PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. E. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1855.

A Room in the Gazette Buildings for Rent.

A WELL LIGHTED ROOM, on the second floor, and many of rooms, in the Gazette Buildings, on Fifth street. To let rent for one, or a term of years. It would suit a Publisher, Engraver, or Lithographer or a Weekly Newspaper Office. sel5-tf

☞To Advertisers.—Neither the Editorial Room or Printing Establishment of the *Daily Gazette*, are opened on Sunday. Advertisements who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 3 o'clock, on Saturday.

☞Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our business men 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 advertisements, of every description, will be required to be paid in advance. The only exceptions will be where special month y or yearly contracts are made. sep15-d&w

Reading Matter on each page of this paper.

Republican Meetings!!

Republican Meetings will be held at the following times and places:

Allegheny City, at East Commons, on Friday evening, October 5, at 7 o'clock.

East Liberty, on Thursday evening, October 4, at 7 o'clock.

Wilkinsburg, on Friday evening October 5, at 7 o'clock.

Manchester, on Friday afternoon, October 5, at 2 o'clock.

Temperance, on Friday evening, October 5, at 7 o'clock.

Elizabeth township, on Saturday afternoon, October 6, at 2 o'clock.

Elizabeth borough, on Saturday night, October 6th, at 7 o'clock.

These meetings will be addressed by some one or more of the following gentlemen: Messrs. John P. Penney, Geo. Darsie, Wm. M. Shinn, R. C. Fleeson, R. D. Garrat, Thos. L. Shields, J. W. F. White.

What are the Prospects?

To those conversant with the political thermometer, it was not hard, yesterday, while mingling with the crowds at the county fair, to determine what the prospects were with a class of politicians who have heretofore done some very tall bragging, and boasted of being invincible.—The long, lugubrious faces of the Know Nothings left no room for doubt as to *them*.

The Know Nothing ticket, we judge, is doomed to certain defeat. Those posted up are candid enough to admit their fears of this; and the tell-tale faces of the rest need no occult skill to interpret. The party is shattered and wrecked. The talismanic charm surrounding it is gone.—The masses will not dance to the piping of the official orchestra, and there is a consequent sullen preparation for defeat.

But who is to defeat them? That is for the people to decide. So far as indications go *the contest is at this moment between the Republicans and the Democrats*. The other party will merely go through the motions.

If there had been time for a faithful canvass of the county, and opportunity offered to lay fully before the people the real questions at issue between the Republican and Democratic parties, there would have been no room for a moment's doubt as to the result. The people of this county, beyond all question, are on the Republican side. As it is, with but a partial canvass, and with the disadvantages resulting from a lack of complete organization, having to depend alone upon the popular impulses, and trust to the indisputable rightfulness of our cause, there is every reason to be encouraged. We have large faith in the people. Our confidence in the soundness of the popular heart cannot be shaken. We therefore look for such a vote for the Republican ticket as will astonish the doubting politicians. Its chances of success, which have always been good, were never as bright as now; and although the sceptical may sneer at it, there are reasons for confidence to be found on every hand, which such as they know not of. That it *ought* to succeed, is admitted by all who are not committed to the work of Slavery extension; that it *can* succeed, we have demonstrated by calculations that cannot be successfully assailed; and that it *will* succeed is fairly to be inferred from the admitted facts of its merits and favorable chances.

The contest is, we repeat, so far as present indications allow us to judge, between the Republicans and Democrats—the friends of Freedom on one side, and of Slavery on the other.—Between such contestants there ought to be no hesitancy in judging. The highest privilege of an American citizen is to maintain the broad principles of Freedom laid down by the founders of the Republic.

We mixed freely, yesterday, with those in attendance from the country at the county fair, and the intelligence from all parts of the county was uniform as to the discontent prevailing among the members of the "American" Order in the township generally. Large numbers have already withdrawn; many others have resolved to tarry at home on election day; while a third class, universally strong, regarding the K. N. ticket as having been unfairly and improperly nominated, consider themselves freed from their obligations, and will vote according to their individual judgment. The bulk of those who have withdrawn, and those who reject the claims of the K. N. ticket upon them, will vote the Republican ticket; while the large class that will stay at home will subtract so much from the K. N. vote.

