PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. M. FINNEY.

FOR

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1855.

A Room in the Gazette Buildings for Rent—WELL LIGHTED ROOM, on the second floor, and easy of access, in the Gazette Buildings, on Fifth street. Is for rent for one, or a term of years. It would suit a Bookbinder, Engraver, or Lithographer or a Weekly Newspaper Office. ...au14-tf

NB.—To Advertisers.—Neither the Editorial Room or Printing Establishment of the *Daily Gazette*, are opened on Sundays. Advertisements to insure their insertion in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock, on Saturday.

NB.—Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our business men a most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every merchant, manufacturer and shop-keeper in Western Pennsylvania, and Eastern Ohio.

Advance Payments.—Hereafter no subscription will be taken for the Daily or Weekly Gazette, unless payment is made in advance. Whenever the time is up to which the subscription is paid, the paper will be invariably stopped, unless the subscription is renewed by advance payment. All transient advertising, of every description, will be required to be paid in advance. The only exceptions will be where special month, or yearly contracts are made. ...sep15-tf

Standing Matter on each page of this paper.

HARD SHOWS.—Every folly must have its day. The public, in this respect, is somewhat like the boys, who pursue a particular game with ardor for a short period and then abandon it for something else. They have marble time, hoop time, kite time, and latterly it has been still time with them. So, with the public, it is just now baby-show time; by-and-by it will give place to some other folly.

To expose it, and demonstrate it a humbug, is of no avail. People *know* it is a humbug; yet will they go to see it. Let them alone. However it may stir one's bile to witness such a public delusion, there is nothing gained by being testy about it. In a few years those who now crowd the baby-levees of Barnum will be as loth to acknowledge it as those were who believed that Sebastopol was taken on the first report thereof. It is a folly that will cure itself.

In spite of the violence done to the better feelings of human nature by these shows, there is in them a very artful appeal to human weakness. We presume it may be set down as a general rule that every woman thinks her child the prettiest in the world, and more than a match for any body else's baby. A challenge to a parade of these universally angelic beauties is sure, therefore, to meet with acceptances in all directions; and it may be this very fact is the secret of the crowds drawn to witness the display. Those who are restrained from exhibiting their progeny, may be anxious to see the children of parents less scrupulous, for the purpose of comparison with their own super-excellent darlings at home.

As Barnum is not averse to a hint, we have a whisper for his ear not intended for the public. These Baby Shows will soon run out: how would it do to invite a parade of singers? As every woman thinks her child perfect, so every singer thinks himself (or herself) an incomparable musician. A tempting array of prizes might produce a battalion of vocalists, from whom any amount of melody and harmony (?) might be extracted. We charge nothing for the hint.

Judge Sharswood, of the Philadelphia District Court, has decided that a slave running away from his master and settling in a free State, is competent to acquire and hold property. Except that he may be reclaimed by his master he has all the rights of a freeman. The act of Assembly of 1780 having abolished slavery in Pennsylvania, he is to be deemed and adjudged a freeman, except for reclamation by his master. Until a fugitive slave is recovered by his master he is to be deemed to have all his civil rights. As between himself and all other persons, except the master, he is to be adjudged a freeman. This was a curious and interesting case. Robert Thompson was a slave. He married a free woman in Virginia, then ran away, came to Philadelphia, married another woman, purchased the lot of ground in question, improved it and died. The plaintiff was the only survivor of ten children by the woman whom he had in Virginia, and the court adjudged him to be the lawful heir to the property acquired by his father in Philadelphia.

TODD AND FOOTE.—When the Hon. Lemuel Todd, in the Fusion Committee at Harrisburg, laid his hand theatrically on his bosom and pledged his word and honor as a gentleman that Judge Jessup was not a Know Nothing, contrary to the ninth commandment, we little thought he was coming the Foote dodge. It seems, however, to have been borrowed for the occasion. Mr. Hangman Foote, who has lately turned up a leading Know Nothing in California, during the late canvass in that State was in the habit of protesting, "with my hand on my heart, and appealing to God for the truth of my assertion, gentlemen," that he was not and would not be a candidate for office; yet, no sooner is the election over, than Foote is announced as an aspirant for election to the U. S. Senate.

