# ITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. M. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1855.


**A Room in the Gazette Buildings for Rent.** A WELL LIGHTED ROOM, on the second floor, and very of access, in the Gazette Buildings, on Wood street, is for rent for one, or a term of years. It would suit a Bookbinder, Engraver, or Lithographer, or a Weekly Newspaper Office.

**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 monthly or yearly contracts are made. [apl5]tf

**Matter** on each page of this paper.

## A CURIOUS STATE COMMITTEE.

At the Republican State Convention held here on the *5th of September*, its President, Judge Jessup of Susquehanna county, was authorized to appoint a State Committee, consisting of one from each Congressional district. Judge Jessup left here on the morning of the 6th, without consulting with any of the friends of the Republican movement as to the proper men to be put on the Committee, and, as we have since learned, held no subsequent consultation with them, in any part of the *State*.

In the Philadelphia papers of Wednesday last there appeared a telegraphic dispatch from Harrisburg, stating that Judge Jessup had on Tuesday appointed the following gentlemen as the Republican State Committee:

David Wilmot, Bradford, (Republican,)
Eli K. Price, Philadelphia, (old line Whig,)
Wm. B. Thomas, " (Republican,)
Anson Reed, " (Know Nothing,)
Benjamin Malone, " "
Robert Iredell, Montgomery, (old line Whig,)
A. R. McIlvaine, Chester, (Republican,)
John Banks, Berks, (old line Whig,)
Thaddeus Stevens, Lancaster, (Know Nothing,)
Prof. McClintock, Cumberland, " "
Jas. M. Sellers, Juniata, " "
A. O. Hiester, Dauphin, " "
Daniel Bradegam, Northumberland, " "
R. F. Carmanit, Susquehanna, (Republican,)
A. W. Benedict, Washington, (Know Nothing,)
John Covode, Westmoreland, " "
John W. Howe, Crawford, (Republican,)
George Darsie, Allegheny, " "
Thomas J. Bigham, " (Know Nothing,)
Thomas Nicholson, Beaver, " "
H. B. Pennaman, Wayne, " "
H. M. Fuller, Luzerne, (pro-Slavery K. N.,)
Nathaniel Ewing, Fayette, " "
Wm. Fernon, Jr., Potter, (Know Nothing,)
Holmes Maclay, Mifflin, " "

Is not that a handsome array? A State Committee, to whom was to be entrusted the task of organising a new and important movement, and which should therefore have been composed of its most substantial and trustworthy men, is, instead of that, thrown into the hands of its enemies! *Six* Republicans are put on a committee of twenty-five, and the other nineteen are taken from those either actively, or passively inimical to the party! Was ever such an outrage committed before, in any State, or under any circumstances? Did any body ever hear, in all the political history of this country, an instance in which the interests of a party were thus treacherously committed to the hands of its opponents? We profess that we cannot recal a precedent for it; and we admit our inability to express the deep indignation which was roused within us when the announcement of this Committee first met our eyes.

It is due to Judge Jessup to say that, when remonstrated with for such an appointment, he excused himself by saying that he had been out of the State and away from home until Tuesday last; that on arriving at Harrisburgh he found that a conference between the committees of the Whig, Know Nothing and Republican parties had been named for Thursday night; that he had therefore been compelled to appoint it in a hurry, without an opportunity for consultation, and that he regretted to find he had chosen the wrong men. We acknowledge that the deep respect we have heretofore felt for Judge Jessup inclines us to accept this explanation as the true one; but, at best, his action was a blunder, and a blunder, in politics as in diplomacy, is worse than a crime. We do not impute to a man with none but honorable impulses, such as Judge Jessup is, the sin of deliberate treachery towards those who had entrusted to him the performance of a most delicate task; but that he should have discharged that task in a hurry, when the utmost caution and prudence were necessary, and without consultation with those competent to advise him, will never cease to be a matter of regret, if not reproach. It has inflicted a dangerous stab upon a cause which should have looked for blows from its enemies alone.