We have heard the amount of the dissatisfied and disaffected vote variously estimated at from fifteen hundred to two thousand. It is enough, at all events, to secure the defeat of the ticket foisted upon the party; and, such being the case, there is every inducement for an effectual rally upon the Republican ticket of all who desire to see the democratic ticket defeated. All the developments of the times counsel our friends to be confident, energetic and faithful.

No notice in the reports of "American" meetings the name of one Thomas Howard, who makes flaming speeches, and appears to be the Ajax Telamon of Know Nothingism. Is this the same Thomas Howard who, a few years since, recanted his Nativism, abjuring it on account of its proscriptiveness, and joined the democratic party? We have a faint recollection of a man of that name over whom the *Post* cackled amazingly as an acquisition to the democracy. If it be the same, he has lain quiet long enough to be almost forgotten; and memory is barely sufficient to secure us that he is the same individual, unearthed by the hand of resurrection. Can any body furnish us the letter of this gentleman, in which he purged himself of his Nativism before joining the democratic party? It might be as profitable for the public as the eloquence with which he is now striving to enlighten the handfuls of audiences that gather to the sound of his trumpet.

Our Assembly Ticket.—The Republican County Committee has filled the vacancy on the Assembly ticket caused by the withdrawal of Adam Reineman, with the name of Samuel A. Long, of this city; and that caused by the withdrawal of Mr. Bissell with the name of Christian Snively, of Penn.

It is due to Mr. Bissell to say that he withdraws through no disaffection to the Republican cause, which has his hearty approval, but from an unwillingness to enter upon political life.—We regret his withdrawal, for he was a strong man, and had the confidence of the entire community.

Mr. Long is at present the President of the Common Council of this city, and a very worthy man. He has experience and abilities which eminently qualify him for the duties of a legislator.

Mr. Snively is well known to the people.—He has, under other auspices, enjoyed marks of public confidence, and is still as deserving of it as ever. He would be a reliable and valuable member of the Legislature.

Passenger Williamson has not withdrawn.

A story was circulated yesterday, by interested parties, that Passmore Williamson had declined, in a letter over his own signature.—No such letter has made its appearance, and we anticipate none of the kind. Let no such trick mislead any one.

Tickets! Tickets!!

Republican county tickets are now ready for distribution and can be had on application at this office.

Cottage Hill Academy.—The advertisement of the Seminary for Boys, at Turtle Creek, under the care of Rev. L. Caton, will be found in our paper to-day. At the close of the recent session of this school, the examination gave very general satisfaction to the parents of the pupils, as our readers will have seen from the testimony borne by them; and the fact that it has the confidence of a wide circle of our best citizens, is the strongest evidence of its high character. Mr. Caton is a gentleman of fine attainments, and exercises a paternal care over those entrusted to him; and the location of his seminary in a healthy and excellent neighborhood, is not one of its least claims to regard.

We find that Gen. Moorhead is not alone in the apparent suddenness of political conversion. He has been it seems, an anti-Nebraska man, inwardly, from the start; but did not let the public know it, until lately. A similar case has turned up in the Albany Senatorial district, New York, where the democrats have nominated John K. Porter, a Silver Gray Whig, for Senator. Mr. Porter, in his letter of acceptance, states that he has been a Democrat *at heart* for several years. It was only, however, on being nominated by them for office, that he mustered courage to confess it.

The Meeting Last Night.—We have room barely to say that the Republican meeting held last night at the American yard was the best held in this city this year. Excellent speeches were made by Messrs. Garrard, Darsie and Shinn.

BY THE PACIFIC.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, Sept. 21, 1855.

Although nothing very striking has transpired during the past week, the political news has been of an encouraging character. In the money market, there has been a continuance of the active demand for discount, consequent upon the transmission of gold to the Danube and elsewhere for purchases of grain, and the prolonged delay of arrivals from Australia.

