PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1865.

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 ave., is to rent for one, or a term of years. It would suit a Broker, Engraver, or Lithographer or a Weekly News 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 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. aug9-tdaw

Free Lands and Free Men.

The real question at issue between the North and the South in the present contest, is not a sentimental difference growing out of the oppression of the negro, but whether free settlers shall be allowed to occupy the free lands of the nation, in the enjoyment of free institutions, or be excluded from them.

There are, in this great nation of twenty five millions, but 345,525 slaveholders, great and small, male and female; and this squad, contemptible in point of numbers, not only claims the power to lord it absolutely over three and a half millions of negroes, but a right to the almost exclusive possession of our national territories.

Against this arrogant claim to the territories the people of the north are called to the set themselves determinedly. If it is once recognised and admitted they will be shut out forever from the fair heritage which is theirs by every consideration of fairness and justice.

For it has come to this, as we are now learning from the events transpiring in Kansas, that the slaveholder and the free settler cannot peaceably occupy the same territory together. The former will not suffer the latter to become his neighbor upon terms of equality. The non-slaveholder who seeks a home where slavery exists, must either sink into an inferior class and be content to take the place assigned him by his slaveholding neighbor, or find himself driven off violently, with insult and scorn.

Proof of this is found in almost every paragraph of intelligence which comes to us from Kansas. The free settlers of that territory are assailed by every vile epithet in the vocabulary; threatened with the halter and many minor indignities; driven by force from their homes, and denied their rights as citizens; and their legislative power is usurped by a band of ruffians, and bloody laws enacted to punish them for the crimes of humanity and free utterance. So far as mere physical power can dominate over them, they are now subject to imprisonment and death for offences which have no existence but in the iniquitous statutes framed by slaveholding bullies. In a short time, if the public sentiment of the North does not soon work a change, every settler from the free States in Kansas will be driven from it.

The question then is, since the two cannot, in the nature of things, occupy the territories together, which shall be excluded? Shall it be the millions of the free North, or the few thousands of Slaveholders in the South?

There is no avoiding this question. Mr. Brodhead, in the name of Northern democracy, declares that the slaveholder has a perfect and indisputable right to take his slave property with him into the national territories; and if we acknowledge this right, we cut ourselves off from going into the same territories with our property. Must we give up our right that he may enjoy his? Or shall we feel bold enough to dispute his right, (and undoubtedly it is questionable in every aspect,) and say that the inalienable rights of millions must not be made to give way to the doubtful claim of a few thousands? One or the other must yield; which shall it be?

The States and Territories now sacred to freedom will soon be fully occupied. Ohio is thoroughly settled; Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois are rapidly filling up; and Iowa and Minnesota will soon be unable to afford a resting place for the tens of thousands annually pressing to the west. In a few years there will be no outlet for our redundant population. In the meantime, here are Kansas and Nebraska—a tempting paradise—a land flowing with milk and honey, set apart by violence to the sole use of slaveholders, its soil stained by the blood of free northern men, who have vainly sought a home there, and its borders guarded by a wall of terrible enactments against the advancing tide of free settlers. To its fair acres our claim is good against all the world; yet we cannot set foot upon it. The working man, the mechanic, the farmer or the artisan of the north who desires to find a dwelling place within its bounds, is shut out that wealthy southern nabobs may have undisturbed possession.

It is a question, then, which comes home to every northern man, whether he be opposed to slavery or merely indifferent to it. The struggle now begun is a struggle to preserve free homes for free men. It is not so much a question of black as of white slavery; for if the free settlers of the nation are to be confined within the present limits of the free States, and the slaveholders to have uncontrolled and unlimited range of the rest, it requires no prophet's eye to see what will follow.

The highest interests of the North, therefore, are involved in this contest. We are not fighting for the liberty of the black, but for our own self-preservation. With a large majority in population, and an immense preponderance in resources, the free States are in danger of being walled in. Fifteen millions of people, from whose midst a constant stream of emigration is flowing westward, are to be denied all access to the free regions of the West, because 345,525 slaveholders want the territory for their own exclusive use. With the hardy sons of toil, the enterprising, industrious, home-seeking men of the North consent to be imprisoned within their present bounds, by this insignificant handfull of men? Let them answer for themselves.

