PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. S. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12.

A Room in the Gazette Buildings for Rent

A WELL LIGHTED ROOM, on the second floor, and vault of same, in the Gazette Buildings, to rent for one, or a term of years. Inquire of a Bookbinder, Engraver, or Lithographer or a Weekly Newspaper Office. au15:dtf

☞ 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 month ly or yearly contracts are made. sep15:dtf

Reading Matter on each page of this paper.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE EDITOR.—For several days past the editor of the *Gazette* has been prostrated by severe illness, which has, within a day or two, grown alarming, and during yesterday and the night preceding, his position was so critical that his recovery was for a while despaired of. Last night he was somewhat better; and there is some hope that now he will, under judicious treatment, be restored to health.

Under the painful circumstances of this illness, the assistant editor deems it his duty to intermit for a day or two the personal warfare which he has assumed on his senior's behalf; announcing his determination, however, should circumstances justify it, to resume the task of repelling the unjust, offensive and libelous attacks that have been made to injure and destroy the reputation of as worthy a man as ever challenged public esteem.

Our readers will join with us, we know, in deep regret at the affliction which has fallen upon Mr. White and his family, and in hoping that full recovery may speedily be vouchsafed to him.

STATE RIGHTS.—After taking the oath of office, and assuming the duties of President of the United States, Jefferson announciated clearly and unequivocally that "The support of the State Governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies," was the very "sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad." Instead of this equitable principle of Jefferson and the Fathers of the Republic, a federal judge declares that he is not aware of any statute of Pennsylvania which divests a citizen of a slave State of the rights of property in man, to hold slaves, and if one were shown, it could not be recognised as valid in a court of the United States! and the bastard democracy sustain the usurpation!

The question of State Rights is one of the highest considerations involved in the present contest. Slowly but surely and constantly has power been stealing from the States to the federal government; and now it is becoming a matter of doubt even with State tribunals whether all power is not inherent in the general government, and that of the States merely derived therefrom, instead of the reverse, as taught by the Constitution and by the founders of the Republic.

The Constitution teaches us that the powers of the general government are derived from the States, that it has no authority but such as they have yielded to it, and that all powers not therein bestowed are reserved to the people of the States respectively. The early federalists contended for a strong and almost omnipotent central government; but the wisdom of those who had faith in the people anticipated the dangers of such a system, and it was their purpose to hedge round the States as the sovereignties of the people, and give to the national government nothing but what was needed to promote the general welfare.

To this doctrine we must return, as the "sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad." We must check the usurpations of the U. S. Courts and Judges and teach our own to maintain the true uprightness and independence of their position. We must check the prevailing tendency to centralism and give utterance to the voice of the State as a sovereign and not as a subject—respecting the rights of others but resolutely asserting our own. Nothing but this will save us from ultimate despotism.

Williamson now has no other recourse than to amend his return and make a true statement, if he desires to be released from confinement. As the *Supreme Court says*, he "holds the key of the prison in his own pocket," and if he stays there, it must certainly be because he likes the quarters, or the notoriety he has acquired in consequence.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The editor of the *Ledger* knows full well that Mr. Williamson offered to amend his return, in the only particular in which it was excepted to, *but was refused the privilege of doing so.* He made this offer, not because the return was untrue, for he had sworn to its truth and it has never been successfully impeached, but because the part excepted to was surplusage. Judge Kane admitted that had it been left out he could not have committed Williamson; and his denial of the offer to amend the return so as to make it unexceptionable, without changing its truth, was an essential part of that tyranny of which the public has a proper right to complain. Being without the privilege of amending his return, therefore, he has no method of escape left him; and the flummery about his holding the key of the prison in his pocket is both false and insulting.

The New York *Tribune* of Monday had a statement copied from a Jefferson City (Mo.) paper, that Atchison had been re-elected Senator from that State at a special session of the legislature held in the last of August. It turns out that no session of the Missouri Legislature was held at that time; but the *Tribune* expresses an apprehension that some members of it may have gathered there at that time, gone through the mockery of a ballot, and made out credentials for Atchison; and that it is possible he may come forward at the meeting of Congress and claim his seat on the strength of it.

