PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 19, 1855.

A Room in the Gazette Buildings for Rent. A WELL LIGHTED ROOM, on the second floor, next door of access, in the Gazette Buildings, cor Fifth street. Apply for rent for time, or a term of years. It would suit a Bookbinder, Engraver, or Lithographer or a Weekly Newspaper Office. sn16-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 on 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. sep18dtf

Heading Matter on each page of this paper.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

"Our great strength," said a Know Nothing politician to us some time since, "is in the country. It is to the country we look to bring up our vote and elect our ticket." We had and have no doubt he told us the truth. The country districts are the great reliance of the party leaders in the city.

Yet, how has this confidence and trust in the country been repaid? *By defeating every candidate offered by the country.*

There was, in the list of candidates, quite an array of gentlemen from the country districts who offered themselves for nomination; but not one has succeeded. The cities and surrounding districts have taken every thing—every thing, at least, worth taking.

Let our country friends look at the ticket, and muse upon the manner of its distribution. Here it is:

Senate—Francis C. Flanegin, *Pittsburgh*.
Assembly—James K. Moorhead, *Pittsburgh*; J. Heron Foster, *Pittsburgh*; C. S. Eyster, *City District*, (Pitt); David L. Smith, *Allegheny City*; J. K. Scott; *McKeesport*.
Sheriff—Ephraim Jones, *Pittsburgh*.
Prothonotary—Thos. K. Wilson, *Allegheny City*.
Treasurer—Wm. Ward, *Pittsburgh*.
Coroner—Geo. L. McCook, *Pittsburgh*.
Commissioner—J. Crouch, *South Pittsburgh*.
Auditors—Wm. Glass, *Robinson*; L. H. Carlisle, *West Deer*.

There it is: scan it over again. *One* Assemblyman and two Auditors (the latter office worth nothing) are given to the country; all that is worth anything has been reserved for the city. And yet, says our bland politician, "it is to the country we look for the vote that is to elect our ticket."

But will the country respond? Will it tamely consent to see its men slaughtered before its face, its demand for a fair share of the offices mocked and derided, and the fat places of the country monopolized by the city? Is it willing to stand ready bridled and saddled to be ridden by the booted and spurred gentry from town?

There is a great deal of submissiveness, betimes, in human nature; but this is more than the most submissive can passively yield to.

No party in this county has ever dared hitherto to attempt such a policy. The old parties, denounced as corrupt and rotten by those who were their vilest offspring, never were corrupt enough or besotted enough thus to set the country at defiance while appealing to it for its aid. The country had always some chance in their conventions, and was sure to receive a share in the nominations. It has remained for this pure, incorruptible and undefiled party, this party of the people, which spurns its refuge to demagogues and leaves tricksters, it has remained for this party, we say, to fall into the hands of a few city managers who have parcelled out the offices among themselves, and kindly left to the unsophisticated and honest yeomanry of the county the task of electing them.

Have the people of the county gained by the change? Will they sanction this sweeping, this utter exclusion of themselves from office?

The Know Nothing Ticket.—This ticket is now before the people of the county. We have not room, to-day, to deal with it in detail, but we shall have early and abundant opportunity to pay our respects to it.

Suffice it to say, it lacks all the elements of strength. Made up, in the main, of broken down politicians and persistent office-hunters, each of whom may be said to have left his party for his party's good, and who have taken refuge in a new party because the old ones have cast them off, it presents itself to the public without the least claim upon public regard. There are one or two names there that ought to be in better company; but on the whole, they seem to be well matched. Last year, when this party was inaugurated, the people were invited to rally to it, for the purpose of getting rid of office-seekers, demagogues and old politicians. It was to be a people's party, with candidates fresh from the people. But how is it now?