Political Movements.—The Republicans of Erie have nominated Robert Dunn and Theodore Ryman for Assembly. The *Constitution* says that the convention was well attended by delegates from all parts of the county, most of them good, and substantial men. The *Gazette* says that the ticket is an excellent one, and adds: "We wish well of the new organization, and hope to lend a helping hand in the promotion of its really important aims."

The Democrats of Beaver have nominated John Waite for Assembly; H. B. Anderson for Treasurer; Philip Cooper for Commissioner; J. W. Pander for Auditor; Robert Patten for Director, and R. G. McGregor and William Davidson for Trustees. The *Argus* says a committee was appointed to report resolutions, but a majority of the delegates, doubtless anticipating the kind that would be served up to them, withdrew before the return of the committee. The resolutions adopted oppose any interference with slavery—eulogize the Pierce administration—accuse Gov. Reeder of dishonesty, and cordially *approve his removal!*

The Whigs of Lancaster have nominated John Bear, William Konigmacher, James Myers, John Strohm and A. K. Witmer for the Legislature.

The Democrats of Philadelphia county have nominated Harlan Ingram for the Senate, and for the Assembly, C. M. Leisenring, John McCarthy, John Thompson, John Hunsicker, John Hancock, Townsend Yearsley, Charles Carty, Joseph Hibbs, Frederick Walter, John Roberts, Richardson L. Wright.

In Berks county, the Democrats have nominated John C. Evans for the Senate, and J. L. Getz, B. Nunemacher, George Shank and John Hiss for Assembly.

Michael Angelo must have been a wicked wag, not overburdened by the spirit of the true faith. It is said that when he was told that he had in one of his paintings given too florid a complexion to the Apostles Peter and Paul, he replied that he had not portrayed them as they appeared on earth but as they were likely to look in heaven, where they blushed for the lives of their successors.

Passmore Williamson.

The *Post*, true to its pro-slavery instincts and hatred of all that is really good, and with a facility for mendacity which is its distinguishing characteristic, devotes a column of billingsgate to Passmore Williamson, and heaps upon his head all the low abuse of which it is the meet receptacle. His fitness for the office of Canal Commissioner is challenged with bold recklessness. It says "he was never before heard of as a business man," and that "he has given no evidence of capacity." It says, also, that "he belongs to the party that defies, abhors and publicly burns the constitution:" "that preaches disunion—that says that when the Bible comes between them and slavery they will give it no quarter;" but then it made the same charge against the *Gazette*, when it knew every word of it to be untrue, and by silently persisting in it showed the malice of its falsehood; and it is to be expected that it should exhibit the same malicious and vindictive spirit towards Passmore Williamson.

We do not know that these coarse assaults upon our candidate are to be regretted. Perhaps the best thing the locofoco papers can do is to abuse him thus, daily. They could not better manifest their desperation, or do more to rouse the indignation of the community.

We gave, yesterday, the testimony of our well known and much esteemed fellow-citizen, Solomon W. Roberts, to the high character and excellent business capacities of Mr. Williamson. The same testimony was borne in the Convention by Mr. William B. Thomas, his neighbor and acquaintance. The Philadelphia press has given similar witness, and yesterday we received from two gentlemen, one of them Mr. B. B. Chamberlain, of Beaver, and the other a private citizen of Harrisburg, the very strongest commendation of him as a man of business, probity and intelligence. If the Democratic press is wise it will cease to attack him on *that* score.

The effort is to be made to produce the impression that Mr. Williamson is in prison for crime—for having committed *perjury*. No such charge is alleged against him in due form. His persecutors have never dared to prefer it in a legal manner, for they know they cannot sustain it before a jury. If they could, they would have done it before now. His only offence is a constructive contempt of Court, adjudged to be such in violation of all law and in defiance of all legal rules and precedents. No evidence has ever been produced to prove false the return made by him to the writ of habeas corpus; and his imprisonment is therefore properly regarded as tyrannical and dangerous to the people.