While, however, we yield to Judge Jessup the full benefit of this explanation, we are forced to admit that there are facts, developed in connection with it, which have not been explained, and which have an ugly look. The men *seem* to have been chosen from a list of those whom it was known or expected would be in Harrisburgh on Thursday, the 27th, and who could not, in any event, see the telegraphic announcement which summoned them thither. The choice of so many of this class could hardly have been a matter of accident. It looks as if it had been designed and dictated by those who had an ulterior interest in the action likely to be taken by such men. A large number of the men named on the committee were those likely to be in attendance at the State Fair, and there seems to have been more inquiry as to their probable presence than as to their connection with the Republican movement. In this way, only, can we account for the selection of such men as Judge Ewing and Henry M. Fuller, all of whose antecedents would make them hostile to the Republican party; and we suppose we may look to the same cause for the extraordinary selection made from *this* district, of a man who sneers at and openly opposes the Republican organization. Was there no Republican in Allegheny county who was better known to Judge Jessup as being in connection with the party, than Thomas J. Bigham?—If not, he is most unfortunate in his means of information.

We may be mistaken; but to our mind it looks as if this committee had been made up at the State Capitol, by the office-holders in connection with the Know Nothing State administration, and that they have grossly abused the confidence which Judge Jessup may have reposed in them. It could scarcely happen, otherwise, that so careful and correct a business man should, instead of naming *one* man from *each* Congressional district, as he was directed to do, appoint *two* men from each of three districts, and leave three districts unrepresented. Messrs. Malone and Thomas are from the same district in Philadelphia, Messrs. Wilmot and Carmanit both reside in the Bradford district, and Messrs. Maclay and Fernon in the Potter district. One district in Philadelphia, the Bucks and Lehigh district, and the Clarion district have no representatives at all on the committee.

Any action that has been or may be taken by a committee so constituted, we not only utterly protest against, but will treat as null and void. In the name of the Republicans of Allegheny County in particular and of Western Pennsylvania in general, we repudiate their late action and deny, at once and forever, their right to act in the name or in behalf of the Republican party. The majority of that committee are usurpers of a trust too sacred for their hands. If they are honorable men they will at once surrender it, especially since the appointer of it acknowledges that he appointed them through mistake. If they will not do this; and if they insist on fraudulently retaining a position which no honest man can occupy under such circumstances, the true Republicans of the State will take their affairs into their own hands and administer a fitting rebuke to the insolent interlopers.

It is stated in an extra from the Leavenworth *Register*, that Col. Sumner would leave for Leavenworth, on the 20th inst., for the Plains with seven companies of United States troops—another company to follow in three days afterwards. This movement of cavalry will be 600 strong.

## Political Tricks at Harrisburg.

When we saw the leading Know Nothings of the State in attendance upon the Republican State Convention and witnessed their efforts to force PETER MARTIN, the nominee of the Order, upon us as our candidate for Canal Commissioner, we became aware of the inability of the Know Nothing party to carry the State. Notwithstanding the boast of John Williamson that it numbered 220,000 voters, and the more modest claim of the Pittsburgh *Journal* that it could muster 200,000 and sweep the State, and the still more modest declaration of Gov. Johnson that it enrolled 180,000, it became apparent at that Convention, to attentive observers, that they had no hope of carrying the State without other aid. Subsequent events have confirmed this view; and ever since the nomination of Passmore Williamson the main effort of the Know Nothing leaders has been directed towards affecting a fusion with the Whigs and Republicans, the *nominal* reason being their desire to rebuke the Administration for the Nebraska villainy, while the *real* reason consisted in their anxiety to escape from showing their weakness in the State. With PETER MARTIN as their candidate they very well knew that they could not poll as many votes as they did for Baird last year; and to go before the world with a reduced vote would but demonstrate that it was a dying party, from whom the prestige of power was gone. They must escape from this or become powerless; hence their great eagerness for fusion.

More than a week ago word came to this city from Harrisburg that there was to be a meeting of the Whig, K. N. and Republican State Committees in that place on Thursday, the 27th of September, to arrange a fusion, if possible. There was not, at that time, to be sure, any Republican Committee in existence; but the movers in this scheme doubtless had calculated on their ability to get one of the right stripe, and to get it at a moment too late for any exposure dangerous to them. In this they succeeded.

On Tuesday last Judge Jessup arrived at Harrisburg. He was authorized to appoint a Republican State Committee. He did so, and sent a list of the Committee to the Philadelphia press. It was published in the Philadelphia papers of Wednesday morning, with a notice at the bottom that the Committee would meet at Herr's hotel, in Harrisburg, on Thursday night, the 27th, at 7 o'clock. By whose authority it was thus called to meet does not appear. It is certain that the Chairman, Judge Wilmot, did not call it; and the gentleman who appointed the Committee had no further power over it.

