PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15.

A Room in the Gazette Buildings for Rent.—A WELL LIGHTED ROOM, on the second floor, and easy of access, in the Gazette Buildings, on Fifth street, is for rent for one, or a term of years. It would suit a Bookbinder, Engraver, or Lithographer or a Weekly Newspaper Office. aul5-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 8 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 by or yearly contracts are made. sw1dtdw

Reading Matter on each page of this paper.

Our Intelligence from Sewickley reaches eight o'clock last evening. Mr. White was then considered better, and had not suffered so much during the day as previously.

The Black Law of Pennsylvania.—The opinion delivered by Judge Black in the Williamson case, while it embodied the decision of the court as to its power to interfere in such cases, was not the opinion of the court, so far as its peculiar phraseology is concerned. The four Judges who concurred in the idea that the Supreme Court had no power to issue the writ asked for, authorized Judge Black to make an announcement to that effect; but each agreed to write out a separate opinion, and that read by Judge Black is to be regarded as merely his own production. Judge Lowrie and Judge Woodward are both understood as dissenting from the reasoning (?) of Judge Black.

It must not be forgotten that this Judge Black has been mentioned in one or two quarters as a candidate for President—as one on whom it would be possible to fall back in an emergency, after the manner of Polk and Pierce; and like all other Northern men whose eyes have been dazzled by that glittering prize, he thinks the shortest and surest road to it is by truckling to the South or to make himself known to that interest as favorable to it. Hence the inuendoes, sneers and pro-Slavery hints lugged in where there was no call for them.

The other Judges, at least Messrs. Lowrie and Woodward, may reasonably be expected to leave out of their opinions the slang which disfigures that of their ambitious colleague; and it is to be regretted, for the sake of the esteem in which our Judiciary should be held, that one of these was not selected to make a more dignified utterance of the fiat of the majority.

Still, on whatever reasons founded, that fiat stands for the present as the law of Pennsylvania; and the following results flowing from it are sketched faithfully in the N. Y. Times:

1. By this decision the Judiciary of Pennsylvania has made the largest concession to Federal usurpation that has marked the constitutional history of the Union. It has conceded the right to protect its own citizens against Federal oppression; and in cases where they are subjected to fine and imprisonment, though in the flagrant disregard of right and law, and at the will of irresponsible and unauthorized subordinates of the National Government, the Courts of the State have stripped themselves of all power to intervene or relieve. This view of the matter is justified by the fact that the Supreme Court has, in this Williamson case, denied itself the right to inquire into the justice of a commitment made out by a Federal Judge.

2. It has denuded the writ of *habeas corpus* of all value as a guarantee of personal rights. That writ, history and law both testify, was devised to protect the individual against judicial tyranny—was demandable of right in all cases—and the claim to it could only be suspended in two momentous exceptional events. Yet without any allegation of treason or invasion in the present instance, the writ is denied; and, of course can be denied in any other case that may happen to occur. The Courts are declared to have unbounded discretion to construe any act or omission into contempt; and, under such construction, to have power to imprison for life—to imprisonment more dreadful and dreary than that allotted to the most atrocious felon—for pardon is possible for him, while the victim of Judicial dignity has no such hope to cheer and shorten his expiation.

3. Not only is the writ of *habeas corpus* invalidated by this decision, but all the other securities, so anxiously provided by the Constitution to protect the person, are destroyed. The provisions for the non-exaction of excessive bail—the non-infliction of cruel or unusual punishments—the right of trial by jury in all cases—are all worthless alike. And they were, equally with the writ, so many intended safeguards against precisely such acts of high-handed injustice as this of Judge Kane—so many tributes to the sacredness, the inviolability of personal freedom. Is it not a startling symptom of national dissolution that the Constitution, in the hands of the Judiciary, is always impotent when called upon to secure the blessings of Liberty—always omnipotent in behalf of Slavery?