The masses have no sympathy for men who are rightly convicted of crime and punished for it; but they have shrewdness enough to see through the flimsy pretences with which the wrongful imprisonment of an innocent man is sought to be justified. Such a man they delight to honor, and their practically developed sympathy for him is the strongest testimony they could give of their consciousness of his innocence. To heap charges upon Passmore Williamson does not prove him guilty. The great heart of the Commonwealth throbs sympathetic to his wrongs, and corrupt presses and despotic Courts can put no check upon its honest pulsations.

Why Not?—Why should not Passmore Williamson receive the united vote of all who consider him an injured and oppressed man? Why, especially, should he not receive the nomination or the endorsement of the Whig State Convention which meets next week, and that of the "American" party likewise?

Does the latter say that he is the nominee of another party, and *therefore* it cannot take him? So was Henry S. Mott, last year; and yet it took *him*, without even an inquiry as to his views on the Nebraska question. Why cannot it do the same for Passmore Williamson, especially when he is known to be not only honest and capable, but right on the great question before the country?

It may be asked of us, in turn, by the friends of the "American" party, why cannot you support *our* nominee? Because your nominee has not the claims upon us that Williamson has upon you. The support of Williamson is at this juncture a stern public duty, that can only be discharged now. Your candidate can afford to wait; there are no pressing considerations in his case; but if justice is to be done to Passmore Williamson it must be done at once. No delay is admissible. He has been outraged and illegally punished for doing a legal act, and the rights of every man in the State have been assailed in his person. If he is ever to be vindicated by his fellow-citizens, and an efficient blow is to be struck at the right moment and in the right quarter, now is the time. Therefore, let all true Pennsylvanians, of whatever name, lay aside all mere party considerations, and show to the South and its minions that they are determined to see no wrong done even to the humblest man within their borders.

Why Greytown was Destroyed.—Col. Kinney, in another "address to the public," emanating from Greytown, says that he has in possession a letter written by Mr. Joseph L. White, of this city, to Mr. Fabens, then stopping at Greytown, of which the following is a copy:

"OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA } STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA, } No. 5 Bowling Green, New York, June 6, 1854.

"*Dear Sir*—Captain Hollins leaves here next Monday. You will see from his instructions that much discretion is given to you, and it is to be hoped that it will not be so exercised as to show any mercy to the town or people.

"If the scoundrels are soundly punished, we can take possession, and build it up as a business place, put in our own officers, transfer the jurisdiction, and you know the rest.

"It is of the last importance that the people of the town should be taught to fear us. Punishment will teach them, after which you must agree with them as to the organization of a new government and the officers of it. Everything now depends on you and Hollins. The latter is all right. He fully understands the outrage, and will not hesitate in enforcing reparation.

"I hope to hear from you that all is right.

(Signed,) Yours, &c., J. L. White.

J. W. Fabens, Esq."

If this letter be genuine, and there seems to be every reason to suppose it is, Messrs. White and Fabens, Capt. Hollins—who was made "all right"—and the President and Administration, will have a heavy account to settle with popular sentiment.—*N. Y. Com.*

Buckwheat.—In the memory of man, the state of Pennsylvania has never seen so vast a crop of buckwheat as now whitens the fields with its rich blossoms and fills the air with its fragrant perfume. Not alone the rich valleys, but the rough hill countries, appear to have every available spot whitened with this delicate plant. At this season, when fruits take the place of flowers, the buckwheat blossom adds peculiar grace to the landscape. Never did this grain give greater promise of a heavy return; and if no frosts occur for three weeks, the crop is safe. Though the uses of buckwheat are few in our cities, in the country the grain is available for cattle and poultry, and especially for mixing, and thus the crop becomes important, in releasing its full weight of the farmer's wheat and corn for the general market.