The occupation of Sebastopol by the Allies is in undisturbed progress, and a commission having been appointed to prepare a return of all the trophies and materials of war abandoned by the enemy, a result has already been arrived at which shows that the flight of the garrison had taken place under severer and more sudden circumstances than had been anticipated. No less than 4000 cannon have fallen into the hands of the Allies, with large stores of mistress, a considerable quantity of copper and wood, 500 anchors, and, what is most remarkable, considering the number of explosions, a great amount of gunpowder.

The discovery and possession of these stores will prove valuable, apart from their intrinsic worth, since they add another confirmation of the fact, if the world should require it, that Sebastopol was deliberately prepared for a siege by the Emperor Nicholas, while acting as the champion of the peace of Europe, for the moment when he might, in defiance of all other nations, strangle his sick neighbor and seize upon his territory. Another piece of intelligence is that all the French generals wounded in the assault are doing well, and are considered to be out of danger.

With regard to the supposed movements or intentions of Prince Gortschakoff with the remainder of his army, we get no news from headquarters but a report which created some sensation arrived yesterday from Vienna to the effect that he was already in full retreat upon Perekop. The intimation was stated to have been officially received by the Russian Embassy in that city, and was accompanied by the statement that Prince Gortschakoff the younger, to whom it was addressed, was profoundly afflicted by it. From such a source, however, it would be deserving of little credit, if it were not supported in some degree by probability.

For several days rumors of a similar character have been circulating in Paris, and on one occasion they were accompanied by the unlikely allegation that the Russian commander had offered to evacuate the Crimea, upon being allowed to do so with the honors of war. As a set off against this, we have to-day the opposite story that the Emperor of Russia has just given up an intention he entertained of visiting Poland, and has resolved forthwith to proceed to the Crimea, accompanied by the three Grand Dukes. This last announcement, however, seems as improbable as the former, since with all its forts and coast in the occupation of the allies it may be considered that the possession of the country has passed away, and that the entry of the Emperor could lead to no other consequence than his being personally compromised with his army in such subsequent difficulty as might attend an escape from it.

Not only are the present movements of the Russians a matter of total uncertainty, but also the prospects or rather the views of the allies as to cutting off their retreat. The public, both in Paris and London, will feel considerable disappointment if something decisive be not achieved in that respect, especially as it is known that the French have now 5000 and the English 3000 cavalry, in the highest state of efficiency, and eager for action.

The details of the final assault on the Malakhoff, and of the subsequent evacuation of Sebastopol, have been eagerly expected for the last day or two, but the steamer by which they were forwarded to Marseilles has made a slow passage, owing to bad weather, and they are not expected to reach London till to-morrow. Meanwhile, the account has been confirmed in the last vestiges of the Russian Black Sea fleet having been destroyed, and some particulars have been published exhibiting the tremendous nature of this result of one year's operations, which is not the less remarkable from its having been inflicted upon the enemy chiefly by his own hands. At the time of the massacre of Sinope, this fleet consisted of 29 sail of the line, ranging from 92 to 120 guns, 12 frigates, 10 corvettes and 30 steamers.

With respect to commercial affairs, universal confidence still prevails, and no previous example has been known of such a sudden rise in the rate of discount as has lately been witnessed, being attended with such perfect freedom from any disturbance of the general course of business. The reason is that the causes of the increased demand are known to be entirely unconnected with any undue speculation, and are attributed in a great measure to exceptional causes.—The rise in wheat which took place last week led to a large export of gold to the Danubian principalities, and elsewhere, for immediate purchases; and, although these purchases were intended to supply a deficiency not in our own country, but in the North of Europe, their effect, in the first place is precisely the same as if the scarcity prevailed at home.