Those who have been familiar with party politics in this county will not fail, in looking over the list of candidates, to recognize the names of men who have been before party conventions as candidates, or were known as applicants for executive favor, or were noisy and disappointed politicians. Mr. Flanegin was a factional politician for many years, and finally received from the Whig party of this county the mug office of Prosecuting Attorney. Mr. Moorhead has been a candidate on the democratic ticket and in democratic conventions, and was last winter an aspirant for U. S. Senator. Mr. Foster has been a standing candidate for any office, for some time past, and from any party. Mr. Eyster was first elected as a Whig, then offered himself as a Whig candidate for Senate, withdrawing in time to escape defeat, then offered himself again for a Whig nomination and was beaten, and then obtained the Native and final by the Know Nothing nomination. Mr. Smith was a candidate before the Whig Convention last year, and failing there betook himself to the Natives. Mr. Scott was postmaster at McKeesport, and sought to retain the place under the pretense that he was a good democrat and no Know Nothing. Mr. Jones has been a standing candidate for the Sheriffalty for nine years. Mr. Wilson was a defeated candidate before the Whig Convention last year. Mr. Ward is a defeated applicant for office from President Pierce, and tried, unsuccessfully, to get an office from Gov. Pollock. Dr. McCook, a very clever young man, was soured towards his party through the failure of his father to obtain an office from the President. Mr. Glass has been a nominee on the democratic ticket, if we are not mistaken in the name; and Mr. Beltzhoover had just been dropped from the democratic ticket for the same office.

The vote polled in the nomination of this ticket has not been published, and probably will not be. It is variously stated at from 3,000 to 3,400. When it is remembered that there were over eighty candidates, all of whom had busy friends throughout the county, and by whom every possible effort was made to bring out every accessible vote, we may very properly look upon this poll as the test of the strength of the Order in the county. It represents its available vote, and it depends upon factitious additions to it, from outside voters, to bring it up to a respectable total. Against such a meagre show it will not be hard to rally a triumphant opposition. Doubtless there were numbers, heretofore enrolled in the Order, who did not go to the meetings on Saturday last, but it will be found as difficult to get them out on the second Tuesday of October, and still more difficult to get them to vote the ticket.

The "Americans" of York county have nominated Jacob S. Haldeman for re-election as Senator. Haldeman is Cameron's right hand man, not over scrupulous, and with a poor reputation for the qualities most needed at Harrisburg. His nomination, taken together with those made in Lancaster, Lebanon and Perry, and the renomination of Cameron men on the ticket in this county, shows a settled determination on the part of the Know Nothing party to force Cameron, that embodiment of all that is loathsome in politics, into the U. S. Senate. Are we to take him, then, as the fit and chosen representative of that party?

The Northern Counties.—The *Susquehanna Republican* hoists Williamson's name for Canal Commissioner with a great deal of enthusiasm, and we learn that the Susquehanna *Democrat* refuses to put up Plumer's name. In Bradford county both the whig and democratic papers put up Williamson's name. A convention composed of a large number of the Freemen of Bradford county, without regard to former political associations, assembled at Towanda, Sept. 10th, for the purpose of organizing a Republican party and placing in nomination a Republican county ticket. Aaron Chubbuck, Esq., was elected President, with a large number of Vice Presidents. E. A. Parsons editor of the *Argus*, and E. O. Goodrich editor of the *Reporter*, were among the Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by Judge Wilmot and others; strong Free Soil resolutions—among others one asking for the impeachment of Judge Kane, and one endorsing the nomination of Passmore Williamson—were adopted; and a county ticket was nominated. Messrs. Laporte and Holcomb were nominated for the legislature. The following resolution relative to Williamson was adopted:

Resolved, That we hail the nomination of Passmore Williamson as Canal Commissioner, by the Republican State Convention, recently assembled, as indicative of public sympathy for his unjust imprisonment; and of detestation towards the representative of the slave power which placed him there; and inasmuch as every vote cast for Passmore Williamson is a withering rebuke to that official, and a manly assertion of state rights, he shall receive our united and cordial support.