ANOTHER ACT OF TYRANNY.—The late petition of Jane Johnson, which the counsel of Passmore Williamson endeavored to have filed in Judge Kane's court, alleged that the writ under which Williamson was committed was obtained by one who had no right to obtain it and who therefore asked to have it set aside; but Judge Kane decided that as Jane Johnson was not within the jurisdiction of his court he could receive no petition from her. At the conclusion of his opinion, however he added the following:

"Of course, if it appears to the court at any time that the writ was asked for by an intermeddling stranger, one who had no authority to intervene, and whose intervention is repudiated, the writ will be quashed. *But it is for the defendant, to whom the writ is addressed, to allege a want of authority in the relator.* The motion to quash cannot be the act of a volunteer. Still less can it come to us by a written suggestion from without our jurisdiction, in the name of the party who is alleged to be under constraint, and whose very denial that she is so may be only a proof that the constraint is effectual."

Here was a plain intimation from the Court that a petition from Mr. Williamson setting forth the facts alleged in Jane Johnson's petition would be received and entertained. Accordingly, on Wednesday last, the counsel of Mr. Williamson presented the paper hinted at by the Judge, and at once *Judge Kane refused to receive it.* Thus legitimately does one act of tyranny follow upon another. On this subject the Philadelphia *Sun* says:

"Yesterday morning an application was made by the counsel of Passmore Williamson to Judge Kane to allow the reading and filing among the records of the Court of an affidavit of Williamson. In reply, the Judge intimated that they could take a rule to show cause why such an affidavit should not be filed. The counsel desired the Judge to say if he declined to entertain the motion as made by them, whereupon the Judge repeated his former declaration. They again pressed their original motion, when the Judge peremptorily directed a jury to be empannelled in another cause, and the counsel of Passmore Williamson, engaged in their legitimate calling, were then unceremoniously but effectually turned out of Court. Those who recollect or will refer to certain passages in the recent opinion of Judge Kane, on the petition of Jane Johnson, will readily appreciate the high-handed conduct of Judge Kane on this occasion, and understand what bearing it must necessarily have on the case. We think that Mr. Williamson's counsel owe it to him and to themselves, as well as to the community, to give immediate publicity to the contents of this affidavit, in order that this monstrous desecration of law and prostitution of justice may meet with the fate it merits and must inevitably receive.

THE MISSING AERONAUT.—Over two weeks have now elapsed since Mr. Winchester ascended in a balloon at Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio, and no tidings of his fate have been received.—There cannot be much doubt of his loss. Most probably he descended in the lake and perished. His family reside at Milan, Ohio, and their anxiety and distress can easily be imagined.—Their only hope is that he has been wafted across the lake, and has descended in some out of the way place in Canada.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for November, is promptly to hand. It is much sought for by the ladies as the unerring indicator of the latest styles and fashions, and everything they are concerned with, but particularly dress. They will not be disappointed in the number for this month.

The Judges of our Supreme Court not being able to find any law or usage which could enable them to relieve citizens of the State from the atrocious tyranny of the Judges in an inferior court of the United States, a correspondent has furnished us with the following draft of a bill, which he thinks would relieve our Judges of all difficulty in the case. He commends it to the attention of our Democratic Legislature, provided they have any regard to the rights of citizens of Pennsylvania, and any desire to protect them from the pro-slavery tendyism of small men who have crawled into places which they disgrace:

WHEREAS doubts have arisen as to the true intent and meaning of the 1st and 14th sections of the Act of the General Assembly, passed 18th February 1785 for amending and granting writs of Habeas Corpus, and also the 17th section of the act concerning fugitives from labor, passed 3d March 1817, now, to remove all said doubts, Be it enacted that the true intent and meaning of said sections was and is to include all persons who now are or who may have been at any time after the passage of said acts imprisoned or deprived of their liberty by any Judge of any court within this Commonwealth, or by any Judge of any other court exercising or assuming to exercise jurisdiction within this Commonwealth for any alleged contempt of court; and if upon the return of said writ of Habeas Corpus it shall appear, to the Judge before whom it is returned by parol evidence or otherwise, that no intentional contempt was committed by the prisoner, or that the alleged contempt was committed by the prisoner in some suit, cause, or matter of which the Judge or court having the same had no jurisdiction, said prisoner shall be forthwith discharged from said imprisonment.