Concurrently with these transactions, there has been a remarkable delay in arrivals from Australia, whence nearly a million sterling is now overdue, and as the influence of payments amounting to £5,000,000 on the Turkish loan between this and January is likewise in operation, a concatenation of circumstances has occurred for which neither the bankers, the discount houses, nor the general capitalists were prepared. Simultaneously, too, there has been an advance of the rates of discount by the Bank of France from 4 to 5 per cent., and as the tendency of this will be again to draw gold from London, it may probably induce the Bank of England to decide upon adopting a further rise, so as once more to bring the rates of the two institutions to an equality.

The large ship building firm of C. J. Mare & Co. of Blackwall, near London, have been in Difficulties during the past few days, with liabilities probably to the amount of £300,000 or £400,000, the greatest part of which is due to private connexions for advances. The event is not attributable the recent change in the value of money due but simply to mismanagement and it is believed, extravagant expenditure, since the business of the firm must have been of the most profitable kind. Several of the large West India steamers were built in their yard; they had also a part in the construction of the Menai bridge, and are executing extensive and valuable government orders. A meeting of the creditors will be held to-day and an arrangement is hoped which will prevent the necessity of any suspension of the works.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL SIMPSON.

Before Sebastopol, September 9, 1855.—My Lord.—I had the honor to apprise your lordship in my despatch of the 4th instant, that the engineer and artillery officers of the allied armies had laid before General Pelissier and myself a report recommending that the assault should be given on the 8th instant, after a heavy fire had been kept up for three days.

This arrangement I agreed to, and I have to congratulate your lordship on the glorious results of the attack of yesterday, which has ended in the possession of the town, dockyards, and public buildings, and destruction of the last ships of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

It was arranged that at twelve o'clock in the day the French columns of attack were to leave their trenches, and take possession of the Malakhoff and adjacent works. After their success had been assured, and they were fairly established, the Redan was to be assaulted by the English; the Bastion, Central, and Garantine attacked by the French.

At the hour appointed our Allies quitted their trenches, entered and carried the apparent impregnable defences of the Malakhoff with that impetuous valor which characterizes the French attack; and having once obtained possession, they were never dislodged.

The tri-color planted on the parapet was the signal for our troops to advance.

The arrangements for the attack I entrusted to Lieutenant-General Sir William Codrington, who carried out the details in concert with Lieutenant General Markham.

I determined that the second and light divisions should have the honor of the assault, from the circumstance of their having defended the batteries and approaches against the Redan for so many months, and from the intimate knowledge they possessed of the ground.

The fire of artillery having made as much of a breach as possible in the salient of the Redan, I decided that the columns of assault should be directed against that part, as being less exposed to the heavy flanking fire by which this work is protected.

It was arranged between Sir W. Codrington and Lieut. General Markham that the assaulting column of 1,000 men should be formed by equal numbers of these two divisions, the column of the light division to lead, that of the second to follow. They left the trenches at the preconcerted signal, and moved across the ground, preceded by a covering party of 200 men, and a ladder party of 320. On arriving at the crest of the ditch, and the ladders placed, the men immediately stormed the parapet of the Redan, and penetrated into the salient angle. A most determined and bloody contest was here maintained for nearly an hour, and although supported to the utmost, and the greatest bravery displayed, it was found impossible to maintain the position.

Your lordship will perceive, by the long and sad list of casualties, with what gallantry and self devotion the officers so nobly placed themselves at the head of their men during this sanguinary conflict.

I feel myself unable to express in adequate terms the sense I entertain of the conduct and gallantry exhibited by the troops, though their devotion was not rewarded by the success which they so well merited, but to no one are my thanks more justly due than to Colonel Windham, who gallantly headed his column of attack, and was fortunate in entering and remaining with the troops, during the contest.

The trenches were, subsequently to this attack, so crowded with troops that I was unable to organize a second assault, which I intended to make with the Highlanders under Lieutenant General Sir Colin Campbell, who had hitherto formed the reserve, to be supported by the third division under Major General Sir William Eyre. I, therefore, sent for these officers, and arranged with them to renew the attack the following morning.