The Bradford *Reporter*, the old line democratic paper, says of the meeting:

"It was a gathering which by its enthusiastic and determined action, and by the outspoken and manly expression of its principles, may well cheer and invigorate to active exertions the friends of the good cause. It is gratifying indeed, to see active partizans, arrayed for years past in antagonism and recollections of old conflicts, come up shoulder to shoulder, in a common cause. Such a spectacle will give new courage to the friends of Freedom everywhere. It shows that the people are honest and independent—that they have conscientiously differed on questions of principle, but that now when reason for differences no longer exist, they are ready to unite in defence of the liberties they hold so dear.

The meeting of Monday night shows how strong a hold the principle of Freedom has in the hearts of the Freemen of Bradford—that it has a lodgment there, which the arts of political demagogues and the wiles of selfish and ambitious men can never shake."

Of the five members of the last legislature from this county, (all of whom voted for Cameron for U. S. Senator) only three offered themselves again for legislative office in the party to which they belong. Smith and Eyster asked for a re-nomination; and they have got it. Kirkpatrick asked for a nomination to the Senate; and his competitor only beat him *five* votes in a canvass of three thousand. Even this meagre majority was obtained only upon a second count of the figures, the first count having put Kirkpatrick ahead.

Here, then, we have the support of Cameron by these men fully endorsed. However much the honest members of the party may have disdained them for their Cameronism, they appear to have rallied enough support to bring them out triumphant; and the seal of approbation having thus been placed upon them, the public is given to understand that the Know Nothing party of Allegheny county is a Cameron party and desires to be represented by Cameron men in the legislature.

Mr. David L. Smith, who has been re-nominated for the legislature by the Know Nothings of this County, while he finally gave his vote for Cameron for U. S. Senator, voted in some of the intermediate stages of the balloting, or in the caucus, for Lewis C. Levin for that office. This Levin is the man who spits upon and denounces the Declaration of Independence, who boldly announces that he is a Know Nothing because it is the mission of the Know Nothing party to put down the anti-Slavery sentiment of the north, and who is generally reputed to be the owner of slaves and a plantation in Maryland. From Levin to Cameron was an easy and natural transition; and we suppose that Mr. Smith was obeying both his own inclinations and those of his party in going, first for one and then for the other. Every man to his taste, in such matters; but is it not a little odd that a man casting such votes and the party sustaining him should lay claim to public confidence and support on *Anti-Slavery* grounds?

Frauds and Corruption.—The whole Know Nothing camp was in commotion yesterday in consequence of a report that an astounding fraud had been committed in the return of the vote cast in one of the township councils, some 214 votes having been returned where less than a hundred were cast. The executive committee has been called together to investigate the matter, and it is said that throwing out the fraudulent vote will cause an entire remodeling of the ticket. What a *pure* party!

Philadelphia Speaking Out.—For a while the Philadelphia press was dumb concerning the tyrannical course pursued towards Passmore Williamson. The *Sun* was the first to speak out, and right nobly it spoke; but it stood alone for some time. Finally the *Times* ventured to take sides with it, and within a few days the *North American* has given a series of able, strong and convincing articles, reviewing the whole case, and pouring a powerful stream of condemnation upon both Judge Kane and our own Supreme Court. We regret that we have not room for these articles; but it is a matter of gratulation that a paper occupying so prominent a position has uttered so manly a voice for the right.

Now that all legal remedies have failed to bring relief to this persecuted and outraged man, public opinion is the only resource left. Before that mighty power even Judges will bow. Judge Kane, we are assured, even now feels that he is an object of wide-spread and intense ridicule and contempt; and as the day dawns upon the North it may happen that Judge Black will see that the path to the Presidency does not lie in the direction he has taken. Public opinion is setting in like the sullen roar of the advancing tide; and we can hardly nourish the supition that the Bench contains any judicial Mrs. Partingtons who will assume the task of stopping its flow. To the press, more than to any other instrumentality, do the watchful look for indications of this public opinion; and when the press speaks out freely, without a quiver of fear or terror in its tone, against such an act of judicial despotism as Williamson is made the victim of, the prisoner in his lonely cell may begin to count the hours of his imprisonment, for the day of deliverance approaches.