WISCONSIN.—We noticed the other day the rapid growth of Illinois, and we have now to instance a similar increase in the State of Wisconsin. The recent census of that State shows a population of 552,109—an increase of 85 per cent. The ratio of increase in the State will be observed from the following statement at different periods: 1840, 30,945—1845, 102,277—1850, 305,391—1855, 552,109.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION—OFFICIAL.

	Plumer	Nicholson	Williamson	Forney	Martin
39 Counties,	123,380	112,267	6660	3645	448
Bucks,	1,391	1,725	166		
Lycoming,	2,266	2,034		2	
Sullivan,	347	292			
Fayette,	2,620	2,311			
Venango,	1,501	1,468	57		
York,	5,383	4,801			
Mifflin,	1,310	1,382			
Greene,	1,997	1,893		1	
Elk,	350	226	14		
48 Counties,	140,521	127,607	6897	3651	448

Henderson has, in these counties, 2103.

There are 15 counties not heard from, officially. Of these McKean gives Nicholson 190 majority, Potter 300, Bradford 1000, Susquehanna 400, Perry 207, Centre 200, Lebanon 800, and Union and Juniata about 800; Carbon gives Plumer 200, Lehigh 900, Luzerne 400, Montour 100, Pike 500, Monroe 1400 and Wyoming 200. If these reported majorities be anything like correct, Plumer's majority will be a little over 12,000, which will be less than the scattering vote for the outside candidates.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

We are now enabled to give a full list of the members elect of the next legislature. The names of Democrats are given in Roman; those of the opposition in *Italic*.

SENATE.

1. Phila. City—*Eli K. Price, Wm. A. Crabb.*
2. Phila. County—N. B. Browne, *H. C. Pratt*, Harlan Ingram.*
3. Montgomery—Thomas P. Knox.*
4. Chester, Delaware—*James J. Lewis.*
5. Berks—John C. Evans.*
6. Bucks—Jonathan Kirk.*
7. Northampton and Lehigh—*J. C. Seaman, J. W. Kellinger.*
8. Northumberland and Danphin—*Daniel Taggart.*
9. Northumberland and Lehigh—Joseph Laubach.
10. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—J. H. Walton.
11. Lycoming, Clinton, Sullivan and Potter—*Daniel Mellinger.*
12. York—Wm. St. Welsh.*
13. Cumberland and Perry—Samuel Wherry.*
14. Centre, Mifflin and Juniata—*Wm. Ellis.*
15. Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon—J. Crawford, Jr.
16. Lawrence, Mercer and Columbia—G. R. Rockafellow.
17. Crawford, Venango and Warren—*Thos. Hoge.*
18. Clarion, Potter, M'Kean, Elk, Cameron, Jefferson and Forest—*Henry Souther.*
19. Mercer, Venango and Warren—Thos. Hoge.
20. Erie and Crawford—*D. A. Finney.*
21. Butler, Beaver and Lawrence—*Charles Fitzpatrick.*
22. Allegheny—James R. M'Clintock, William Wilkins.*
23. Washington and Greene—*John D. Hamilton.*
24. Fayette, Somerset and Somerset—*Francis Jordan.*
25. Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion—S. S. Marks.
26. Jefferson, Mifflin and Juniata—*J. Saltzer.*
27. Westmoreland and Fayette—*W. F. Frazer.*
28. Schuylkill—D. M. Straub.*