The Highland brigade occupied the advanced trenches during the night. About eleven o'clock the enemy commenced exploding their magazines and Sir Colin Campbell having ordered a small party to advance cautiously to examine the Redan, found the work abandoned; the enemy, however, deem it necessary to occupy it until daylight.

The evacuation of the town was made manifest during the night. Great fires appeared in part, accompanied by large explosions, under the cover of which the enemy succeeded in withdrawing their troops to the North side, by means of the raft-bridge recently constructed, and which they afterwards disconnected and conveyed to the other side.

The men-of-war were all sunk during the night.

The boisterous weather rendered it altogether impossible for the admirals to fulfil their intention of bringing the broadsides of the allied fleets to bear upon the Quarantine batteries; but an excellent effect was produced by the animated and well-directed fire of their mortar vessels, those of her Majesty being under the direction of Captain Wilcox, of the Odin, and Captain Digby, of the Royal Marine Artillery wounded.

DETAILS OF THE ASSAULT ON THE MALAKOFF.

The following details of the assault itself, are from a French letter, dated Constantinople, the 11th inst.:

"The Malakoff Tower, attacked with unexampled impetuosity to the cry of 'Vive l'Empereur,' was carried by a murderous struggle on both sides. The formidable position was occupied without delay, and batteries were established on it with remarkable celerity. The Little Redan or, Careening Bay, was also taken, but the Russian batteries poured down a tremendous fire on those who were the first to occupy it, our men were obliged to abandon it to return to it afterwards. The few details I have picked up I send you in haste, as the Indus weighs anchor in two hours.

"On the night of the 7th all the necessary arrangements were taken by General Pelissier with admirable precision. On the 8th, at midday, our assaulting columns issued from their posts, and marched on again the enemy to the cry of 'Vive l'Empereur,' with an impetuosity beyond all description, and spite of a terrible fire in front, and flanking fire from the Little Redan, the ditch was soon passed, and, after, an hour of a murderous struggle, the French flag floated on the tower, and was hoisted with one electric shout of triumph by the whole army. Batteries were instantly placed in position, and are established in the Malakhoff as solid a mass as if we had held the place for a very long time past. Our battery opened down on the Russian fleet a perfect storm of shells; three ships were set on fire in spite of the precautions by the Russians, and the following morning those that had not been destroyed by our shot were sunk by the Russians. The greater part of the city was on fire, and the Russians passed into the north forts.

Our losses are severe. Several Generals have been killed; four are wounded. I have only been able to ascertain one name among the latter, that of General Bosquet. We have, moreover, 4,000 men *hors de combat*. I cannot vouch for the exactness of this last number, and the first estimate is too often erroneous. The attack on the Redan by the English was made with the utmost vigor. They were repulsed three times, but each time those gallant troops returned to the charge, and remained masters of the position. The little Redan of Carseeing Bay was also occupied, but the Russian fire, which inflicted injury on the first occupants did not allow us to maintain it.

"A telegraphic dispatch received yesterday at the French Embassy, announces that the city is occupied by the allied troops. I am in hourly expectation of letters from the Crimea which I trust will give me more complete details than those I now send you."

A postscript to the foregoing says:

"A letter written on board the *Indus*, at 7 P. M., contains the following:—General Rivet is killed, as also Colonel Chassaigne, General Pelissier's Chief of the Staff. The English have suffered severely. When the Russians saw that we were masters of the Malakhoff Tower they blew up the Redan. All was mined, but they had no time to blow up the Malakhoff.

"I learn from an eye-witness that the Russians blew up the Centre Bastion; as they were retiring the Quarantine was also on fire. We now occupy, the entire of the south part of the city. The Russians set fire to the small vessels and sank the large ones. It appears that, for those who were on board the fleet, the sight they beheld was impossible to give an idea of. The French dashed into the city undismayed and undeterred by the flames."

The French Generals killed in the assault are stated by the *Moniteur de l'Armee* to be Generals St. Pol. Breton, de Marolles, Rivet, and Ponteves. Wounded—Generals Bosquet, Mellinet, de la Motterouge, Custon, Bisson, and Trochu.