QUEER REPUBLICANS.—The Madison (Ind.) *Courier* contains a call for a grand rally of Republicans in that city on the 15th, for which Hon. Humphrey Marshall and Hon. E. R. Bartlett, of Kentucky, are underscored as speakers. Whether these men are actually to be there, or are only used as decoy ducks, we are not prepared to say; but we think we may venture to affirm that unless they have changed vastly within a month past, we cannot sail in the same boat with them. *Quere*—Were Atchison and Stringfellow invited?

A correspondent of the *Missouri Democrat* gives the following sketch of a speech by Stringfellow to the pro-slavery convention which met in Kansas to nominate a delegate to Congress:

"Dr. Stringfellow pleaded, in his usual direct, plain and flattering fashion, for the adoption by the pro-slavery party, of old Hickory's defiant sentence to South Carolina—"*the laws must be executed.*". He complimented the audience by uttering a ball—rendered so by the synonyme for soul introduced and disseminated by the New York *Tribune*—by saying, that he never saw a Convention who had more *backbone* in their *faces* than the present. He said that by executing the laws passed by the Legislature *every free soiler who had any self-respect would be driven from the Territory*; for no man with the spirit of a gentleman would stay in a country WHERE THE EXPRESSION OF HIS OPINIONS WAS FORBIDDEN BY LEGAL ENACTMENTS."

LICENSE LAW IN ILLINOIS.—Judge Breese, at the present term of the Madison Circuit Court, decided that the law of the last session of the Legislature, entitled "an act for the suppression of intemperance, and to amend chapter 30 of the Revised Statutes," repealed all laws authorizing the granting of licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors in Illinois. This prohibitory law was submitted to the people of the State, for their acceptance or rejection, at a recent election, and they rejected it by a large majority. It seems, however, that its passage had the effect of repealing all license laws on the subject, and now the largest liberty is to be allowed to all who may wish to sell liquor.

RUNAWAY NEGROES.—Three negroes ran away from Mr. Potter, near the Warm Springs, Va., several weeks ago. When last seen they were in Highland county, and the number had increased to five all of whom were armed to the teeth.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

HISTORY OF THE COUNCIL OF TRENT. From the French of P. F. Bungener, author of "the Priest and the Huguenot," etc. Edited from the second London edition. With a summary of the acts of the Council. By M'Clintock, D.D. New York: Harper & Bro.

The importance of the acts of the Council of Trent entitles this book to the attention of all who wish to know what is authoritative in the Roman church. Her lay and clerical writers may be in perfect accordance with the acts of the Council, but, when it suits her purpose, she coolly remarks, these are not authority in the Church of Rome.

"HUNTER'S MEDICAL SPECIALIST, and Journal of Diseases of the chest."

This is a monthly publication, intended to advocate the theory of Dr. Hunter respecting Diseases of the lungs and their cure. It is published by Sherman & Co., No. 1 Vesey street, New York, at $1,00 a year; and to persons interested in such investigations, it is well worthy of support.

LETTERS TO THE PEOPLE ON HEALTH AND HAPPINESS. By Catharine E. Beecher. Harpers.

This is a small volume, popular in its style, chiefly Physiological and Hygieni, illustrated with cuts. It would seem that the whole United States is a kind of lazaretto of broken down females.

LEARNING TO TALK. By Jacob Abbott: Harpers.

This is a beauty of a book for the little ones, full of nice reading and pictures. All the above for sale by J. L. Read.

"COLTON'S ATLAS OF THE WORLD: Illustrating Physical and Political Geography. By Geo. W. Colton. Accompanied by descriptions, Geographical, Statistical and Historical, by S. S. Fisher, M. C. In 2vols. New York: J. H. Colton & Co.: No. 172 William street."

Volumo 1 of this beautiful work is now nearly ready for delivery. It embraces North and South America, and the remaining volume will include the rest of the world.