The *North American* opens its last article with quotations from the speech of Hon. James Buchanan, before the U. S. Senate, in the case of the impeachment of Judge Peck, to which a correspondent alluded some time since. The name of James Buchanan ought to be good authority with our democratic friends; and what could better meet the case of Williamson than the following extract from that speech:

"Is it nothing to be deprived of liberty, without conviction, without jury? Is it nothing to be forced to give evidence against yourself? The magnitude of the punishment is comparatively of little moment. It is the principle that is dangerous. A free citizen ought never to hold his liberty, even for an hour, or the slightest portion of his property, at the will of any magistrate."

The following is a part of the closing article in the *North American*:

"Judge Black, once speaking of a Judge whose loss he was deploring, said 'He spoke in metaphors, not because they were sought, but because they came to his mind unbidden;' and so it is with Judge Black himself. His rhetoric is the reflex of his feeling—his metaphors come unbidden from his heart and fancy at the moment. Now we venture to affirm, that no one can read the opinion of the Supreme Court, in refusing the writ of habeas corpus to Passmore Williamson, without being impressed with the idea that it is not the grave adjudication of a great question of constitutional right, but rather the flippant expression of a transient feeling or prejudice—not the determination of a claim of a citizen of a State to relief from unjust imprisonment at the hands of unauthorized power, but a question whether Passmore Williamson—the Abolitionist—ought not to be punished, right or wrong, for his impertinent interference with Mr. Wheeler's negroes. That the opinion of the Supreme Court is full of this sort of rhetoric, no one who has studied it will at all dispute. Judge Knox in his very able, temperate and dignified dissent, tells us that the opinion of his brethren, that which was to overrule him and settle law for all future time in Pennsylvania, was never read in his presence till just before it was delivered; and we can easily imagine the merriment and jocularity with which the majority of the Judges must have relished Judge Black's clever epigrammatic points, at the expense of the petitioner, who was all the time in prison, and, his counsel, who felt that he was deeply wronged. For example—for we do not desire to do injustice, or to make an insinuation not sustained by proof—where Judge Black refers to the inmates of the prison of the State—confounding Passmore Williamson and his inferential contempt with the thieves and burglars, and murderers, whom Judge Kane has made his companions—as "the natural enemies" of the Supreme Court—when he says that if this writ be allowed, "half of the Western Penitentiary would be before the Court at Philadelphia, and a similar proportion from Cherry Hill and Moyamensing would attend at Pittsburgh," he is either venting spleen and irritation at being uncovered with a difficult problem, or he is doing what Judge Kane ("the learned and upright magistrate who presides in the District Court,") did when he talked about Williamson being "a white man whose social training," &c., he is talking twaddle, and twaddle is not at all congenial to Judge Black's lips. So again, when he talks of "a constant warfare against the Federal tribunals by firing off writs of habeas corpus upon them all the time," and says, rather grotesquely, that "if Williamson wants a *clean* victory or a *clean* defeat, he must not expect it from *them*" Judge Black and his colleagues either commit, by mere levity, a great indecorum, or, what is more probable, they disguise, in affected mirth, the vexation they felt at the necessity, whatever it was or whencesoever it came, which was imposed upon them of reversing elementary law and doing injustice to one who on the record before them was an unoffending man. Had Mr. Williamson done anything morally or socially, on the record before the Court, to justify taunts and sarcasms? For what he did at Walnut street wharf, be it little or much, he was amenable to the local law, and at the very moment when the Supreme Court were joking about him or flourishing their false rhetoric at his expense, he was under restraint for his offence, to be tried for his alleged misconduct. He "may become one of Judge Black's natural enemies," but he is not yet qualified by conviction and sentence, and it was hardly worth while for grave and considerate Judges so to describe him. A fellow-man, a citizen of unblemished character—holding, perhaps, pernicious political opinions, but still respectable in every relation in life—is put in jail without a trial, by an arbitrary decree of a Judge, having, as we have shown, no earthly jurisdiction, for no moral wrong, but "as for a contempt"—"an illusory return"—and when he appeals, not in person, for the forms of law prevent his looking either his accuser or his Judges in the face, but by counsel, for a chance to test the power that confines him, he is denied this poor privilege, and has his sorrows aggravated by finding himself recorded and published as the fit associates of felons—sllppers of coin—purloiners of letters, smugglers; and others of Judge Kane's natural enemies," or the state criminals who Judge Black fancies are especially leagued against the Supreme Court, and who he fears, may, by the clank of their fetters, disturb their quiet at Pittsburgh, or interrupt their enjoyments at Philadelphia. Surely such a reason for refusing a habeas corpus never before was gravely given. To quote the language of the Chief Justice on another occasion, "Were it not that the subject is a grave and solemn one, we would say that it is perfectly ridiculous." And to all this, let it be remembered, there was no dissent except Judge Knox's. Mr. Justice Lowrie spoke of having left his opinion at home, and the Chief Justice said the other Judges might have something to suggest hereafter, but this was all.