REPORTED RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

Reports have been in circulation during the past few days that the Russians had evacuated the north of Sebastopol, and were retreating in the direction of Perekop, but these reports want confirmation. Though there is a good deal of discussion in the papers on the subject there is no decisive information as to the next move of the allied Generals.

The *Morning Post* (Ministerial paper) states that, from the best information it possesses, Prince Gortschakoff's army at the north will soon be destitute of provisions. The *Post* also believes that the Allies are fully capable of attacking and defeating Gen. Liprandi's forces on the Tchernaya.

STORES CAPTURED AT SEBASTOPOL.

Pelissier, (now a Marshal,) telegraphing from Sebastopol on the 17th Sept., says:

"The enemy have not destroyed their docks, the neighboring establishments, the barracks, Fort Nicholas, or Fort Quarantine. A first general survey of the materials left has given the following result: 4,000 guns, 50,000 balls, a few hollow projectiles, a large quantity of powder (notwithstanding all the explosions which have taken place), 500 half-anchors in excellent condition; 20,000 kilogrammes of copper, two steam engines of 80-horse power, and a considerable quantity of sawn timber, for defence works."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Facts, without Comment—The Public Must Know Them—*New York, Oct. 10, 1854.*—Mr. Hartley, *No. 219 Suffolk street*, writes us that she has been troubled with worms for some three years, and that she tried *one vial of Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge*, which brought away over *fifty large worms*. She found good health immediately returned.

Mrs. Quigley, *No. 193 Rose st., New York*, under date of Nov. 25, 1853, 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 those no time in procuring and administering Dr. McLane's Vermifuge. It never fails, and is perfectly safe.

☞Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. McLane'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. se24-d&w3

A Remedy for Dyspepsia.—Hoofnave's Celebrated Bitters, is now the most simple, delightful and effectual remedy for dyspepsia before the public. Many of our most worthy citizens testify to its efficacy. To persons subject to dyspepsia, 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

Second-hand Packing Boxes.—I have on hand a large quantity of Second-hand Packing Boxes which I will sell at less than the cost of material.

oct GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street.

OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, THE ONLY RAILROAD RUNNING WEST FROM PITTSBURGH.

The Fast Train leaves at 2 A. M., through to Cincinnati in 12 hours and 40 minutes.

Mail Train leaves at 9 A. M.

Express Train " " at 3 P. M.

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

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

The NEW BRIGHTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Pittsburgh at 10 A. M. and 5.15 P. M., and New Brighton at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

For Tickets and further information, apply to

J. G. CURRY,

At the corner office, under the Monongahela House, Or at the Federal street Station, to

GEORGE PARKIN,

Pittsburgh, July 23, 1855. Ticket Agent.

WELCH & GRIFFITH'S PATENT GROUND SAWS.

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

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

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

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

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

WELCH & GRIFFITH.

Orders received by JOSEPH WOODWELL & CO.

for. WOODWELL. J. WELCH. W. E. WOODWELL.

JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

CORNER OF WOOD & SECOND STREETS,

jun21 d6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

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

Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—This celebrated medicine, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the Long-ing German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch street, is exciting unprecedented public attention, and by many eminent members of the medical profession, is selling immense quantities of it. The virtues of these bitters are fully set forth in the extended notice of it, to be seen in our advertising columns, and that there is hardly a disease to which flesh is heir, but what it is said, will be cured by its use. This much we may add of the many certificates of physicians, which have come under our observation, that they never fail to accompany a disordered state of the liver, dyspepsia, pills, biliousness, jaundice, &c., which they afterwards disconnected and conveyed to the other side.

Also, for nervous debility, or any affection of the kidneys, bladder, &c., they are truly valuable. Females troubled with pain in the back, weakness or nervousness, are in fact, benefited and life wasting attendants, are in fact, benefited and life wasting attendants, are in fact, benefited and life wasting attendants