We regard this as the most splendid work of the kind ever issued. It will contain 180 maps on 110 sheets, and these maps are engraved in the highest style of the art. They are made up carefu ly and correctly from the very best and latest authorities, and may be relied on as exhibiting, as they really are, the States and countries which they delineate. Each map is accompanied with a page of letter-press, giving, in a very satisfactory manner, all the information that is needed for a proper understanding of the maps, together with a compilation of statistics relative to the country represented therein, thus giving to the work the double character of a comprehensive geography and atlas, and furnishing to the student and the scholar all that can be desired in a work of reference.

The volumes are very handsomely and substantially bound; the maps are clear, distinct, and beautifully engraved; the letter-press is unexceptionable; the paper strong and durable—in short, the work is complete in every respect. Mr. Colton has expended a vast amount of money in bringing it to completion, and he deserves to receive an extensive patronage from men of letters, every where.

Mr. George P. Maxson is the agent for this city. He may be seen at the Perry Hotel, or addressed through the post office, box No. 315. He will wait upon our citizens in person, and we bespeak for him a favorable reception.

For the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

KITTANING, Armstrong County, Sept. 4.

D. S. WHITE, Esq.; *Dear Sir:*—In this county there has as yet been no movement towards the formation of a Republican party, nor is it at all probable that there will be any candidates in the field other than those selected by the two principal opposing parties, the Democratic and American, or in other words, the Locofoco and Know Nothing. Both of them have chosen their candidates, and I must in justice to the Know Nothings say that better men could hardly have been found in the county than those they have selected.

These two parties embrace probably four-fifths of the voters of the county; and it would be difficult to say, were the outsiders to stand aloof, which would preponderate, but my impression is that the "Americans" outnumber the "Democrats." What an abuse of terms do both these party designations involve!

Between these two tickets, we scattering Whigs and Fressoilers are, for the present, bound to choose; and as the "Americans" have put forward men of talents and probity, who profess to be, and I believe really are on the right side of the great question of the day, the choice is not a difficult one. To set up a third party at this time in this county, would be shear folly, and might result in the restoration of Locofocoism, of which in all conscience we have had enough. A fusion of Democrats and Whigs would be still worse, for what Democrats we have remaining in their old party traces are almost to a man pro-slavery, or deeply enough ready to sanction the past action of their party on that subject, and make further concessions, if they should be demanded. Outnumbering us as they do, a fusion would require us to join them, and be absorbed; not they us. It will not do at all.

"Where shall I go?" said a great man on one occasion, and we might ask the same question; but we need not. Our business is to stand still and act upon the revolving elements around us as conscience and good sense shall dictate. This year we believe it to be our duty to support the ticket presented by the Know Nothings. Next year it may be very different. And I will say further that, in my opinion, good sense would dictate a different line of policy in Armstrong from what it would in Allegheny.

In fact we have fallen upon times when the friends of Freedom and of the North cannot afford to divide. Kansas must at all hazards be secured from the grasp of slavery. If we fail in that, all is lost. We must therefore be very careful how we suffer paltry questions to separate us and neutralize our strength. While I object as earnestly as you can against some of the principles and doings of the Know Nothings, I feel that it would be suicidal to jeopardise the great issue between Liberty and slavery by quarrelling with them about such comparative trifles. This much allow me to say in justification of the course of the friends of Freedom in this county. For our motto we might take the general order of the King of Syria, on going into battle against Ahab—"*Fight neither with small nor great, but only with the King of Israel.*"

The great Republican party, which is in a state of rapid formation throughout the Northern States, is destined to be beyond all question to be the ruling party in those States, and of course of the entire country, unless little disturbing questions shall be allowed to divide and neutralize the power of those who are really united. Let us not trouble ourselves about minor questions, such as distinctive Know Nothingism, which, like a dissolving view, is passing away. Its elements are mainly good; all they need is to be a little differently arranged. Then re-arrangement is going on rapidly enough in some places. Let us not be impatient if it should be a little more tardy in other places. Things will all come right if good men will only stick together on the great issue, and agree to differ on minor questions.

