAN STATE MASS CONVENTION,
AT PITTSBURGH,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1855.

The Republican State Convention.

This body will convene in the CITY HALL, over the Market House, on Wednesday morning September 5th, at eleven o'clock.

The following gentlemen are expected to be present:

Hon. S. P. Chase. Hon. Samuel Galloway.
Hon. David Wilmot. Hon. J. D. Campbell.
Hon. B. F. Leiter. Hon. J. A. Bingham.
Hon. J. R. Giddings. Hon. Thadeus Stevens.

"SLAVERY HAS ITS BENEFITS."—Such is the bold caption to a long article in the *Pennsylvanian*—the leading democratic paper in this State.

The time was when democrats were willing to admit that Slavery was an evil, and they merely plead their want of power to reach it; but now they are waking up to the benefits of the patriarchal institution and the propriety of owning human beings as chattels. "We have often thought," says the *Pennsylvanian*, "that Negro Slavery played a more important part in the economy of enlightened nations than they are willing to admit. Confined to a strict matter of sentiment, it has many repulsive features; but when viewed in the light of its beneficent effects upon the whole human race, its necessity at once becomes a conceded point, by the rational and progressive mind." And being possessed of this rational and progressive mind, the editor of the *Pennsylvanian* proceeds to show his readers that Slavery is neither wrong nor repulsive, but eminently right, proper, humane and desirable. The opposition to it is mere mawkish philanthropy. "Slavery has its benefits," and it is his business to record them.

Yes, "slavery *has* its benefits." So have many other things which we all know and feel to be wrong. It was a knowledge of these benefits which made John Mitchell long for a plantation well stocked with fat negroes. To such men it is a benefit, in one sense, to have his fellow men under his control, over whom he may lord it supremely and upon whose unpaid toil he may subsist in luxury and ease. Many there are who think it a vast benefit to have a "nigger" to wallop; and those to whom idleness and deliverance from toil is a desideratum find Slavery a very great convenience. So does the extortioner find his victims useful to him; and the thousands who prey upon society in multitudinous forms doubtless find occasions often to exclaim that even *crime* has its benefits—to them. But what of those upon whom they prey? What of the poor victims of the lash from whose enforced labor all the benefits of Slavery are realised?

If slavery had not its benefits, in some shape or other, it could not or would not exist. Royalty and despotism the world over are full of benefits, and hence the death-grip which is maintained upon them by the beneficiaries. But are these things therefore right?

Freedom has *its* benefits, too, and it is because these benefits flow equally to all and injure none, that men with rational and progressive minds prefer to see it extended rather than a system which bestows benefits upon a few but outrages the many. Freedom confers progress, intelligence and prosperity upon a people; while Slavery retards improvements, throws the curse of ignorance over the masses, and clogs terribly the onward career of the State. Hence it becomes the duty of the free states to see that, in a government nominally free, that system only should be extended which scatters its benefits broad-cast over all, and that any system which is injurious to the many, restricting its partial benefits to the few, should be restrained from gaining foothold upon new soil. The true mission of a free people is to extend the blessings of freedom; and if there be any who, like the editor of the *Pennsylvanian*, think it desirable to rob human beings of their rights for the sake of the benefits to be individually derived therefrom, their unhappy perversity of inclination should become a stimulant to the zeal with which we protect the blessings that have fallen to our lot.

Perhaps it is well that those in the North who labor for the extension of Slavery should put it upon the ground that the *Pennsylvanian* does. Their opponents will then know where to find them and how to meet them. Most assuredly the people of Pennsylvania will never endorse the false doctrine so boldly laid down; and they will reach their determination all the sooner for being confronted with the issue so frankly. They may consent, practically, to extend Slavery, upon some false pretence; but never because of its rightfulness.