Williamson is the victim of gratuitous presumptions. He was called upon to produce persons alleged to be in his custody. He made oath that they were not in his custody—that he was unaware of their whereabouts, and could not produce them. This oath, notwithstanding no charge of perjury can be legally sustained without the direct testimony of two witnesses to the falsity of several written testimony equivalent in force, Judge Kane wantonly assumed to be perjury, and then, instead of proceeding in the usual course, construed the perjury into contempt, and caged his victim. The usual course would have been a direction to have the prisoner indicted for false swearing; but no such indictment could be procured, because the crime was less easy to prove than to presume. The magistrate dared not trust his charge to the investigation of a Grand Jury. As he proposed to override the substance of law, he found it convenient to disregard the forms. And these wanton assumptions Judge Black and his four associates adopt as wantonly. They say Williamson only has to purge himself of contempt to free himself. That purgation consists in producing before the District Court persons over whom he has no more control than he has over the Editor of the Times; whose attendance no legal process can assist him to procure, and who certainly will not go voluntarily, with the certainty awaiting them of a return to Slavery, a fate of which Kane and a retinue of legal bloodhounds are thirsting to be the ministers. It is not, therefore, true that Williamson is the master of his destiny, he is perfectly helpless. He is retained as a hostage for those who must purchase his liberty by paying their own. Those who happen to find a colored Damon in a fugitive slave, have loftier conceptions of negro magnanimity than we have dreamed of. They are the true "negro-worshippers."

And these are but a few of the practical and formidable inferences deducible from this astonishing paper. They are at once products and evidences of the growth of Slavery as a political power, adding to the entailments of its advance, existing in the Constitution, the Fugitive Law of 1793, that of 1850, and the late Territorial bills. The first of these left the Federal Government without power to extend or assist Slavery, and simply forbade individual resistence when a "person held to service" might be seized by the master. The act of 1793 declared this rendition was a positive, not merely a negative duty; and that the State authorities were bound, upon convincing proof of the claim, to make the surrender. The act of 1850 abandoned the interpretation of the Constitution, as given by that of 1793; and enlisted the Federal Government in the chase and capture of slaves, and that at the national expense. The recent legal dicta, at Philadelphia go still further, by proposing to seize and hold free white men as hostages for runaway negroes, by nullifying all the constitutional provisions in favor of freedom, and removing all constitutional and legal obstacles to the absolute sway of Slavery.

The Maine Election.—The Portland *Advertiser* has been a strenuous supporter of the prohibitory liquor law in Maine, and took sides with Mayor Dow when he ordered the military to fire upon the crowd assembled around the City Hall, and has also been a persistent friend to the Republican party. Its testimony as to the cause of the defeat of the Maine law and Republican ticket may therefore be received without distrust. In a 'good tempered' article upon the subject, it unhesitatingly attributes the defeat of that ticket to a popular feeling—prejudice, the *Advertiser* calls it—against the prohibitory law, "on account of its apparent rather than real (?) stringency," and its "defects as a working enactment;" alarm respecting further contemplated legislation, and the effect of Mayor Dow's proceedings at the so-called riot at Portland. These are remarkable admissions to be made by such a staunch supporter of the Maine law, the Republican party, and Mayor Dow.

Before the nomination of Pasemore Williamson, the Know Nothing presses and politicians of the State were full of sympathy for him. He was, in their eyes, a persecuted, innocent man, and his imprisonment was tyrannical. Resolutions were adopted in nearly all the public meetings of the Order denouncing Judge Kane for his arbitratory and despotic course, and speeches from the stump were eloquent in portraying the wrongs done to a man legally guiltless of offence. But since the practical testimony of sympathy for him that has been shown in his nomination, all this is changed. Now he is denounced as "an obscure person suddenly rendered notorious by being arrested for a crime against the laws;" and the fountains of tears that were flowing for him are dried up. It is astonishing what a difference has come over the tone of Williamson's pseudo sympathisers, or rather it would be astonishing if the cause was not so easily seen. *Before* the nomination, anti-slavery capital could be made out of sympathy for him, *now*, it is worse for them than if thrown away.

Yellow Fever having been reported to exist in Baltimore, the *American*, of that city, says that only three deaths have occured of the disease, and these have been refugees from Norfolk and Portsmouth. The *American* remarks—

"The disease was developed soon after their arrival, and the best exertions of their friends were insufficient to save them. But in no case has the disease manifested any disposition to spread even among those who were brought in close communication with the infected. No case of the fever has originated here."