We yield place to this, as due to our Armstrong county friends, without expressing any opinion as to the propriety of the course they have adopted. Our correspondent admits that there is a marked difference between the state of affairs there and here; and whatever arguments he urges must therefore be understood as solely of local application. Our Republican friends everywhere will act, we know, according to the best dictates of their judgment; and we can only ask them to use the precaution that can never fail to be necessary against being duped.

The American Assembly ticket in the Armstrong district consists of Darwin Phelps, of Armstrong, James U. Gillespie of Jefferson, and Phillip Clover of Clarion. The first two are new men, but Mr. Clover was a member of the last legislature. In that body he voted for SIMON CAMERON for U. S. Senator, as he will doubtless do again, if re-elected. We say nothing of the other two; but do the old Whigs and Free Soilers of Armstrong intend to participate in the re-election of a Cameron man? We hope not.

CENSUS OF NEW JERSEY.—We find in the New Jersey papers, the following full returns of the census of six counties of that State. They show an aggregate increase of 58,511, the population of these counties being 275,098 now, against 216,582 in the year 1850. They are all in the northern part of the State, but as we have already given returns of the same general character from Gloucester county, in the southern division, it is evident that these statistics exhibit fairly the progress of the whole Commonwealth:

	1850.	1855.	Increase.
Essex	73,944	90,923	22,979
Mercer	27,991	32,780	4,789
Morris	30,189	32,605	2,416
Hudson	21,819	42,559	20,740
Warren	23,891	25,579	9,128
Monmouth	30,238	34,647	4,409

FLOUR MILLS AT OSWEGO, N. Y.—There are sixteen flouring mills, with eighty-four run of stones, capable of manufacturing about ten thousand barrels of flour per day at Oswego, N. Y. There is perhaps no point in the United States or in the world where the manufacture of flour is conducted upon so large a scale as in Oswego.—The facilities for handling grain are extensive; the elevating capacity about thirty-six thousand barrels per hour, and the storage room equal to about two millions two hundred thousand bushels.

JUDGE KNOX'S OPINION.—Judge Knox delivered a very elaborate dissenting opinion. The following are the reasons upon which he bases his opinion:

I will conclude by recapitulating the grounds upon which I think this writ should be awarded.

1. At common law, and by our statute of 1785, the writ of habeas corpus ad *subjiciendum* is a writ of right, demandable whenever a petition in due form asserts what, if true, would entitle the party to relief.

2. That an allegation in a petition that the petitioner is restrained of his liberty by an order of a Judge or Court without jurisdiction shows such probable cause as to leave it no longer discretionary with the Court or Judge to whom application is made, whether the writ shall or shall not issue.

3. That where a person is imprisoned by an order of a Judge of the District Court of the United States for refusing to answer a writ of habeas corpus, he is entitled to be discharged from such imprisonment if the Judge of the District Court had no authority to issue the writ.

4. That the power to issue writs of habeas corpus by the Judges of the Federal Courts is a mere auxilliary power, and that no such writ can be issued by such Judges where the cause of complaint to be remedied by it is beyond their jurisdiction.

5. That the Courts of the Federal Government are Courts of limited jurisdiction, derived from the Constitution of the United States and the acts of Congress under the Constitution, and that when the jurisdiction is not given by the Constitution or by Congress in pursuance of the Constitution, it does not exist.

6. That when it does not appear by the record that the Court had jurisdiction in a proceeding under our habeas corpus act to be relieved from an illegal imprisonment, want of jurisdiction may be established by parole.

7. That where the inquiry as to the jurisdiction of a Court arises upon a rule for a habeas corpus, all the facts set forth in the petition tending to show want of jurisdiction are to be considered as true, unless they contradict the records.

8. That where the owner of a slave voluntarily brings his slave from a slave to a free State, with no say intention of remaining therein, the right of the slave to his freedom depends upon the law of the State into which he is brought.