MRS. SWISHELM has taken the back track. She says that the Know Nothing platform, as lately published by authority, will not do for anti-Slavery men to stand upon, because it makes Nativism the supreme and Anti-Slavery the subordinate consideration. This is the argument we have been pressing for a long time. Slavery is the one great, all-absorbing, overshadowing question before the American people, and is confessed to be such in this official document of the "American" order. Yet this Order asks the people to make it secondary and auxiliary to a principle to which a large portion of the anti-Slavery community is hostile. Anti-Nebraska men are given the alternative of working for measures repulsive to them, for the sake of one which they approve, or of seeking to promote their objects in a separate organization. The latter is all that they can do, honestly. And this they have done; yet not so as to offend or repulse any who agree with them in regarding the question of slavery, as now presented, the only question really before the people. The REPUBLICAN party presents a platform confined exclusively to the pressing aspects of this one question. It asks no man to do violence to his cherished convictions, and abstains from offending him by tugging in other and distracting issues; but throwing aside all other questions, invokes a cordial union of all who think that union is desirable to protect the interests of freedom. The "American" address acknowledges that the extension of slavery is *the* great issue before the people; and just because it is so, it should be disconnected from all other issues, as in the Republican platform. In the Know Nothing platform it is thrown in as a mere make-weight to matters with which it has no connection.

Another ground taken by Mrs. Swisshelm is one often dwelt upon by us, to-wit: That a party which claims to be national and hangs on to its southern connections, can never be anti-Slavery, or command the confidence of anti-Slavery men. The Reading platform, by which the Know Nothings of this State strove to avoid this difficulty, is, as Mrs. Swischelm says, lame and impotent—a mere evasion of the great northern demand. The REPUBLICAN organization is the only refuge for those who would serve liberty instead of slavery.

The city of Philadelphia, under a late enumeration, contains 68,072 taxables. This, according to the usual ratio, would make the population about 435,000.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES INTENDS NO AGGRESSION UPON THE SOUTH; IT WILL SUBMIT TO NONE ON THE NORTH.

GOOD LAW.—We are glad to find that there is one Judge in Pennsylvania bold enough to enunciate the doctrine set at defiance by Judge KANE, in the Wheeler case. Judge KELLY, in charging the Jury in the case of the negroes who were indicted for riot in taking away Jane Johnson and her children from Col. Wheeler, said:

"When Jane was brought here by Col. Wheeler she and her children were as free as he was. We recognize the right of returning slaves who escape and come here—we must stand by and enforce the laws of our own State.

The Judge then read the Act of 1780, and also the Act of March 3d, 1847.

A man may bring his slave into this State, but he makes him a free man thereby, for he may not detain him any time whatever. A slave cannot, by virtue of the laws of this State, remain upon its soil. The object of the Act was to remove every law from the Statute Book from which ingenuity could make it appear that slavery could in any way exist here."

The Slaveholders of Jackson county, Missouri, have warned the ministers of the Methodist church North not to hold their Annual Conference, according to appointment, in that county. Among other resolutions was the following:

Resolved, That if the ministers and others constituting said conference should, after this respectful remonstrance, persist in holding the same here, we shall hold ourselves fully acquitted from any consequences that may result therefrom.

We understand that Bishop Simpson, of this city, is to preside at this Conference.

TIOGA COUNTY.—The Republicans of Tioga county held a fine County Convention on the 23d ult., and nominated the following ticket:

Representative—Thos. L. Baldwin.
Sheriff—John Mathers.
Treasurer—O. H. Blanchard.
Commissioner—C. E. Culver.
Auditor—Jas. S. Watrous.

A Kansas correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* thus enumerates some instances of the utter recklessness and disregard of all law manifested by the pseudo legislature of Kansas:

"Amongst their anomalies in law is one act saying that the pre-emptors who shall, upon survey, be found upon the 16th and 36th sections of land in townships shall be allowed to remain by paying $1,25 per acre. Another declined the command of the organic act says: 'No law shall be passed to interfere with the primary disposition of the soil;' and the 34th section, 'that when the lands shall be surveyed, &c., sections 16 and 36 in each township shall be and are hereby reserved for the purposes of being applied to schools in said Territory,' &c., a violation manifest.

"The act of Congress and 1841, concerning preemptions, allows every man to pre-empt one hundred and sixty acres of land only. Our Legislature have passed an act relating to trespassers, beginning with the following preamble:

"Whereas Congress has approved the laws of other Territories granting settlers three hundred and twenty acres of land; and whereas it would be treason to our constituents, treason to our own hearts, *treason to the entire South* to deny the people of Kansas the rights enjoyed by the Northwest, therefore it is enacted, &c. The body of the act provides that any man may bring his trespass, ejectment and other action, for infringement upon his claim; and that on the trial, the limits of this claim shall be determined by marks on the ground, according to the custom of the neighborhood, provided it does not exceed three hundred and twenty acres, and that this size of three hundred and twenty acres may be held in two parcels. I forbear all comment on violation number two.