Buckwheat cakes! One buckwheat cake "differeth from another in glory," yet just one in a thousand is made right. Yet of all things it is the easiest to cook, if the meal is made rightly. Every three bushels of buckwheat, add one of good heavy oats; grind them together as if there was only buckwheat; thus will you have cakes always light and always brown; to say nothing of the greater digestibility, and the lightening of spirits, which are equally certain. He who feeds on buckwheat may be grim and lethargic, while he of the oatmeal will have exhilaration of brain and contentment of spirit.—*Phil. Ledger.*

Convention of the Seceders from the Soft Shell Convention.—The Albany Journal reports that a Call is in circulation for a Convention to be held in Syracuse, on the 26th of September, by the members of the recent Democratic Convention who disapprove of its double-faced course in relation to the Administration and Kansas. The number entertaining that opinion, is no inconsiderable one. There were 235 acting Delegates in the Convention at its opening session, while there are but 155 votes recorded on the nomination for candidates. This would show that 80 were so disgusted as to leave the Convention outright, besides a number who remained in the hope of inducing it to adopt wise counsels.

Passmore Williamson.—Many of our papers seem to have a very indistinct and oftentimes incorrect idea of this gentleman. Some of them evidently regard him as one of the elderly members of the persecution of Friends. The Connersville *Banner* speaks of him as the "venerable" friend of human freedom. Mr. Williamson is a young man—we doubt if he has seen thirty summers—but he is old enough in energy and opposition to injustice to be entitled to the appellation of venerable, and, if we are not much mistaken, his memory, in connection with his present history, will be hereafter cherished.—*Philadelphia Sun.*

Curious Advertisement.—The London Quarterly Review recently published a very readable and instructive article on the subject of advertisements, in which a great variety of old advertisements were copied from the English papers; commencing with the first newspaper, in the days of Queen Elizabeth, and coming down to the present time. If such, an article was not out of place in a grave quarterly review, a similar one may not be considered inappropriate to the columns of a daily newspaper. We shall give a few specimens of curious advertisements—not, however, any that have appeared, but some that might or should appear.—*New York Times.*

For Sale, to the Highest Bidder.—A gentleman, being about to quit his place (on account of his inability to hold it any longer,) is desirous of selling out all his right and title to all the emoluments, cares, responsibilities and honors connected with it, for a term of (4) years. The salary is but $25,000 a year, with a furnished house; but the perquisites, to any one who chooses to avail himself of them, are just what the incumbent sees fit to make them. Address (no need of paying postage)

F——P——, White House, Washington.

N. B.—No abolitionists need apply.

A Desirable Opportunity.—The undersigned offers his services to any party in want of a first rate ruffian. He has had great experience in his line of business, and has proved himself so entirely indifferent to the rights of every one but the party employing, that he flatters himself he can give entire satisfaction to his employers. He is perfectly well acquainted with the use of the bowie knife, and could gouge where it might be necessary. He can use his tongue as well as his fists, and would have no objection to living in the country. He is authorised to refer for a character to the President of the United States, to the Rifle Clubs of Illinois, and to Senator Atchison of Missouri.

——— Strikingwellow, Kansas.

N. B.—Territorial Governments will be organised at the briefest notice, and Free-Sollers lynched, flogged, tarred and feathered, or hanged, on the most reasonable terms and in the neatest manner. Orders solicited.

A Veteran Government Officer.—It is generally the case, when men have passed the allotted period of human life, and can look back upon the birthday which made them thresscore years and ten of age, that their faculties are too wasted and enfeebled to allow them mingle actively in the active pursuits of business. Occasionally, however, there occurs a remarkable exception. The Portsmouth *Journal* informs us that Mr. John McClintock, naval officer of the district of Portsmouth, on Tuesday last, August 28th, entered upon the 95th year of his age. Mr. McClintock, the *Journal* says, is yet in good health, active, and gives the regular personal attention to the duties of his office at the custom house. He was absent from his post on account of the weather but one day last winter, and until the present summer he has not been absent from church, either forenoon or afternoon, when service was held, for forty years. He has never been under the care of a physician and he still retains possession of all his faculties. His hearing is clear, his voice good, his eyesight excellent, and he writes a plain and legible hand. Mr. McClintock is one of the wonders of the nineteenth century.—*Boston Journal.*