9. That if a slave so brought into a free State escapes from the custody of his master while in said State, the right of the master to reclaim him is not a question arising under the Constitution of the United States or the laws thereof; a Judge of the United States cannot issue a writ of habeas corpus directed to one who is alleged with holds the possession of a slave from the master, commanding him to produce the body of the slave before the said Judge.

10. That the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania has no jurisdiction because a controversy is between citizens of different States, and that a proceeding by habeas corpus is, in no legal sense, a controversy between private parties.

11. That the power of the several Courts of the United States to inflict summary punishment for contempt of Court in disobeying a writ of the Court, is expressly confined to cases of disobedience of lawful writs.

12. That where it appears from the record that the conviction was for disobeying a writ of habeas corpus, which writ the Court have no jurisdiction to issue, the conviction is *coram non judice*, and void.

For these reasons I do most respectfully, but most earnestly, dissent from the judgment of the majority of my brethren refusing the writ applied for.

Chief Justice Lewis announced that four of the Judges concurred in the opinion of Justice Black, and that they would, at a future day, give the reasons which indnced their concurrence.

A curious question for the lawyers has arisen in London. A lady was courted by a gentleman, who proposed to marry her, and was accepted. But he didn't fulfil his promise, and she sued him for the breach. It turned out, however, that he couldn't marry her because he had a wife living at the time. In answer to the suit, he says, "Barkis is willin', but the law won't allow it," and the lady can only demand a fulfillment of his engagement by an act *contra bono mores*. The question then arises, "What damage has the lady sustained by not being married to a married man?" There is a subtlety of casuistry suggested by this, which the Chief Baron himself did not like to encounter, and an arbitration was recommended. It is a nut which a Philadelphia lawyer might perhaps be able to crack.

THE AMOUNT of capital employed in the construction and repair of fences in the United States, would be deemed fabulous, were not the estimate founded on statistical facts, which admit of no dispute, Buckmap, a well-known agricultural writer, says:

"Strange as it may seem, the greatest investment in this country, the most costly production of human industry, is the common fences which divide the fields from the highways, and separate them from each other. No man dreams that when compared with the outlay for those fences the long monuments of art, our cities and our towns, with all their wealth, are left far behind. You will scarcely believe me when I say that the fences of this country cost more than twenty times the amount of specie that is in it."

THE UNION.—In a speech at Staunton, Va., the other day, Senator Mason is reported to have said—"If this Union was to be preserved, the North must do it—the South was powerless, and of herself could do nothing."—*State Sentinel.*

Like children, the South can start a ball down a precipice, which to stop will require the strong arms of men. Let the South go back to the compromises of 1818 and 1820, and then call upon the North for help.—*Madison Courier*

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the first day of October, A. D. 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Robert Wright, of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Peebles township: Beginning at a post in a lane by lot of Thomas Crooms; thence by said lot north 26½ degrees, east 29 5-10 perches, to a post; thence by land of Thomas Davideon, now in possession of Thomas Salters, south 43 degrees, east 26 perches and a quarter, to a post; thence by lands of Wilson Crooks south 10 degrees, west 27 3-10 perches, to a post at a lane; thence north 48 degrees, west 39 perches and 35-100 to beginning, containing five acres and fifteen perches, strict measure, on which is erected a two story frame house and other out-buildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Wright, at the suit of Maffett & Old.

WM. MAGILL, Sheriff.

PITTSBURGH, September 11th, 1855.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias issued out of the District Court of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the eighth day of October, A. D. 1855, at ten o'clock A. M., the following described property, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Noble M. Sandford, of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground in the borough, now city, of Allegheny, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on Federal street, at the distance of a thousand and fifty-seven feet and one inch northwardly from the Common ground, and at the corner of an alley three feet wide; thence along Federal street northwardly 20 feet; thence at right angles with Federal street eastwardly 96 feet to an alley twelve feet wide; thence along said alley southward 20 feet; thence along said three feet alley westwardly 96 feet, to the place of beginning. Being a part of a large piece of ground which Hugh Fleming and wife, on the 12th day of March, 18[illegible], conveyed to Jane Magee, who, on the 29th day of September, 1839, conveyed the same to Noble M. Sandford.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Noble M. Sandford, at the suit of Benjamin A. Mevay.