"Number three of their direct, open, patent violations of acts of Congress should perhaps have been numbered first; that is, the removal of the seat of government. After Governor R.'s clear and logical message, no explanation of that, as an unequalled usurpation, is needed from me. Doubtless many other like specimens of legislative acumen and astuteness might be found; but I have not at present access to the archives of the Territory."

The New York "Soft" Democratic State Convention, in its action on the slavery question, has been altogether misrepresented by the telegraphic despatches. Instead of endorsing the Kansas policy of the national administration, the Convention adopted the following resolution, offered by Mr. Cassaday:

Resolved, That we regard the organization of bands of armed bordermen, and their intrusion into the territory of Kansas, not as *bona fide* settlers, but for the forcible subversion of the rights of its legal electors, not only as a violation of the peace of the Union and the rights of the community assailed, but as distinctly subversive of the Government of Congress, as declared in the bill organizing the said territories, to leave the people perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions, in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; and that all the power of the federal and territorial governments should be exerted to redress these outrages and to vindicate the rights of the people thereof.

This, however, was qualified by the adoption of an amendment, offered by Mr. John Van Buren, to the effect that "the Democracy of New York State will faithfully adhere to all the compromises of the Constitution, and maintain all the reserved rights of the States, and that they deem this an appropriate occasion to declare their hostility to the extension of slavery into free territory."

CHANCE FOR A FIGHT IN KANSAS.—The Kansas correspondent of the *Missouri Republican* writes that on the 23d instant, the "Legislature," assembled at Shawnee Mission, amended the act regulating elections so as to allow counties to have more than one voting precinct, if necessary for the convenience of the people. In the debate on this amendment, Stringfellow said that he was opposed to taking any underhand advantage of the abolitionists. He wanted to meet them face to face. There should be but one precinct in each county, *so that the pro-slavery forces could all be together when the fight came on. He thought there would be a fight at the next election.*

The St. Louis *Intelligencer* of Thursday morning says:

"A gentleman from Kansas informs us that the meeting at Lawrence on the 14th and 15th of August, was called by the "*white* free State men," as they are called—those who desire to form a free State, and exclude all negroes, free or slave; that much discussion took place at the meeting, as the abolition part of the free state men are opposed to this exclusion of negroes. Finally, however, they all agreed to fuse for a grand Mass Meeting at Big Springs, on September 5th, and to make to call a territorial delegation at Topeka on the 19th, to form a constitution preparatory to the application for admission as a State."

EMIGRATION FINANCIALLY CONSIDERED.—The Castle Garden, as is by this time pretty generally known, has been designated and fitted up as a depot for Emigrants, and is now in operation, realising, by the protection and facilities given to strangers, the benefits anticipated.

The Garden has been placed in the charge of the Commissioners of Emigration, who devote themselves to the duty with most commendable zeal. They have, also, the efficient co-operation of the Health Officer.

We subjoin a brief statement of the results of the first month's experience.

	Passengers.	Money.
First week	1914	$207,349 70
Second week	1454	42,272 95
Third week	932	48,620 62
Fourth week	2453	221,080 58
	6853	$520,828 75

Thus it will be seen that along with bone and muscle which subdues the forests, cultivates the Soil, constructs Canals and Rail Ways, less than seven thousand Emigrants add more than HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS to the solid wealth of our Country! In this fact there is "food for reflection."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

THE LATE GENERAL PEPE.—The General William Pepe, whose death at Turin has just been announced, is the hero of that name whose gallant defence of Venice is already famous in history. He was a Neapolitan by birth, and had at one time great influence with King Ferdinand, whom he endeavored to convert to his own constitutional opinions. In 1848 he organized the national guard at Naples, and was the general in chief of that force. He so far succeeded in bringing the King over to his views, that he obtained his consent to march at the head of an army to aid Charles Albert against the Austrians. But when the troops got as far on their march at Bologna, they received from the vacillating, contemptible Ferdinand an order of recall. General Pepe refused to obey this ignoble summons. The regular troops of his army however deserted him, but, followed by the National Guard, he threw himself into Venice, and there earned a name which will go down to posterity. Before 1848 he fought a duel at Florence, in which the post had described the Italyans old when he died.