We congratulate the Keystone State on this specimen of the people Pasemore Williamson] selected to hold office in that State, and we suggest that the remaining candidates for the Republican State ticket may appropriately be taken from the penitentiaries. Should there be a deficiency in the Pennsylvania prisons, a sufficient number of kidnappers may probably be found in the prisons of the slave States —*Louis. Journal.*

If we run short we can take the editor of the Louisville *Journal.*

Powder in Railroad Cars.—On the afternoon of the 7th instant, as the freight train was on its way from Boston to Albany, on the Western Railroad, when about a mile from Greenbush, one of the cars took fire. There being no water near, and the car being filled with merchandise, the engineer hastened on to Greenbush, where the flames were extinguished, after having burnt the entire roof of the car off; and so curiously had the fire burnt around all the corners that the sides fell out bodily, though, with the exception of the edges, they were scarcely scorched. After unloading the freight several cases marked "Dry Goods" in order to prevent their contents being further damaged, were broken open; but instead of being found to contain what they were taken for, they were filled with the exception of just enough dry goods to prevent the kegs from rattling, with *gunpowder!* There were some thirty kegs on board on the occasion, and it may easily be imagined what was their indignation and alarm at this disclosure. With sparks and smoking cinders all around them, and with some hundreds of pounds of powder in close vicinity, no wonder that curses, not loud but deep, should have been vented upon the scoundrels who had resorted to such means of deception, and thus jeoparded numerous lives.

When the fire was extinguished it had reached within three or four inches of the powder itself, some of the boxes being slightly scorched, and under these circumstances, had the train been compelled to run three miles instead of one, the result must have been fearful. There are no words that can fitly express the feelings of indignation which should arise against the perpetrators of such an outrage. Of course there can be no blame attached to the railroad company, as it is one of their rules that no powder shall be transported over the road. This rule is strictly adhered to, and they honestly took this freight as it was marked, "Dry Goods," and of which it had every appearance. But it is with the shippers of these cases that the crime lies. For the purpose of saving a few paltry cents and gaining a little time they resorted to a low cheat; they became, in reality, accessories before the fact to a wholesale murder, and, as such, they should be severely punished.—*Boston Times.*

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a report from Admiral Bruat, dated off Sebastopol, August 18, from which we make the following extract:

"The engagement of August 16 was less a battle than an immense sortie, repelled with incredible vigor by the brave troops. They opened a continued tendency to revival in the import a range of his batteries of position; he withdrew under the protection of the works which crown the Mackenzie plateau as soon as he saw that our troops were not intimidated by the considerable masses which he had deployed in the plain. Perhaps he had hoped to draw us under the fire of his batteries of position, and engage us between the heights, where his artillery might have more effect on us. The general-in-chief would not allow himself to be drawn into this imprudent pursuit. By sending forward his cavalry he might have seized a few fugitives, but he would have had to march his squadrons over the Traktir bridge, commanded by the projectiles of the enemy; he must have sent them into the plain under a cross fire of artillery and musketry.

"Thanks to the wisdom of the general, our success remains intact and complete; the enemy has returned to his lines and the army of relief remains paralyzed; the siege can be pursued in full security. Its difficulties, doubtless, are diminished by our victory; it is a formidable work demanding perseverance and system; but its issue can no longer be doubted. Russia will have no cause to rejoice over the prolonged resistance of Sebastopol. Her armies and her finances will be exhausted in the attempt to sustain, at the extremity of the empire, a struggle, in the conditions of which, are in our favor. If Sebastopol had fallen after the battle of the Alma, it might have been said that it was but a surprise; Russia would have lost a fleet and a naval arsenal, but the prestige of her power would not have been seriously weakened. To-day, on the contrary, her forces are consumed by the battle efforts; her veterans have disappeared from the battle field; her ranks are filled with conscripts than tried men; the wounded we collect, the prisoners we bring in, seem to be borne down with fatigue and insufficient nourishment.

Plundering the Slain.—The account of the field of battle on the Tchernaya, after the recent contest, given by the correspondent of the London *News*, is not very complimentary to the French soldiers—the famous Zouaves! It says:

"The Zouaves had made a general collection of crosses, relics and medals, and retailed them to visitors. In order to be free to plunder some of the dead bodies, they made small collections of money from the persons of the wounded, managing dexterously to extract it from the inside of the trousers close to the knee, where the Russian soldiers generally carry their money, while pretending to examine into the nature of their wounds, kneading, twisting and wringing pain to the sufferers. Some very fine rifles, quite new, and now seen for the first time, were found on the field, but were instantly taken possession of by the military authorities and the rifle prohibited."