No notice was given to the members of the committee, generally, beyond the telegraphic announcement in the Philadelphia papers. That announcement was not sent to any papers *out* of Philadelphia; and it seems a rather strange proceeding to call together a committee, scattered all over the State, at 36 hours warning, by a mere telegraphic notice in the Philidelphia daily press.

Anticipating some such trick, but unaware of the real character of the Republican Committee, two gentlemen of this city connected with the Republican party, went to Harrisburgh on Wednesday night. Their surprise at seeing the published list of the committee in the Philadelphia papers may well be imagined. They expected a concealed scheme to betray the party; but were not prepared to see it made, as it was, transparent enough for the most weak-eyed observer.

During Thursday the intriguers were busy in devising the plans to carry out their purpose, betraying enough, now and then, to indicate its general outline. Before night it was apparent they intended to force off all three of the candidates then in the field, and unite upon a new man. Their new man was either Judge Jessup or Thomas Nicholson, it seemed to matter but little which.

On Thursday night the three Committees met—the Whig Committee at Coverley's, the others at Herr's. At the assembling of the Republican Committee, nine members were present, Messrs. Darsie, McIlwain and Carmanit being the only Republicans out of that number. This was less than a quorum, and therefore incompetent to transact business; but the majority had determined on its course beforehand, and that was to carry through their plan without regard to authority or precedent. Mr. Darsie then objected to the participancy in the action of the committee of men who were not members of the Republican party. This led to a general explanation of the political whereabouts of the gentlemen present. Mr. Benedict admitted that he was a member of the "American" order. Mr. Coyode did the same, and that he was also on the "American" Committee. Mr. Nicholson defined himself to be an old-line, anti-slavery Whig, who sympathised with Know Nothingism, but did not deny being a member of the Order. Mr. Iredell said he was an old line Whig, opposed to the Republican movement because it was in the wrong hands. Mr. Bradegam was tired, and betook himself to bed. Mr. Sellers, we believe, did not define his position; but his connection with the Order is not denied. At a later period of the evening Mr. Stevens, of Lancaster, and Mr. Thomas, of Philadelphia, came into the meeting, increasing the total to eleven—still less than a quorum.

After some time spent in discussion, the other committees appointed sub-committees of conference, requesting the Republican committee to do the same. The request was complied with. The "American" sub-committee consisted of SIMON CAMERON, Lemuel Todd and David Williams; the Whig of A. K. McClure, James Fox and Dr. R. R. Reed; and the Republican of Messrs. Carmanit, Iredell and McIlvaine. These sub-committees met together, and spent the night, until 12 o'clock, without arriving at any definite conclusion. The Whig general committee then adopted a resolution, inviting the other committees to meet with them, in mass, to ascertain if it was possible to agree upon a new man, and if so, to adopt him as the candidate of the three parties, conditioned upon the withdrawal of the other candidates, if they did not withdraw, then each party should be at liberty to sustain its own candidate.

This invitation was accepted, and after midnight the three committees met together at Coverley's. After organization, Mr. Lemuel Todd opened the ball in behalf of the "Americans." He admitted that the "American" party was unable, of itself, to carry the State. It was a party, he said, devoted to *principles*, and not to *men*; but its anxiety was so great to rebuke the Nebraska fraud and punish its authors, that it was willing to forego all else and unite with the other anti-Nebraska parties of the State. [Reducing this reasoning to its logical conclusion, it follows that the "American" party, being a party devoted to principles and not to men, is willing to forego its principles for the sake of a man: but the main conclusion to be drawn from his argumentation was, that being unable of itself to elect a man, it craved the help of other parties to accomplish that result.] The Whig party, he added, had peculiar measures to which it was pledged, and so had the Republican; but he hoped that they would forego their distinctive measures, and unite with the "Americans," upon the single issue of resistance to the Nebraska fraud. [Mr. Todd forgot to explain why this anxiety to punish the party endorsing the Nebraska bill did not make its appearance *last* year, when it would have been just as pertinent as now, and when his party united with the great Democratic, Nebraska party of the State, in the support of Mr. Mott for Canal Commissioner, who was an avowed friend of the Nebraska bill.—Some explanation of this newly found zeal would not be amiss even yet.]