DEATH SPRING.—A late California paper mentions the discovery of a spring in El Dorado county, in that State, whose waters flow from a bed of arsenic. The mineral deposit is thirty feet thick, and crops out of the surface of the earth. Veins in it abound with gold, and specimens of this auriferous ore have been shown to the editor of the Placerville *American*. The name of "Death Spring" has been given to the stream. The existence of it is supposed to account for the mortality among the gold miners at the early period of the California epidemic.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE—*Important Indications.*—The newspapers mailed by the Canada add very little to the intelligence received from Halifax by telegraph. On another page will be found letters from our regular correspondents with such extracts as seem worthy of note.

The following, which we receive through private channels, contains indications of important movements in the immediate future. It comes from high authority and may be relied on:

"*Paris*, Friday, Aug. 17, 1855.—What I stated in my last letter in regard to Court rumors become more consistent every hour. The great attack upon Sebastopol is, I have good reason to believe to take place upon the 20th, and by the time this reaches you it will have fallen, and with less loss than perhaps you imagine. Too much importance has been attached to the forts upon the Northern side of the harbor; they do not command the city as has been stated. It is a distance of two miles in an air line from the Malakoff across the bay to the Northern Star fort; but from the Malakoff, the Southern side could be laid in ruins in forty-eight hours. This post takes the second line of Russian defence in the flank, raking it in its entire length. There is no great excitement about the coming assault, but a quiet conviction that the city will fall.

You observe that all the past actions on the part of the Allies seemed to be undertaken with a view to making success a kind of basis upon which to treat for peace. This is not so now. France, that is, the Emperor, has resolved upon a war which *will reduce Russia to a second-rate power* and the mediation of Austria will no longer serve although she offers the most abject terms on Russia's part.

The Army of the Danube is now concentrating on Marseilles and Toulon, at the rate of 3,000 to 4,000 men a day. This army headed by Napoleon in person, is destined for a campaign in Bessarabia next October. While marching upon Odessa, which city will be again attacked by sea by the allied fleets, he hopes to attack and engage whatever Russian force may be detailed to stop the advance of the allies in the Crimea. The two armies—that of the Danube, and that in the Crimea—will winter on the ground, but not before Sebastopol.

The English are recalling all the Generals of Division, it is said, to allow the younger men a chance of winning their way up.

I suppose that you will receive with a smile of incredulity the announcement that *Sebastopol is taken.* Be sure that nothing short of a miracle can save it. During the embarkation of the troops at Varna, the Emperor designs to show himself in the Crimea. Omar Pacha was recalled to Constantinople to advise upon the state of affairs at Kars; he declined the command of the Turkish army in Asia Minor, and promised our Sir Stephen Lakeman, an English officer in the Sultan's service, as the most efficient commander. Lakeman is now in London. He has had an interview with Lord Panmure, but there is some little hitch. We hear that he stipulates for an English or French contingent.

Portugal is about to volunteer her share of troops for the war.

Austria begins to feel that she is in a false position, and her people begin to suspect that she is in a contemptible one.

You may be amused at the reliance I seem to place in the prestige of Napoleon, but you do not know the man. Ten years ago he was an adventurer, three years ago he was an Emperor, now he is the Destiny of Europe. England watches his nod; Spain, Portugal, Sardinia, Italy, Belgium, Sweden and Denmark wait in his antechamber; Austria crouches and Prussia hides away from him.

A story is going the rounds which marks the man. While conversing with the English Ambassador upon the unsuccessful attack upon the Malakoff, his Excellency observed that the English could not have held the Redan except at a cost of ten thousand men; Napoleon smiled and replied, "Your Excellency's calculation is rather that of a surgeon than that of a General."