Spring Tea Wheat.—Mr. Edward Shoemaker, of Evansburg, Cambria county, Pa., writes (says the Washington *Union*,) to the Patent Office, under date of August 18th, that he has harvested the wheat grown from the seed of the spring tea wheat received from this office, and finds the grain infinitely superior to any spring wheat he had ever seen raised in Pennsylvania, and fully equal to the best fall wheat. He further states that he received last spring from Davenport, Iowa, a bushel of the best spring wheat of that State, and sowed it, if possible, in a better situation and under more favorable circumstances, than he did the spring tea wheat. It was sown two weeks earlier, but its grain is very small and shrivelled, and bears no comparison to that of the spring tea wheat, which makes as fair and as much flour to the bushel as the best fall wheat.

Mischievous Children make the best Men.—We find the following quaint but instructive bit of humor floating about among our exchanges. It is worthy of consideration, for it contains far more truth than poetry:—

We like mischievous children, and for this reason: they are apt to make old men. Good boys generally die in their fifth year; not *because they are good*, but because their quiet habits make them strangers to mud puddles and oxygen, dirt pies and out-door exercise. When a friend tells us he has a little baby who never "wants to leave his books," the knob of his front door immediately becomes an object of intense interest to us; we know, as if we were blest with foreknowledge, that in less than a year a strip of black crape will be throwing a shade across his path that time will never eradicate.

A Leap in the Dark.—Mr. William R. Elliot made a most dangerous leap night before last while under the influence of somnambulism. He was sleeping in the third story of his store near the window above the alley in the rear. The window was open in consequence of the warm night. He got out of bed, took hold of the bar extending across the window, and with a swing and a cheer, threw himself out upon the pavement in the alley. His shout awoke others sleeping there, and they hastened to him and obtained medical assistance as soon as possible. Strange to say no bones were broken, and he is not believed to be greatly injured, though the escape from death is most miraculous. The distance which he jumped is thirty-five feet perpendicular, with a beam of sixteen or eighteen feet.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

BY THE AFRICA.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

London, August 31, 1855.—Since the departure of the last packet, there has been nothing new with the exception of some further details regarding the battle of the Tchernaya and the bombardment of Sweaborg, which show that even with the addition already made to the previous reports, the Russian losses on those occasions had been greatly under-estimated.

It now appears that the Russian forces in the battle of the Tchernaya amounted to 66,000 men, of whom 8,000 were cavalry. This army included an accession lately received, of some of the best troops of the empire, and it had also 160 pieces of artillery. The French troops under General D'Herbillon did not at first exceed 11,000 men. The Sardinians had 10,000 men in position, but half of them were engaged. Yet the Russian killed and wounded amounted to 8,000, exclusive of 500 prisoners, while the loss of the French was about 1,800, and of the Sardinians 250. The effectiveness of the Sardinian artillery appears to have been astonishing, and the havoc it wrought among the advancing masses of the Russians is described as almost without a parallel. An English battery likewise inflicted remarkable damage. All the Russian infantry are stated to have been maddened with brandy, but the artillery were kept sober. After the rout and retreat, the Russians followed their usual practice of firing upon the field, while their own wounded were being cared for by the French.

With regard to Sweaborg, the most important allegation is that the loss of the Russians on that occasion has been ascertained to have exceeded two thousand men. In their own reports they make it two hundred and fifty eight men, but among the most favorable indications of the progress of the allies, is the fact that the Russians have now returned to their original habit of falsifying their casualties, in a manner which cannot be properly dealt with in any other columns than those of *Punch*. The most extraordinary struggles and exhibitions of heroic daring on the part of large bodies of their men frequently terminate with the announcement of one Cossack contused or missing—the miracle of their limited loss being duly explained as a special interposition.

It was thought that the influence of the Western press had extinguished these Asiatic puerilities, and it is unquestionable that during the latter part of Prince Menschikoff's command, and especially while his resistance in the Crimea was attended with unexpected success, the bulletins from the Russian headquarters gradually assumed a character of accuracy equal to that which has become customary on the part of civilized nations. The relapse to childish rhodomontade is therefore a significant fact, and one that seems to indicate a state of affairs in the interior of the country which it is considered necessary to meet in the Chinese way by the intensities of the wildest fictions.