*New Members.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams—Isaac Bosinger.
Allegheny—James R. Fulton, Samuel Smith, *James Salisbury, G. Mages, L. B. Patterson.*
Armstrong, Clarion and Jefferson—*Darwin Phelps, Philip Clover, M. S. Rose.*
Beaver, Butler and Lawrence—*D. L. Imbrie, A. W. Cummings, R. S. McJunkin.*
Bedford, Fulton and Cambria—R. Nelson smith, Joseph Barndollar.
Berks—J. Lawrence Getz, George Shenk, Wm. Riner, Daniel Kunkelbacher.
Blair and Huntingdon—*John M. Gibboney, John R. Woods.*
Bradford—*T. Lapoint, J. Holcomb.*
Bucks—John Mauger, Asa R. Johnson, John H. Lovett.
Carbon, and Lehigh—Thomas D. Horton, Reps.
Centre—*Jacob Strohl.*
Chester—Andrew Hickman, Robert Irwin, Joseph Dorsdall.
Cumberland, M'Kean and Elk—Reily A. Ralston.
Clinton, Lycoming and Potter—*John C. McGee, Samuel Caldwell.*
Columbia and Montour—John G. Montgomery.
Crawford—Reps. *Thomas Stevenson, Leonard Kent.*
Cumberland—James Anderson, William Harper.
Dauphin—*David Mumma, jr., J. Wright.*
Delaware—Charles D. Hemphill, Reps.
Erie—*G. J. Hill, M. Wallace.*
Fayette and Westmoreland—Henry D. Foster, Samuel Hill, John Arnold, T. A. Johns.
Franklin—James S. Orr, James Boyd.
Greene—Elijah K. Hoge.
Indiana—*Robert S. Moorhead.*
Lancaster—Reps. Jacob Brush, Jesse Reinhold, *F. W. Hamstroger, Wm. Hamilton, C. L. Hensacker.*
Lebanon—*Wm. A. Stroy.*
Luzerne—Wm. Wright, Jr., Wm. Marrifield.
Mercer, Venango and Warren—*Samuel Kerr, R. P. McCulloch, Daniel Leech.*
Mifflin—John Harnal.
Monroe and Pike—Abram Edinger.
Montgomery—Josiah Hillegas, George Hamill, A. B. Longaker.
Northampton—John A. Jones, Jesse Pearson.
Northumberland—S. H. Zimmerman.
Perry—*Eric Jansen.*
Philadelphia City—*E. Joy Morris, Jacob Dyer*, Aaron Otley, George Smith, Gerrit Smith, Reps. Lemuel John M'Carthy, John Thompson, Jos. Hunsicker, John Hancock, Townsend Harden, Patrick Carey, Frederick J. Wister, Samuel A. Bibbe, John Roberts, R. L. Wright, Schuylkill—R. Dickson, S. Frick.
Somerset—*Isaac Anderson.*
Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—*O. G. Hauptfeat, T. J. Hopkins.*
Tioga—*T. L. Dalrimple.*
Union, Snyder and Juniata—Geo. W. Strouse.
Washington—Clarence W. Miller, D. Riddle.
Wayne—Nathaniel W. Vail.
York—Isaac Black, Samuel Manser, Jas. Ramsey.

RECAPITULATION.	Administration.	Opposition.
Senate,	16	16
House,	56	54
	53	40

BY THE ATLANTIC.

There has been a large failure in London, the old established and highly respectable firm of De Lisle, Jeanvrin and De Lisle, merchants and bankers; their liabilities are estimated at £400,000.

"The leading events in connection with the war are the quartering the detachments of French and English troops in Sebastopol, and the fact that the Allied Army of operation threaten the Russian army both from Eupatoria and Baldar. The French cavalry under General d'Allonville defeated the Russians near Eupatoria on the 29th. Russian loss 50 killed and 105 prisoners. French; 6 killed and 27 wounded.

"An arduous campaign is expected; as the Russians are making tremendous preparations, and the Emperor himself is at Odessa.

"The fleet had sailed from Sebastopol on a secret expedition, it is supposed either to Nicolaieff or Odessa. Kars still held out according to last accounts, though the provisions were nearly exhausted. It was expected, however, that the snow would compel the Russians soon to retire. In France, the Government has interfered to regulate the prices of butchers' meat. Corn has reached its maximum rate."

Correspondence of N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, October 5, 1855.

The chief events of the present week have again been in connection with the money market. The extraordinary steps taken by the Bank of France to obtain gold from this side have been found of a much more extensive character than had been supposed, and another advance in the rate of discount of the Bank of England has consequently been deemed necessary.—Last week it was raised to 5 per cent., and now it has been put up to 5½.

It appears that the amount originally arranged by the bank of France to be temporarily procured from London was equal to $16,000,000, and that a subsequent contract was entered into for $6,000,000 making a total of $20,000,000 or £4,000,000 sterling. Whether the operation will even terminate at this point is still a question. The perplexity and pressure occasioned in our banking circles may therefore be conceived. At first, no one knew what was going on except that the drain of gold was of an alarming character, and it was only the day before yesterday that the actual extent of the proceeding was accurately ascertained.