I presume that you are aware that the communication of the newspaper correspondents with the camp is entirely cut off. Even the intelligence which reaches the *Times* is mere conjecture, and very much which is conveyed to them is purposed attacks and movements is purposely falsified. Many reports may mislead the Russians. Matters published in London reached Sebastopol within twenty hours, through Prussian telegraphs to St. Petersburg, and hence by telegraph to Sebastopol. The fall of Sebastopol has not created any excitement, and the visit of victoria will raise the funds more than the best news from the Crimea.—*N. Y. Times.*

HOGS, ETC.—The Indianapolis *Journal* says:

"The approach of the produce season, when large quantities of money will be coming West from Eastern dealers makes it necessary for farmers to "keep an eye out" for the worthless trash with which eastern shavers expect to shave us. The influx of it has already begun, and nothing will prevent very serious losses but a steady refusal to take it on any terms. It is quoted at nothing in the east, and is brought west where it is not known.

Hogs are beginning to form a topic of trade and talk, but little is doing yet. Contracts are being talked over, and some occasionally closed, but the scarcity of stock hogs and the uncertainty about the corn (corn is not beyond danger from frost yet) make any operations in this line very hap-hazard affairs. In Lawrence county we notice that stock hogs are selling at $4, and we have heard of contracts for hogs deliverable during the fall, at $5.

A correspondent of the Lexington (Ky.) *Statesman* sends that paper a sketch of a man named Elijah Denney, residing in the south-eastern part of Pulaski county, who will be one hundred and eighteen years old on the 10th of September next. He has always been an early riser, never drank but one cup of coffee, never was sick, never endured any physical suffering except once from the bite of a rattle snake. He is a native of Currituck county, North Carolina, served through the revolutionary war, was present at the siege of Charleston, was at the siege of Savannah, at the battles of Eutaw Springs, at Camden, at King's Mountain and Monk's Corner served under Marion, was an eye-witness of the death of Col. Isaac Hayne, removed to Kentucky in 1779, is six feet two inches high, weighs 150 lbs., is a strict member of the Baptist Church, has four sons and five daughters living, (the eldest 78 and the youngest 51 years old,) enjoys good health, walks and rides with ease, and is violently opposed to Know Nothingism! May the old fellow live a thousand years.

INTERNAL SUFFERINGS OF RUSSIA.—There are three articles relating to Russia and the Russian war, in Blackwood for August. One of them is particularly interesting. It gives a description of what it calls the "Internal Sufferings of Russia during the War, by an Eye-Witness." The author is said to have returned during the course of the present summer from Russia, where he had passed no many years that he had learned to write bad English. It represents the owners of real estate in Russia as reduced to poverty, the laboring class as starving, the whole country as exhausted, the government uneasy and all classes desiring peace.

The *Pennsylvanian* has discovered a new and astounding proof of Mr. Buchanan Williamson's *psychology*. He swore that the colored woman, Jane Johnson, was not under his control, and that he could not therefore produce her, even when ordered to do so by Judge Kane. The Judge decided that he was guilty of contempt, for not doing what he couldn't do, when he ordered it. Day before yesterday Jane Johnson came into court of her own accord and gave her testimony. Who doubts now, exclaims the *Pennsylvanian*, that Williamson's oath that she was not under his control, was "rank and flat perjury!" That is an *argal* worthy of Dogberry.

The Massachusetts anti-Maine law convention assembled last week at Worcester, there being about twelve hundred delegates present. They nominated E. D. Beach, of Springfield, Democrat, for Governor; Moses Davenport, of Newburyport (Whig,) for Lieutenant Governor; William Denton, of Boston, for Secretary of State; Arthur W. Austin, of West Roxbury, for State Treasurer; Wendell T. Davis, of Greenfield for Auditor; and George S. Hilliard, of Boston, for Attorney General.

A Springfield (Mass.) correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* states that Southern merchants send their orders to the North, requiring the goods to be stamped with the name of some supposed manufactory at the South. The stamps are applied to hardware as well as to the products of the loom, and even fine table cutlery is manufactured in Massachusetts and stamped according to order, as if made in South Carolina.

A LIFE OF TOIL.—A Wilmington, Del., paper says that an Irish weaver named John Brown who emigrated to the United States in the year 1794, and set up his loom in Wilmington, in the same place it now occupies, has ever since been engaged in weaving carpets there, and still continues it, as happy as the day is long, after a lapse of sixty-one years.