The result of the blow at Sweaborg has been to fill the people of Sweden with joy. No other nation can so well estimate the extent of what has been done there, and the base means by which the place was originally wrested from them by the Russians seem now in their minds to have been avenged. Even from this and other causes there appears to be a movement in Sweden, Norway, and also Denmark in favor of the allies which may next season lead to considerable changes.

At the same time, the most intense dissatisfaction has been excited at home by a fresh instance of mismanagement on the part of the late Aberdeen Ministry, which the Sweaborg affair has brought to light. When the Baltic fleet was dispatched, Sir James Graham, who was then at the head of the Admiralty, was urged to send out at least three times the number of mortars that would be required by the gun boats on any given occasion, so that in case of a great success being obtained in one bombardment, new mortars might instantly be ready for service in another able the fleets to follow it up by attacks equally decisive at other points. This advice, however, was totally and contemptuously neglected, and the consequence is that the ability to repeat at Ravel, Riga or Cronstadt what has just been accomplished at Sweaborg is wholly wanting, and the Russians will have all the time between now and next Summer to adapt their defences to the experience they have been allowed to gain. It is true that the Palmerston administration have sent out a fresh supply within the past few weeks, but there is reason to doubt if it will be sufficiently large or early in its arrival to allow of any new operations on an extensive scale.

From the Tashkend army in Asia there is a report of a successful sortie by the garrison of Kars against the Russians, who have been checked in their march upon Erzeroum.

Advices from Australia have been received to the 25th of June, being seventeen days later than by the last previous. They announce a continued tendency to revival in the import markets, and a most extraordinary demand for breadstuffs, the production of the colonies being totally insufficient to meet the demand for food consequent upon the uninterrupted tide of immigration. The influx of settlers from all parts of the world was at an unprecedented period, and the number of Chinese was such as to cause an intolerant opposition to them, which had rendered it necessary for the government to introduce a measure to check their increase. The plan proposed was to prohibit vessels from bringing more than one Chinaman for every ten tons of registered measurement, and to impose a tax equal to $25 upon each. This, however, was not enough for the legislative council, and they were desirous that the tax should be equal to $50. At the date of the present advices, the question was not yet settled, but there will be reason for great regret if the narrow and illiberal policy of the legislature be carried out to its full extent, since the influence of the Chinese in developing the production at the mines is highly beneficial. The number already engaged there was 20,000.

The news from China is unfavorable for the insurgents, inasmuch as the Imperialist seem to have obtained successes not only in the North but in the neighborhood of Canton, which has enabled them partially to open up renewed communications with the interior. From India, a curious account has arrived of an outbreak among an extensive tribe of mountaineers in the neighborhood of Rajmahal, about 200 miles from Calcutta, in the Bengal presidency, which, although of no political importance, threatens to involve much bloodshed and much local panic and distress. It appears to have originated, like one of the railway riots in England or America, in commencement having been in connection with the line which is now being laid out across that part of the country. On this line Hindoo laborers are employed, and they are alleged to have inflicted injuries on the Santal tribe, who are a distinct race, which led the latter to run a muck upon them and all the surrounding district. The chief evil of the affair seems to be that the Santals are a fine and energetic but manageable people, and that there must consequently have been some gross want of foresight or tact upon the part of the authorities, in allowing them to be provoked into a hostile mood.

The money and stock market continues without alteration, and the singular fact has been seen that during three months of fierce war, consols have experienced an absence of fluctuation unexampled in the quietest times. The rate of money in the discount market on the best bills is again down 3 per cent., and in the stock exchange on government securities it can be obtained on lower terms.

The grain market remains steady at the recent recovery. Favorable weather is still experienced, and the harvest is making rapid progress all over the country. Disappointment is expressed in several quarters at the weight of the crop, but on the whole a good average seems certain, and if under these circumstances the safety of the potato crop be taken into account, an expectation would appear warranted that lower prices must prevail.