After some further discussion, a proposition was made to go into the nomination of a new candidate; but before this was adopted, two members of the Whig committee, and three of the Republican committee protested against this joint meeting and refused to take part in it. The proposition to nominate was adopted, and then each committee withdrew to ballot separately. The Whig committee united upon Thomas E. Cochran, of York, and adhered to him for five ballots; the K. N. committee presented first the name of Wm. B. Anderson, of Perry, (formerly a democratic member of the State Senate) for whom they voted several times, abandoning him for H. M. Lloyd, of Blair, and finally for Wm. Jessup, but always taking care to vote for no one but a Know Nothing; the Republican committee voted pretty generally for Judge Jessup, changing once or twice to M. C. Meyer, of Bradford.

During these ballotings, when the nomination of Judge Jessup was pressed, it was objected, in the joint meeting, that the Judge was a member of the Order. Mr. Lemuel Todd, of Carlisle, who was the spokesman of the K. N. committee, and is understood to be at the head of the Order, laid his hand upon his heart, and with all the *fervency* imaginable, pledged his word and honor as a gentleman that Judge Jessup was *not* a member of the Order, so far as he knew. A member of the Whig committee immediately left the room, waited upon the Judge, put the question to him direct, and received the frank assurance that he was a member! So much for Mr. Todd's word of honor.

Union upon Judge Jessup was found to be impossible, both because of this development and the course pursued in the appointment of the Republican Committee. About 2 o'clock, on Friday morning, an onslaught was made on the Whig Committee in behalf of Thomas Nicholson. His friends in that committee averred that he was *not* a Know Nothing, and although he refused to stand up before them and say so himself, two or three of his personal acquaintances undertook to vouch for him. The committee finally was brought over to him; the Republican Committee followed (of course,) and as soon as the fact was communicated to the K. N. Committee, Mr. Todd came in, and assuming a very innocent appearance, said that the American party, to show its self-sacrificing spirit, its willingness to forego its cherished principles, and promote union for the rebuke of the Nebraska fraud, laid aside all its preferences and voted for Thomas Nicholson! Bah! just as if all this had not been agreed upon during the previous afternoon, and they waiting for it, wearily, until 3 o'clock on Friday morning!

Thus was the trick successfully played out; and this done, measures were at once taken to *force* the candidates already in the field to withdraw. Peter Martin being on the ground, yielded at once; and Messrs. Henderson and Williamson were to be politely but determinedly urged to do the same.

It is due to Messrs. Darsie, Carmanit and Thomas to say that they protested against the action of the Republican Committee, denied its authority to select a new man while Mr. Williamson was yet before the people, and refused to take any part in the ballotings. They contended, and very properly, that the duty of the Republican Committee, looking to the purpose of its appointment, was to promote the election of Mr. Williamson instead of defeating it; and therefore they washed their hands of the whole affair, leaving to the Know Nothing interlopers on the committee the ungrateful task assigned them.

That pure, honest, worthy, unsuspected individual, SIMON CAMERON, was a leading spirit in the Know Nothing Committee. Indeed, his hand was manifest at every step in the whole business, and his chuckling after it was all over indicated what a deep interest he took in it. Those who choose may co-operate with him; we shall not.

We have no personal objections to Mr. Nicholson, and do not refuse to support him through any personal considerations whatever. Under other circumstances it would give us pleasure to advocate and vote for him; but not now. We leave him out of view, altogether. It might be sufficient justification for us to say that he is an office-holder at Harrisburg under a Know Nothing administration; but let that go. On indignation is aroused as the course pursued towards Passmore Williamson and "the deep damnation of his taking off." It was infamous that a parcel of men, in no way connected with the Republican party, should usurp its trusts, abuse its name, act without authority in its behalf, and do violence to the cherished wishes of its members in striving to force off their chosen candidate. We repudiate them and their acts. They had no business on such a committee, and no power to take any action in the name of the Republican party. If that party is true to its mission and conscious of its rights, it will spurn these men and their deed, and treat it as an enemy's trick—a trick disastrous, it may be, but worthy of strong and enduring resentment.