The Grand Jury of Lancaster have found a bill against Mr. Boughton, the alleged defaulting Treasurer of the Lancaster Savings Institution. The indictment charges him with embezzling the sum of $275,000, and appropriating it to his own use.

STAMPEDE.—Several slaves ran away from their owners residing near Piedmont, Va., on Saturday night, 19th inst. They were six in number, belonging to Col. Isaac Parsons, G. W. Blue, G. W. Washington, Wm. Donaldson and Isaac Baker.

CHARLES JONES, formerly of this city, died at St. Louis on Thursday last.

DIED—At St. Louis, on the 29th of Aug., of Bilious Fever, CHARLES R. B. JONES, in the 31st year of his age, formerly of Pittsburgh, and son of Hon. C. B. Jones.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Have you a Diseased Liver?—The question, though startling, is sufficiently suggestive, when the fact is taken into consideration that diseases of the Liver have become most alarmingly frequent in the United States. Indeed, there are few formidable diseases that are not in some way traceable to a deranged state of that important organ. Many of the complaints usually classed under the head of Consumption, have their origin in the Liver. "Any remedy that would insure regularity and healthful action in the Liver, would be a blessing to mankind" has been the exclamation of thousands. That remedy has been found; it is safe and sure. When a fair trial has been afforded it, it has never been known to fail.

Reader, have you any disease of the Liver, or disease which you believe proceeds from hepatic derangement?—Lose not a moment, but purchase a box of *Dr. M'Lane's* Pills, and they will restore you to health. It is the only remedy yet discovered, in which implicit confidence may be placed.

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

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

For sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st.
au24w3

Headache and Debility—Mr. Silas J. Ascomb, 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. Use moderately, and then of wholesome food, and you will find this is 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-1wd&wS

Liver Disease.—Carter's Spanish Mixture as a remedy for liver disease, and the number of formidable evils connected with a disorganized state of this, organ, is unrivalled.

Hundreds of certificates, from the highest sources of per, sonsliving in the city of Richmond, Va., might be given of cures effected by Carter's Spanish Mixture. We have only room to refer to the extraordinary cure of Samuel M. Drinker, Esq., of the firm of Drinker & Merritt, Booksellers, Richmond, Va., who was cured by two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, after three years suffering from disease. If you have any its action on the blood is wonderful, better than all we medicine he had tried in vain, and cheerfully recommends it to all. See advertisement.

sel-1md&wT

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. DE LEON'S GERMAN SYRUP.—This celebrated medicine, prepared by Dr. C. H. JACKSON, at the Depot, No. 120 Arch street, is exciting unprecedented public attention, and the demand for it is positively unprecedented. This physician, is selling immense quantities of it. The victims of this remedy are so fully set forth in the extended notice of it, to be seen in our advertising columns, that there is hardly a room left for us to speak of it. This much we may say—if the long list of Physicians by whom its use is endorsed, is any criterion, it is one which never fail's to accompany a disordered state of the liver. Headache, Dizziness, Nausea, Sick or Bilious tongue, a morbid breeze, loss of appetite—in short, all the indescribable wretchedness of dyspepsia, are its inseparable and life wasting attendants. Which have baffled the skill of the ablest Doctors, have been radically cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. See advertisement. au22-d&w8

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

J. MUSSON & CO.

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

Having 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 valuable preparations ever yet offered to the public.

Gentlemen, believe me to be your most obliged and humble servant, NATHANIEL LYATTERS.

Prepared and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner of Wood and First sts. my16-1y&T

PITTSBURGH
Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Company;
Office, Corner Market and Water Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBT. GALWAY, *President.* JAMES D. MORRIS, *Secretary.*

This Company takes every Insurance appertaining to or connected with LIFE RISKS.

Robert Galway, James S. Hehn, William Phillips, John Caldwell, Joseph F. Gazzam, M. D., John McAulay, John Marshall, John M'Gill,

DIRECTORS:
Alexander Bradley, John Fullerton, Samuel Hemphill, James W. Hailman, Chas. A. Arrott, David Bickerr, Horatio N. Lee, Kittanning, Pa.

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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. 112 WATER STREET,
Between Wood and Smithfield,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Western Insurance Company OF PITTSBURGH.