WM. MAGILL, Sheriff.

PITTSBURGH, September 11th, 1855.

MARRIED—On the 11th inst., by the Rev. William M. Paxton, W. W. MILLER, M. D., to Miss TABITHA B. MCELHENY, both of this city.

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, 1855.

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 sick headache.

M. JOHNSON, 118 Leviist.

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'Lane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills. There are other Vermifuges and Pills now before the public, but all comparatively worthless.

For sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 69 Wood st.

Appetite and Strength Restored.—Wm. Young, of South Pittsburgh, says:—"After having suffered severely for several days with almost distressing attack of Diarrhœa, I purchased a bottle of Sanford'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 to such.

See advertisement in another column. au6:dtf&w

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 scrufulous.

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

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

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

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

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

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula

No 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 some cases but not yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I knew 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 sick headache, one bottle will always cure it. It gives great relief to catarrh and dizziness. Some who have been cruelly afflicted by it, have been and been regulated by it. Where the body is sound, it work quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular sensations, but you must not be alarmed—they always disappear in from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from it. On the contrary, when that feeling is gone you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant encomiums of it that man ever listened to. No change of diet is ever necessary—eat the best you can get. I have likewise an herb, which, when simmered in sweet oil, discolves a scrofulous swelling of the neck and under the ears. Price 50 cents. Price of the Medical Discovery $1 per bottle.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table-spoonful pe day. Children over eight years, dessert spoonful. Children in made applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.

DR. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of scrofula.

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

To Mothers, Wives and Daughters.—The noblest discovery in the science or medicine, and the one which has, and will continue to receive the greatest blessing to the human family, is the medical preparation known as Marshall's Uterine Catholicon.

It is designed to cure the various diseases incident to females, such as prolapsus, pain in the back, weakness, extreme prostration from nursing and a hundred other ills of their train, have almost made life a burden unfraught of existance into a day of unmixed curse. The most enlightened professors of the medical colleges in the civilized world, as well as in this country, have held the subject in the most solemn consideration, and they have finally determined that the old method of treating females in the cold and separate disease was all wrong, and that a system of mildness and warmth was what was required. It is an old adage, that great bodies move slowly; and while the Faculty were endeavoring to harmonize their views and digest a system for general practice, Dr. Pomeroy, a physician with forty years experience in the diseases of women and children, redneed the theory to simple facts, and discovered a remedy which has cured and will cure, in the course of every twenty cases now existing. In some cases where the womb have been ruptured, or where they have been severely injured by bad medical treatment, nothing can be done but to alleviate the symptoms. As the old Arabian Physician said 2½ dozhaun, the great leader of the English medical corps, said, therefore, let no one despair until this remedy has had a faithful trial. Throw aside prejudice and the advice of an interested physician, and judge for yourselves 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 restore the constitution from destruction, will arrest the laid down approach of disease, and restore health to the already impaired vital powers. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold wholesale and retail at DR. GEO. H. KEYSER'S Drug Store, No. 140 Wood street. jn2-dtw

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

Hon. Jas. D. Westcott, U. S. Senator from Florida,
Gen. J. J. Person, Governor of Florida,
Gen. Wm. Brooks, Secretary of War,
Hon. John Bell, Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Governor, Albany, N. Y.
Hon. Wm. H. Corwin, Secretary of State, Washington,
Hon. Jas. Dixon, U. S. Senator, Conn.
Hon. W. Medill, Ex-Governor, Ohio.

The above list might be increased by thousands, but enough has been shown to induce every sufferer to give the remedy a trial. Sold wholesale and retail by Geo. L. Kayser, No. 140 Wood corner of Virgin alley.

Price $1. jn2:1&w

Reputation in New England.

BRISTOL, R. H., June 9th, 1853.

To B. A. Fahnestock & Co.—

GENTLEMEN—For five years past, I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge for an asthmatic affection of my throat, which baffled all the skill of the most eminent physicians of this section, and furnish them with the article.