The Republican party is not averse to union and harmony of action among those who agree with it on the great issue of the day. To promote that union and harmony was the purpose of its formation, and it invites men of all parties to its standard. But it does not choose to be controlled by those who do not belong to it. It asks to have the organization placed in the hands of *its friends*, and whatever measures of accommodation or concurrence it may think proper to adopt; it prefers to manage in its own way and through its own men. It will not suffer men to come over the border from other organizations, drive its members from their franchises, choose their candidates for them and make their laws. They follow the example, therefore, of the free settlers in Kansas; repudiate the action of those who obtrude upon them; and insist upon their right to manage their own affairs in their own way. Those who are so swift to condemn the Missouri borderers, should not imitate their bad works.

Mrs. Swisshelm has an Article in Friday's *Journal* in which, after abusing the assistant editor of this paper, she asserts that the *Gazette* is under Bishop O'Conner's control. It is possible that she may not have seen our former denials of this most unjust and untrue allegation; and as it is charitable to suppose that she has not, we repeat, here, for her especial benefit, our unequivocal denial of what she charges. Bishop O'Connor has no more interest in, or control over, the *Gazette* than Mrs. Swisshelm or the man in the moon. That lady has heretofore passed for an honorable woman; we shall therefore expect to see her promptly retracting a slander, too readily appropriated and without the least foundation in fact.

For the Gazette.

## Republican Meeting in Sewickley.

MR. EDITOR:—The movements made in various points throughout the county on behalf of the Republican party, have been allowed to pass by without that notice from the press to which they are certainly well entitled. Our friends in one locality, for lack of printed advice as to the facts, are certainly ignorant of what is being attempted in another. Now would it not serve a good end—help to enliven the general zeal, to enlighten, perhaps, the general intelligence, and to certify the hopes of such as may mistakenly presume that our cause can only command at best a corporal's guard hereabouts for services at the coming contest?

On Saturday evening of last week a meeting of the friends of anti-slavery was held at Sewickleyville. Jno. P. Penney, Esq., our candidate for Assembly, who was present, was called on for an address. The speech with which he honored us was one which, while it presented a strong arguments on behalf of the party, reflected high credit upon himself. Allegheny county, I dare freely to affirm, has not a man to select from, for representative at Harrisburgh, as amply qualified to do her credit and justice as this candidate on our ticket. The general proposition upon which Mr. P. remarked was, that the great issue upon which the Republican party is based, has been the leading question since the formation of our government—that the party is not of to-day but dates back to the old beginning of Colony times. Slavery was forced upon us by the mother country—the colonies opposed it—the institution, however, was finally established in the South.—An early trouble growing out of the system was the claim on the part of the South for the right of representation for their slaves. This the anti-slavery party resisted, but finally gave way—to Compromise. Compromise invited aggression, aggression demanded resistance, and resistance wasted itself—in Compromise. It was admitted by the South then that slavery was a great evil; they did not profess to hold slaves as chattels, to be taxed, but claimed for them a right of representation. Mr. P. referred to that fact to show the strides made by the slave-power since. Now the master claims his man as he does his horse or his ox. The disputes in this controversy found ease like the others—in Compromise. State Rights and State Sovereignty, the recognition of slavery as a domestic institution—the "let us alone" doctrine, became the favorite hobbies then throughout the South. The act of '87 prohibited slavery in the North West Territory. Indiana petitioned for a ten years' suspension of the act. The Committee, with Randolph at its head, refused the petition on the ground that slavery was a political evil. A second application was made, and refused. Again aggression put itself forward—made claim of Missouri—in the face of Benton's protest, got it, and the usurpation was saved over and permitted—by Compromise. The later encroachments of the slave-power were familiar to every one. Compacts had been violated, faith had been forgotten and the crisis was to come when the anti-slavery party, which has conceded so much through so many years, has taken a position from which it will not swerve. All other considerations must give way before the great one, and that one must triumph now—without delay, without Compromise.

Thos. L. Shields, Esq. was next called to the stand.