ARCHER GILLIS, JR., PRESIDENT. M. E. CORBY, SEC'Y.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

DIRECTORS:
S. Miller, Jr., J. W. Butler, Wm. Lyon, C. W. Richardson, Thos. Scott, A. Nimick, Jas. M'Cahey, Geo. Davis, Nath'l Holmes, J. Lippincott.

☞ A home institution managed by Directors well known in this community, and who will faithfully attend and promptly pay all losses at the OFFICE, No. 92 Wood Street, (Adams & Co's Warehouse,) up stairs, Pittsburgh. jan5-d

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. A. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Wood, corner Third street.
mh13

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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☞ All losses equitably and promptly adjusted and paid at its Office, No. 99 Water street. au27-dtw8

Citizen's Insurance Comp'y of Pittsburgh.
WM. BAGALEY, *President.*
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OFFICE, 84 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES, *against the perils of the River and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.*

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JOHN COCHRAN & BROS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron Railing, Iron Vaults, Vault Doors, Window Shutters, Window Guards, &c.
Nos. 91 Second st., & 86 Third st.,
(between Wood and Market,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Have on hand a variety of new patterns Fancy and Plain, suitable for all purposes. Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice. mh9-tf

WELLS, RIDDLE & CO.,
86 Fourth st, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Buggy, Carriage, Riding, Drovers' AND DRAY WHIPS;
THONGS AND SWITCHES.

Keep constantly on hand, received direct from their Factory, in York Co., Pa., a full and varied assortment of Whips, Trees, Spring Seats, London Wagon Whips, Drovers' Whips, Dray Whips, Planters' Hoops and Leather, &c., &c.

☞ New Styles of Whips promptly furnished to order, shipped per instructions.

Orders from the trade are solicited and promptly filled.

☞ *ALL WORK WARRANTED.* ap8

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, Flues or Chilson's Furnace, Churches, Schools, Hospitals, Factories, Green Houses, Court House, Jail Hotels or Dwellings. No. 28 Market st., Pittsburg.

CHARLES JONES, formerly of this city, died at St. Louis on Thursday last.

DIED—At St. Louis, on the 29th of Aug., of Bilious Fever, CHARLES R. B. JONES, in the 31st year of his age, formerly of Pittsburgh, and son of Hon. C. B. Jones.

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 cure the worst kind of pimples of the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of 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 most desperate cases of rheumatism.

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

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 cure you. 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, 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 them. It gives great relief to catarrh and dizziness. Some who have been costive for years, have taken it with a few doses, and found it work quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed. Every dose you pour 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 a man ever listened to. No change of diet is ever necessary—eat the best the market can get. I have likewise an herb, which, when simmered 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 before breakfast each day. Children over eighteen, dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea-spoonful. A special 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.

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

Pittsburgh, July 23, 1855. jun22-dtw

NEW YORK, June 15th, 1855.
New York & Liverpool Line of Packets.
MR. JOHN THOMPSON, No. 410 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., is the only person in the above city authorized to sell Passage Certificates for my Line of New York and Liverpool Packets.

CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
97 South st., New York.

Has always on hand Sight Drafts for any amount, payable at any Bank in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Also, brings passengers from New York and Philadelphia by Railroad. JOHN THOMPSON,
jel5-dtw&tf 7 auf No. 410 Liberty street.

Reliance Mutual Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, NO. 70 WALNUT STREET.
Capital, $217,854.67. Assets, $302,000, Securely Invested.
FIRE INSURANCE—On Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., in town or country.

The mutual principle, combined with the security of a Stock Company, enables the Insured to participate in the profits of the Company, without liability for losses.

Certificates of the Company, for profits, are convertible, at par, into the Capital Stock, at will.

GLENN TINGLEY, President.
R. M. HUMPHREYS, Secretary.

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J. G. COFFIN, Agent,
corner Third and Wood streets.

PHILADELPHIA
Fire and Life Insurance Company,
No. 149 CHESTNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Will make all kinds of Insurance, either Perpetual or Limited, on every description of Property or Merchandise, at the lowest rates.

ROBERT P. KING, President.
M. W. BALDWIN, Vice President.

DIRECTORS:
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