Liabilities of Railroad Companies for Destruction of Cattle.—The recent decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad Company, is deserving of every commendation for its strict adherence to sound principles of law, as well as to the principles of justice. It seems the fact that railroad companies cannot, without gross negligence be proven upon them, be held liable for the destruction of stock within the limits of municipal corporations, or at the crossing of highways, as these are places which the companies would have no right to fence. Under the common law, the owner of stock permitting them to run at large, as upon the track of a railroad company, is a trespasser, and liable for such an amount of damages as may be proven. A man's cattle have no right upon the railroad track, and if there unlawfully, and injury is occasioned to the company, according to the strict rules of law and justice, he is accountable. This principle has been fully established in recent cases, and will doubtless be affirmed by our Supreme Court whenever the opportunity is presented. We learn that it is the intention of the companies to have the point properly tested.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

Americanism.—The word needs no adjective. It speaks for itself, and tells its whole story in eleven letters. It is a comprehensive word, and yet has a meaning peculiary its own. So thinks our old friend, Capt. Tom Ford, the next Lieut. Governor of Ohio, specimens of whose unstinted but powerful eloquence we have heretofore given in our columns. In a recent speech he used the following whole-souled language, which cannot but commend itself to every honest heart in the land.—*Philadelphia Sun.* [a *Native paper.*]

"First place is an accident—you and I can't help that. But our principles and our character are our own: we make them. We are not responsible for the former; we are for the latter. I am for making principles and character, then, not birth place, the test of citizenship. I ask for one thing and will have one thing, and that is all I ask or care for—that a man shall be an American at heart; if he be so, on whatever sod he drew his first breath, or whatever his creed, I give him a hand with a heart in it—I receive him and welcome him as a brother. If he is not such, whether born here or elsewhere, I dont want to recognise him, and would not if I had my way."

The cattle market suffered a further decline in prices yesterday. The very best bullocks were sold to cash paying customers at prices only equal to ten cents a pound for the beef in the quarters; and a great many fair killing animals sold for nine cents, and middling ones for eight, with a very dull market, and of course all the advantage on the side of the buyers in guessing at the weights. There were 2,482 fresh beeves in market yesterday, beside another hundred from those left over from the day before. Reports show that upward of ten thousand bullocks have been received for slaughter within the last two weeks; and over thirty-six thousand sheep. We certainly do not lack for a supply of meat, such as it is. We are sorry to say that most of the cattle are not fit to kill—that is, it is a great loss to the country to kill such; they are only in just good order now to begin to fatten. Butchers' prices must necessarily give way, to suit the fall of prices of Cattle.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

It was resolved by the French Emperor to form a camp of reserve of 40,000 men on the Bosphorus, and the place chosen was near the Mariak the encampment extending to near the brow of the hill above Belak, where there American Missionaries reside. These gentlemen immediately made an effort to supply these troops with the Holy Scriptures in their own language, and they soon found that they had got their hands full of business. Nothing could exceed the eagerness of the French soldiers in receiving the Word of God. They came in parties of ten, twenty, and even thirty and forty to the houses of the missionaries, each one desiring to possess a copy; and a sufficient number could not be procured from the Bible depot to supply the demand.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

See Advertisement headed Helmbold's Genuine Preparations; they have accomplished the most extraordinary cures of all other similar remedies.

Interesting to those suffering from Headache.—*A certain Remedy found in Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills.*

☞ The following is a sample of certificates received daily from our own citizens:

NEW YORK, August 1, 1859.

This is to certify that I have been subject at times to severe headache; sometimes the pain would be so severe I could rest neither day nor night. Hearing of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, I sent and got a box, of which I took two pills on going to bed, for two nights. They relieved me entirely. Some time has now elapsed, and I have had no more trouble from that headache.

M. JOHNSON, 118 Leviset.

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.lls now before the public, but all comparatively worthless.

For sale by the sole proprietors.

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 66 Wood st.

Appetite and Strength Restored.—Wm. Young, of South Pittsburgh, says:—"After having suffer ed severely for several days with a most distressing attack of Diarrhœa, I purchased a bottle of Scoffern's Holland Bitters. It gradually checked the disease, and restored my bowels to perfect order. Before I had finished the bottle, I found my appetite and strength returning. I believe it worthy of the character you give it, and shall recommend it as such.

See advertisement in another column. aug8-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 8 A. M.

Express Train " " ..at 3 P. M.