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"Judge Kane, say the Court, decides Jurisdiction by assuming it. Thus assuming it he decides contempt, and behind the decision of contempt no power on earth can go or look. There is no rescue, no restoration—worse than all, no limitation. Mr. Williamson may, to use Judge Black's rather Hibernian illustration, carry the key of his prison in his own pocket, but outside the lock and across the grate is the stern and unyielding bar—the conclusive bolt of Judge Kane's commitment for contempt. No one but he can draw it aside. Let it be borne in mind by all who think on this question—at home and at a distance, laymen and lawyers—that the sanctuary of reasoning—a sort of circular argumentation—tying jurisdiction to contempt, and contempt to jurisdiction—the snake as in the ancient symbol, swallowing his own tail—all this is on one side. On the other is the simple proposition which pages of illustration cannot make more clear, and which rhetoric, good or bad, would only obscure, that no man can for one day or hour be held by the judgment of a Court without jurisdiction, and the want of jurisdiction being established, (here it is now hardly pretended,) all the efficacy of its convictions, its commitments and executions vanishes away. And this ought to have said so! Our Judges—our Supreme Court—those who, as Judge Knox impressively observes, have sworn to support the State as well as the Federal Constitution, which Judge Kane has not—the successors of the great man—a Southerner by birth and association—we mean Chief justice Tilghman—who in Olmstead's case trampling under foot, or brushing aside, if it ever crossed his vision, the sophistry of conclusiveness and contempt, discharged on habeas corpus a prisoner held by the United States saying—

"The United States have no power, legislative or judicial, except what is derived from the Constitution. When these powers are clearly exceeded, the independence of the States, and the liberty of the Union, demand that the State Courts should, in cases brought properly before them, give redress. There is no law which forbids it; their oath of office exacts it, and in strict do not, what course is to be taken? We must be reduced to the miserable extremity of opposing force to force, and arming citizens against citizens for it is in vain to expect that the States will submit to manifest and flagrant usurpations of power by the United States, in (which God forbid) they should never act tempt them."

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J. W. Butler,	A. Nimick,	Geo. Shaler,
Wm. Lyon,	C. W. Ricketson,	Wm. Phillips,
C. Thomson,	J. Dalzell,	Wm. Eichbaum,
	G. W. Jackson,	J. Lippincott,
	Wm. H. Smith,	

☞ Being incorporated by Directors well known in this community, and who will liberally adjust and promptly pay all losses at the Office, No. 72 Water Street, (Sians & Dod's Wharf,) opposite the Steamboat Wharf, Pittsburgh. jsa18

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, which is 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 saws days longer than any other saw; and—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 Saws will be found more even and uniform than any Saw in use.