Prepared and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., 56 Wood and 57 Fourth sts. sep6-1awr

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, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at the imposing German fire-stone store, No. 120 Arch street, is attracting universal favorable attention, and the proprietor, it is evident from his physical skill in selling large quantities of it, "The virtues of this remedy are so fully known to the entire community, that there is hardly any room for advertising it, but as there are many who are ignorant of its value, it is but right to announce a few of the long train of physical ills to which humanity is heir, which it is known from actual experience, will be relieved by a bottle or more of these great depurators, which operate on the liver, the great regulator of the digestive organs, and the fountain of health or disease, according to the state of the liver. Headache, piles, languor, dyspepsia, a sense of fullness after eating, a morbid thirst, heart disease, loss of appetite—in short, an intolerable wretchedness of mind and body, are the effects of the diseased liver. Hoofland's German Bitters, which have baffled the skill of the faculty for years, have been radically cured by Hoofland's German Bitters," as per advertisement.

sep26-d&w3

Lyon's Kathairon.—There is no surer test of the unrivalled merits of this article, than the extensive sale of countless imitations and counterfeits. This is a considerable proof that LYON'S KATHAIRON, for restoring and beautifying the Hair, to be the finest toilet article ever introduced. Combining as it does the fragrance of the most delicate extracts with the most valuable restorative qualities, it stands entirely without a rival. Those who have decided that no toilet table is complete without it, and their decision has been confirmed by the world. To guard against valueless imitations and counterfeits always ask for LYON'S KATHAIRON.

HRATH, WINKOOP & CO., Proprietors,
49 Liberty st., New York.

For sale by R. R. SELLERS & CO., and all other dealers. sel-lm&w2

Liver Disease.—Carter's Spanish Mixture is a remedy for liver disease, and the number of remarkable cures effected with a disorganized state of that organ, is unrivalled.

Hundreds of certificates, from the highest sources of per sons living 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 Quinker, Esq., of the firm of Drinker & Morris, Road builders, 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.

sel-lm&w4

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 city authorized to sell Passage Certificates for my Line of New York and Liverpool Packets.

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97 South st., New York.

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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

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BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO., Corner Liberty and St. Clair sts.
H. P. SCHWARTZ, Druggist, Allegheny.

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No. 131 Wood Street,
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No. 25, Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

New Daguerrian Gallery.

MR. NELSON would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in order to meet the daily increasing demand for his Daguerreotypes, he has had built and has now completed over the Post Office, third floor, one of the most spacious and magnificent sky light Galleries ever constructed for the above purposes, in the United States. We are now ready to execute Likenesses of all sizes and styles of the art, from a Miniature to Life Size, in a manner which will defy competition. Rooms open from 8 A. M. till 4 o'clock, P. M. Visit from all is solicited. Entrance on Fourth street, through the GOLD WATCH, Jewelry and Daguerreotype Store of

sep4 WM. NELSON & CO.

WELCH & GRIFFITH'S PATENT GROUND SAWS.

HAVING purchased from Mr. Wm. Southwell his Patent Right for grinding circular and other Saws, for which we have paid him a large sum, and we are the sole proprietors of this patent. We will reward any person giving information of infringements on the same.

This is the only Machine ever invented that will grind a Saw perfectly even in thickness.

They will require less set—will not heat while running—will run smooth—save lumber—and keep an edge longer than any other saws made—and are not liable to become untrue.

All our Saws are made from an Extra Quality of Cast Steel, imported expressly for our own use, at much higher cost than generally used for Saws.

We respectfully inform all manufacturers of Lumber, that no Saw will be sent from this Establishment but what is of superior Steel and workmanship; the Temper will be found more even and uniform than any Saw in use.

WELCH & GRIFFITHS.

Orders received by JOSEPH WOODWELL & CO.

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

JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
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ROBT. GALWAY, President. JAMES D. MCGILL, Secretary.

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

Also against Hull and Cargo Risks on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and tributaries, and Marine Risks generally.

And against Loss or Damage by Fire, and against the Perils of the Sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

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