These trains all make close connections at Crestline, and the first two connect at Alliance. The direct route to St. Louis is now open, via Crestline and Indianapolis, 100 miles shorter than via Cleveland. Connections are made at Mansfield with the Newark and Sandusky City road; and at Crestline with the three roads concentrating there. For particulars see handbills. No trains run on Sunday.

Through tickets are sold to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Cleveland and the principal towns and cities in the West.

The New Brighton Accommodation Train will leave Pittsburgh at 10 A. M. and 5.15 P. M., and New Brighton at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

For Tickets and further information, apply to

J. G. CURRY,
At the corner office, under the Monongahela House; Or at the Federal street Station, Allegheny.

GEORGE PARKIN,
Pittsburgh, July 29, 1855. Local Agent.

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

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

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples of the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of biles.

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

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

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

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

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

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the 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 cases 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 from, but you must not be alarmed—they always disappear in from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from it. On the contrary, when that feeling is gone you will feel yourself like a new person. I have cured some of the most extravagant emcnlmes of it that man ever listened to. No change of diet is ever necessary—eat the best you can get. I have likewise an herb, which, when steeped in sweet oil, dissolves scrofulous swellings of the neck and under the ears. Price 50 cents. Price of the Medical Discovery $1 per bottle.

Directions for use.—Adult, one table-spoonful per day. Children over eight years, dessert-spoonful. Children from five to eight years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be made applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of scrofula.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. Keyser's, 140 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley.

Price $1. jy2-1aw

Reputation in New England.

Hudson, N. H., June 9th, 1855.

To B. A. Fahnestock & Co.—

Gentlemen—For five years past, I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge for an anthelmintic in my practice my attention was first called to it in a case where I had failed to dislodge worms with calomel, aloes or other drugs. A bottle was obtained and used with desirable effect; since then I have prescribed it for hundreds of patients, and in a large majority of cases with complete success. In one case a single bottle of the medicine brought away from one patient *Ninety-Eight Worms!* I have never known it to do harm, and I am induced to make this statement from an honest conviction that it is the most valuable Vermifuge we know. I am, gentlemen, yours in its "worm-killing" powers, that I recommend it to oth r physicians in this section, and furnish them with the article.

Prepared and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner of Wood and First sts. sel-3&vT

Lyon's Kathairon.—There is no surer test of the unrivalled merits of an article, than the spreading up of countless imitations and counterfeits. This test undoubtedly proves Lyon's Kathairon, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the Hair, to be the finest toilet article ever prepared. 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 ruinous imitations and counterfeits always ask for Lyon's Kathairon.

HEATH, WISNER & CO., Proprietors,
62 Liberty st., New York.

For sale by B. E. SELLERS & CO., and all other dealers. sel-lm&wT

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

Hundreds of certificates, from the highest sources of persons living in the city of Richmond, Va., might be given if space permitted 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 & Merrit, Booksellers, Richmond, Va., who was cured by two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, after three years suffering from diseased liver. He says its action on the blood is wonderful, better than all the medicine he had ever taken, and cheerfully recommends it to all. See advertisement.

se4-lm&wT

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,
No. 61 Wall 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,
je9-6d&wtf No. 410 Liberty street.

PEARL STEAM MILL, ALLEGHENY,

Flour delivered to families in either of the two cities.

Orders may be left at the Mill, or in our boxes at the stores of

LOGAN, WILSON & CO., 62 Wood st.,
BRAUN & BRUNER, corner Liberty and St. Clair sts.
H. P. SCHWARTZ, Druggist, Allegheny.

FERMAN, CLAIT, OF DELIVERY.
BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

FALL STYLE OF HATS.

M'CORD & CO.,
No. 131 Wood Street,
(FIVE DOORS ABOVE FIFTH STREET.)

Have just received their Fall Style of

SILK HATS.

Also—A very large assortment of Gentlemens' SOFT HATS; new styles and superior qualities, to which they invite the attention of the public. au22-3

JOHN FLEMING. T. WILCOX, JR. OSCAR FLEMING

FLEMING BROTHERS,
(Successors to J. Kidd & Co.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
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