The Rev. Dr. Hedge, of Providence, while preaching in one of our city pulpits a few Sundays since, alluded to the character of most of the so-called "spiritual revolutions," and remarked that without arrogance, he thought he could say he felt himself far more competent to teach the spirits he had heard from than they were to instruct him; that, from the words that were said to come from the eminent men who had lived in former times, it was quite evident in their cases it had not been gain for them to die as from the senseless sentences they were alleged to have dictated the truth of the common proverb was verified that "a live dog was better than a dead lion."—*Boston Transcript.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

Nervous and Rheumatic Affections.—This changeable weather is likely to produce a great deal of sickness. To persons troubled with nervous or rheumatic affections, we would recommend Boerhave's Holland Bitters. On referring to our columns, you will find certificates from some of our first German and English citizens. Proof, Stubb, Zaising.

See advertisement in another column. sel5 dawd

Derangement of the Liver is one of the most common, as well as the most formidable of diseases known to American physicians, it had for years attracted the closest attention of the medical faculty in all parts of the United States, and yet up to the time of the discovery of Dr. M'Lane's great specific, it was almost, beyond the reach of medical skill. Thousands had perished without even a hope of relief, and although thousands may yet be destined to feel the direful effects of this most complicated disease, it is now, thanks to the research of Dr. M'Lane, fully and triumphantly brought within the scope of medical control. The Proprietors of the Liver Pills feel confident that they offer a remedy which has been fully tested by time, and which has never failed when fairly tested.

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

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for 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, Druggists, Pittsburgh.

Lyon's Kathairon.—There is no surer test of the unrivalled merits of an article, than the springing up of countless imitations and counterfeits. This is conclusively proved in the case of Lyon's Kathairon, a preparation for 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. Its guard against valueless imitations and counterfeits always ask for LYON'S KATHAIRON.

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

For sale by R. E. SELLERS & CO., and all other dealers. wel-1md&wS

Reputation in New England.

Bristol, N. H., June 9th, 1853.

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, pink and cowbane, which I had previously used with the most favorable 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 Nine 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 yet known; that it is unquestionably the most effectual anthelmintic ever introduced to the public, and therefore, let no one despair until this remedy has been faithfully tried. Throw aside prejudice and the advice of an interested physician—reason for yourselves—test this remedy for one bottle, and then go on with a strong faith in the assurance that Fahnestock's Uterine Catholicon is no "quack remedy," but a scientific combination of medical virtues, which will preserve the constitution from destruction, will arrest the insidious approach of disease, and restore health to the already impaired vital power. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold wholesale and retail at DR. GEO. H. KEYSER'S Drug Store, No. 140 Wood street. jn2-dtw

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 immense German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch street, is exciting no ordinary public attention, and the proprietor, who is a scientific physician, is selling immense quantities of it. The virtues of this remedy are so fully set forth in the extended notice of it, to be seen in our advertising columns, that we have hardly any need to add to the speak of it. This much we may say, that the long train of maladies to which humanity is heir, there is none more distressing than the general derangement of the digestive apparatus, which never fails to accompany a disordered state of the liver. Headache, pile, languor, restlessness, a bilious tongue, a morbid breath, loss of appetite—in short, an indescribable wretchedness of existence, are the unwelcome and life wasting attendants. These diseases, which have baffled the skill of the ablest Doctors, have been speedily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters.

See advertisement. sa25-d&w3

New York, June 16th, 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 our Line of New York and Liverpool Packets.

CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
87 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-tdjwly'57 sat 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 & REITER, corner Liberty and St. Clair sts.
H. F. SCHWARTZ, Penguin, Allegheny.

TERMS, CASH ON DELIVERY.

BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

FALL STYLE OF HATS.

M'CORD & CO.,
No. 151 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. aug29-tc

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 Old Post Office, third story, one of the most spacious and magnificent Sky Light Galleries ever constructed for Daguerreotype purposes, in the United States. We are now prepared to execute likenesses of all sizes and styles, in any weather, from 8 o'clock A. M. till 4 o'clock P. M. A visit from all is solicited, whether wishing to buy Pictures or not. Rooms, OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING, Third street, Pittsburgh.

jn26 FLEMING, WILSON, JR. COCHRAN FLEMING

FLEMING BROTHERS,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. KIDD & CO.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 69 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, Liver Pills, &c.

HENRY H. COLLINS,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CHEESE, BUTTER, EGGS, FISH, &c.

No. 23, Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

Mr. J. 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 by in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to remove any sore mouth

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

Two to three bottles will purify 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 ringworm.

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 cases 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 start There are no ifs nor ands in the cures of Kennedy's alterative. I never like 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 deafness. Some who have been deafer for years, have taken 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 feelings, 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, dissolves scrofulous swelling of the neck and under the ears. Price 50 cents. Price of the Medical Discovery $1 per bottle.