WELCH & GRIFFITH.

Orders received by JOSEPH WOODWELL & CO.

JOS. WOODWELL, Agent. W. K. WOODWELL, Agent.

JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

CORNER OF WOOD & SECOND STREETS,

jy23-dw PITTSBURGH, PA.

WELLS, RIDDLE & CO.,

86 Fourth st. near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Buggy, Carriage, Riding, Drovers'

AND

DRAY WHIPS;

THONGS AND SWITCHES,

Keep constantly on hand, received direct from their factory, in York Co., Pa., a full and varied assortment of Whips, Thongs, Switches, Leaders, Wagon Whips, Riding Whips, Drovers' Whips, Thongs, Switches, Ready Whips, Carriage and Chair Whips, Stage Stocks and Lashes, &c., &c.

☞ New styles of Whips promptly furnished to order.

☞ Order from the trade solicited and promptly shipped per instructions.

☞ *ALL WORK WARRANTED.* ☜

jel8-1y(Wed

EAGLE STEEL WORKS.

HOLMES, McKELVY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cast Steel, German, Saw, Blister, Plough

AND

SPRING STEEL,

AXLES, VICES, SPRINGS, PICKS,

Mattocks, Wedges, Harrow Teeth, &c.

WAREHOUSE, No. 112 WATER STREET,

Between Wood and Market streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

mh24-dwf

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

Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—This celebrated medicine, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the imposing German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch street is putting down the fabrications of the day, and is fast winning its way into the affections of the invalid. Scarcely a week passes but we hear of some one who has been cured by this invaluable medicine, and we feel a pleasure in thus bearing our testimony to the efficacy of a medicine which has been fully tested by time, and which has never failed of success when fairly tested.

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., 65 Wood st.

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 remove the worst blotch or pimples of the face.

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

Two to three bottles will clear the system of biles.

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

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

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor the syes.

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

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

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of rheumatism.

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

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing in the pastures, and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system; yet it is now a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has to start There are no if's nor ands, hums or ha's about it suiting some cases and not yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I know its effects in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts. I gave it to children a year old; to old people of sixty. I have seen poor, puny, wormy sickly children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

To those who are subject to a sick headache, one bottle will always cure it. It gives great relief to catarrh and dizziness. Some who have been costive for years, have taken and been regulated by it. Where the body is sound, it will not quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular results, but you must not be alarmed—they always disappear in from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from using it. On the contrary, it must do good to you if 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, and as much as you want. I have taken an herb, which, when simmered in sweet oil, dissolves scrofulous swellings of the neck and under the ears. Price 50 cents. Price of the Medical Discovery $1 per bottle.

TESTIMONIALS FOR THE AGE.—Adults, one table-spoonful per day. Children over eight years, dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea-spoonful. As no directions 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. feb24wf

Reputation in New England.

Barnet, 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 cowhaas. A bottle was obtained, and used with decided 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 more than a hundred worms. Right Worth. I care not how it is to do harm, and I am indeed induced to make this statement from an honest conviction that it is the most valuable Vermifuge yet known. Such is my confidence in its worth, that I recommend it to other physicians in this section, and furnish them with the article.

M. C. SAVAGE, M. D.

Prepared and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner of Wood and Fourth sts. sep24wf

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

Hundreds of certificates, from the highest sources of power residing 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 Tinker, Esq., of the firm of Tinker & Marsh, Booksellers, Richmond, Va., who was cured by two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, after three years suffering from disease of 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

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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 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 valueless imitations and counterfeits always ask for LYON'S KATHAIRON.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors,

73 Liberty st., New York.

For sale by R. K. SELLERS & CO., and all other dealers.

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