The signs of the times, he said, are ominous to the welfare of the country. The small cloud which had been seen as a man's hand, starting upon the horizon of our political heaven, had spread into a mighty darkness, and now its portentous shadow is over the land—the shadow of slavery. He went on to show, in eloquent terms, that slavery had a ravenous maw for new acquisitions of territory—grasping after states in Mexico, among the Islands in the sea, and even reaching after provinces in South America. To shew the purpose for which our government was organized, he took the preamble to the Constitution, and commented upon the considerations therein enumerated. For the purpose of forming a more perfect union—to provide for the defence and general welfare of the country, and to secure the blessings of *liberty* to ourselves and children forever. Mr. S. then proceeded to consider the case of Passmore Williamson. He gave a sketch of the man, of his family, and of his career. He gave the history of the Judge Kane affair and brought it in detail under a critical review—giving an interesting history of the Habeas Corpus, from the time of its achievement by the Baron's, through its abuse by Charles which bro't his head to the block, down to this instance of violence done by his honor. The high professional ability of the speaker—his clear perception of facts in bearing on the case, and his competency to array them in their finest attitude and light—enabled him to dispose of his argument in a way to please and to compel conviction on the part of his audience.

The meeting was well attended, and in its results will tell at the coming election. B.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Facts, without Comment**—The Public SHOULD KNOW THEM.—*New York, Oct. 10, 1852.*—Mrs. Hardey, No. 119 Suffolk street, writes us that she has been troubled with worms for some three years, and that she used *one vial of Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge*, which brought away over *fifty* large worms. Her usual good health immediately returned.

Mrs. Quigley, No. 182 Essex st., New York, under date of Nov. 23, 1852, writes us that she had a child which had been unwell for better than two months. She procured a bottle of McLane's Vermifuge and administered it. The child passed a large quantity of worms, and in a few days was as hearty as ever it had been. Parents, with such testimony before them, should not hesitate when there is any reason to suspect worms, and lose no time in procuring and administering Dr. McLane's Vermifuge. It never fails, and is perfectly safe.

*Mr. Purchasers* will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and from the sole proprietors.

Also for sale by the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROS., successors to J. KIDD & CO., No. 60 Wood st. se22-d&w3

**A Remedy for Dyspepsia.**—Boerhave's Holland Bitters, is now the most simple, delightful and natural remedy for dyspepsia before the public. Many of our most worthy citizens testify to its efficacy. To persons subject to nervous and sick headache, it is a valuable medicine. When used according to directions, it cannot fail to give relief.—*Pittsburgh Journal.*

See advertisement in another column. se29-d&w3

**For Bronchitis, Throat Diseases,** Hacking Cough, and the effects of imprudent use of Mercury, no medicine has ever been discovered which has effected such cures as Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Throat diseases produced by salivation, Hacking Cough, Bronchial Affections, Liver Disease, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, have all been baffled, and cured in a wonderful manner, by the great purifier of the blood, Carter's Spanish Mixture.

The Rev. E. H. Ramsey alone should satisfy any who doubt. Call on the Agent and procure a pamphlet containing cures, which will astound you.

See advertisement. oct-1md&w8

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

EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY OF
## HATS, CAPS & FURS,
*WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.*

## ANDREW & JESUP,
## COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cotton and Woolen Machinery.

*Steam Engines and Boilers, Machinists' Tools, Belting, &c.,*
Importers and Dealers in Manufacturers' Articles.
**No. 67 Pine St., New York.**

N. B.—Agents for the "WOODRUFF & HEACH IRON WORKS," *Steam Engines and Boilers,* (Exclusive Agency in New York for "LOWELL MACHINE SHOP" Machinists' Tools se20-1y

## 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 Continents.

We also draw SIGHT BILLS on
**M. A. Grunebaum & Ballin,**
*FRANKFORT A MAIN,*
which serve as 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.

**Liver Disease.**—Carter's Spanish Mixture as a remedy for liver disease, and the number of remarkable cures connected 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 offered of cures effected by Carter's Spanish Mixture. We have only room to refer to the extraordinary case of Samuel M Pelshaw, Esq., of the firm of Pelshaw & Marsh, Richmondville, 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 liver is wonderful, better than all the medicine he had ever taken, and cheerfully recommends it to all. See advertisement.

oct-1md&w7

**Dr. Urban's Anti-Bacchanalian Elixir,** a safe and sure remedy for the cure of INTEMPERANCE. A concentrated vegetable extract, and as a tonic is unequalled. For the following complaints it is a most valuable medicine: *Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Apoplexy, Convulsions, Fits, Fevers of all kinds, Delirium Tremens, General Debility.* This medicine is intended to produce a change in the system, and a distaste for alcoholic drinks. Several instances where wishes sold it, we have had the most gratifying results as to persons who are really desirous of breaking off the indulgence in intoxicating beverages, this elixir will be a great help. Sold at $1 per bottle at the Drug Store of Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley, sign of the Golden Mortar. se13-d&w7

**Reputation in New England.**

*To B. A. Fahnestock & Co.* BENNINGTON, N. H., June 9th, 1855.