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

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

Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley. feb14wT

To Mothers, Wives and Daughters.—The noblest discovery in the science of medicine, and the one which has, and will continue to prove, 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 evils in their train, have almost made life a burden turned existence into a daily and hourly curse. The most enlightened professors of the medical science in this and world, as well as in this country, have held the subject in anxious consideration, and they have finally determined that the old method of treating these as local and sporadic diseases was all wrong, and that a constitutional treatment was what was required. It is an old adage, that great bodies move slowly; and while the Faculty were endeavoring to harmonize their views and digest a system for general practice, Dr. Powers, a physician with forty years experience in the diseases of women and children reduced the theory to simple facts, and discovered a remedy which has cured and will cure eighteen out of every twenty cases now existing. In some cases where the organs have been ruptured, or where they have been severely injured by bad medical treatment, nothing can be done but to alleviate the symptoms. *"No case is hopeless"* said Sydenham, the great leader of the English medical school, and, therefore, let no one despair until this remedy has been faithfully tried. Throw aside prejudice and the advice of an interested physician—reason for yourselves—test this remedy for one bottle, and then go on with a strong faith in the assurance that Marshall's Uterine Catholicon is no "quack remedy," but a scientific combination of medical virtues, which will preserve the constitution from destruction, will arrest the insidious approach of disease, and restore health to the already impaired vital power. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold wholesale and retail at DR. GEO. H. KEYSER'S Drug Store, No. 140 Wood street. 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.*
Hon. C. L. Robertson,	*Lt. Gov. Minnesota.*
Gen. Wm. Hayden,	*Hartford, Conn.*
Hon. John Tibbatts,	*Deputy P. M. Gen. Washington.*
Wm. H. Simpson, Esq.,	*233 Greenwich st., N. York.*
L. B. Smith,	*29 Chambers st.*
Geo. W. Matsell, Esq.,	*Chief of Police,* "

The above list might be increased by thousands, but this is deemed sufficient for every sufferer to give the remedy a trial. Sold wholesale and retail by Geo. L. Keyser, No. 140 Wood corner of Virgin alley.

Price $1. jn2-d&w

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

Hundreds of certificates, from the highest sources of proof can be seen in the city of Richmond, Va., might be given, if cases called for 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, Bookrollers, Richmond, Va., who was cured by two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, after three years suffering from disease of liver. His case in action on the blood is wonderful, better than all the medicine he had ever taken, and cheerfully recommends it to all. See advertisement.

se6-1mdawf

Lyon's Kathairon.—There is no surer test of the unrivalled merits of an article, than the springing up of countless imitations and counterfeits. This is conclusively proved in the case of Lyon's KATHAIRON, for 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 valueless imitations and counterfeits always ask for LYON'S KATHAIRON.

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

For sale by R. E. SELLERS & CO., and all other dealers. wel-1md&wS

WELCH & GRIFFITH'S PATENT GROUND SAWS.

HAVING purchased from Mr. Wm. Southall 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.

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. W. WOODWELL

JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

CORNER OF WOOD & SECOND STREETS,

jun21-d6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

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 & Bailin,

FRANKFORT A MAIN,

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

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

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

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

PITTSBURGH

Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Company,

Office, Corner Market and Water Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBT. GALWAY, President. JAMES D. MCGILL, Sec'y.

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

And against Loss or Damage by Fire,

And against the Perils of the Sea and Inland Navigation to all parts.

Policies issued at the lowest rates consistent with safety to all parties.

DIRECTORS:

Robert Galway,	Alexander Bradley,
James R. Hope,	John Fullerton,
William Phillips,	Samuel McCurdan,
Jacob Reed's Sons,	James W. Hallman,
Joseph P. Gazzam, M. D.,	Chas. Arbuthnot,
John Heaton,	David Hickey,
James Marshall,	Horatio N. Lee, Kittanning,
John M'Gill,	Pa.

Reliance Mutual Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE NO. 70, WALNUT STREET.

Capital, $100,000. Assets, $250,000. Security Unlimited.

FIRE INSURANCE—On Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., in town or country.

The mutual principle, combined with the security of a Stock Capital, entitles the insured to share in the profits of the Company, without liability for losses