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 cowhage. A bottle was obtained and used with desirable effect, since then I have prescribed it for hundreds of patients, and in a large majority of cases with complete success. In one case a single bottle of the medicine brought away from one patient *Ninety-Eight Worms.* I have never known it to do harm, and I am induced to make this statement from an honest conviction, that it is the most valuable Vermifuge yet known. Such is my confidence in its "worm-killing" powers, that I recommend it to other physicians in this section, and furnish them with the article. M. D. HAYDEN, M. D.

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

## WILLIAMS & ALLEN.
SUCCESSORS TO
## ARNOLD & WILLIAMS
MANUFACTURERS OF
## Chilson Furnaces, Wro't Iron Tubing
AND FITTING GENERALLY.

*For Warming and Ventilating Buildings.*

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NEW YORK, June 15th, 1855.

**New York & Liverpool Line of Packets.**

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

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Keep constantly on hand, received direct from their Factory, in York Co., Pa., a full and varied assortment of White, Brown, Buckskin, London Wagon Whips, Dressed Whips, Dash Whips, Flagged Rough and Smooth Whips, Carriage and Dash Whips, Stage Stocks and Lashes, &c., &c.

*Any* new styles of Whips promptly furnished to order. Orders from the trade are solicited and promptly shipped per railroad.

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**Sick Headache and Neuralgia of Right** Years Standing Cured by OAKLEY'S DEPURATIVE SYRUP.—Mr. William Trimble, McKaig's Row, Bayardstown, 8th ward, says he was cured of Sick Headache of eight years standing, by three bottles of Oakley's Depurative Syrup. He had tried various physicians without a cure. He is now entirely well. Oakley's Depurative is for Rheumatism, Scrofula, Tetter and all cutaneous diseases. For sale wholesale and retail, at 56, KEYSER'S, No. 140 Wood st., sign of the Golden Mortar. Price 75 cts. per bottle. se29-d&w7

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These trains all make close connections at Crestline, and the first two connect at Alliance. The direct route to St. Louis is now open, via Crestline and Indianapolis, 100 miles shorter than via Cleveland. Connections are made at Mansfield with the Newark and Sandusky City road: and at Crestline with the three roads connecting there For particulars see handbills. No trains run on Sunday Through Tickets are sold to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Cleveland and the principal towns and cities in the West.

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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 few perfectly even in thickness.

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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.

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

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—This celebrated medicine, prepared by C. M. JACKSON, at the Impending German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch street, is exciting general public attention, and the proprietor, who is a scientific physician and well known throughout the country, is the virtues of this remedy are so fully set forth in the almanac which he gives away with it, to be seen in any advertising columns, that there is hardly any room left for us to say more of it. The name would lead us to suppose it was a vile nostrum, full life to which humanity is heir, there is none more deserving than the present arrangement of the digestive apparatus; which has been found to counteract the influence of the liver. Headache, piles, languor, restlessness, a sallow complexion, a wearied breath, loss of appetite, and an indescribable wretchedness of existence, are the family attendants of dyspepsia; all disappear when these diseases, which have baffled the skill of the ablest Doctors, have been radically cured by Hoofland's German Bitters.

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"I want you to send me two bottles of your Pectoral Syrup by mail. There is a lady here who has a cough and the doctors can't cure her. I was in the same fix, and tried everything without benefit, until I got a bottle of your Pectoral Syrup. I took it but twice, and it cured me sound and well."

Ask for Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup and take no other. Price, 00 cts. Sold at Dr. KEYSER'S, No. 140 Wood st., and at J. P. FLEMING'S, Allegheny. se20-d&w8

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HOLMES, McKELVY & CO.,
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au21-d&f

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Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Company;
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