The conduct of the Bank of France has seemed so unsound and inexplicable, that fears were for some time entertained that the French Government contemplated some dangerous experiments with the currency, but had fallen into the oft repeated delusion that money can be made plenty by legislative skill. Yesterday, however, the bank of France also raised their rate of discount to 5 per cent. from 4 per cent. at which it had long been improperly kept, and likewise the class of bills that would be discounted to those having only 70 days to run, instead of 90 days as heretofore. It is therefore hoped, that for the future, they intend to desist from tampering with the natural course of the precious metals, and to let money find its natural value instead of endeavoring by idle expedients to create a false case, and an impression that they are upholding the interests of commerce.

The motive which actuated the French Government in this step is, as has been said wisely withdrawn, but perhaps consists in a desire to counteract the monetary effect of the announcement of the deficiency of the harvest, and to promote a state of monetary confidence which should induce importers of grain and flour to send out orders for liberal supplies.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

The latest official despatches report the South side of Sebastopol occupied by detachments of French and English troops, who have had distinct quarters of the town assigned to them.

The Russians concentrated their forces in the Northern forts, and were occasionally firing upon the town, to which the Allies replied from the two forts which remained intact, (Nicholas and Quarantine,) and from the ruins of other forts. Prince Gortschakoff, in his reports, describes the fire of the Allies as heavy.

The British and French engineers are making preparations, by the sinking of immense mines, to destroy the splendid docks, arsenals and ship building yards of Sebastopol, and thus destroy the fitness of the place for a naval stronghold.—Though there is no official information on the subject—the allied Generals for obvious reasons being silent on their future operations—there are various premonitions of a vigorous campaign in the open field.

Prince Gortschakoff, on the 23d ult., reported that 26,000 men had been landed at Eupatoria, and that on the 25th this force was increased to 33,000 men. He has since reported that "imposing masses" of the allied troops continue to threaten the left wing of the Russian army, which is, as has been said wisely withdrawn, in the ferocious tyranny of the Allies, an infidel.

It is uncertain, and will remain so for some time, which of these threatened attacks is the real one, but there is quite enough in Prince Gortschakoff's despatches to show that he considers himself seriously threatened in front and on both flanks. Another significant fact is that the English land transport corps are in full activity; that the field batteries of the artillery are in marching order; that large numbers of the French cavalry have embarked for Eupatoria; and by the telegraphic accounts (from Vienna) it is stated that the allied fleets had left Sebastopol on some secret expedition.

It is again asserted from Vienna that the Russian army is retreating.

The London Times correspondent, writing on the 21st, is not at all sanguine that the Russians will be forced to abandon their position on the approach of winter.

The correspondent of the London Daily News takes a different view. He says;

"The belief gains ground that the Russians are preparing to evacuate the North side of the harbor of Sebastopol. The extensive earthworks which have been lately constructed, and others in course of construction, are regarded as simply intended to cover the retreat, and protect the rear guard of the Russian army. Orders have come from the direction of the Mackenzie heights, and have gone away laden it is supposed with provisions.

"These arrangements are supposed to indicate an intention to retire. It is still understood that a combined movement is to take place against the enemy's position on the North heights. Should a direct attack from Bakshi-Serai be spoken of, the approach from the South being made by a route which is kept secret and which will have the effect of swelling the enemy's fortified entrenchments."

The allies are reported to have established 120 mortars at Sebastopol, with which it was expected they would soon render the North side untenable.

The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* says:—The bombardment of the Northern forts of Sebastopol began on the 29th. The Russian army is in full retreat, and on the 29th was at Akak(?) which is three days' march from Mackenzie.

The intelligence relative to the retreat requires confirmat on.

Marshal Pelissier reports on the 1st instant, that a brilliant contest of cavalry was fought on the 20th ult., at Kourghil five leagues N. E. of Eupatoria, in which the Russian cavalry, commanded by General Korf, were defeated by the French cavalry, under General d'Allonville. Six hundred Russians, with 2 guns, 2 mortars, 2 ammunition wagons, and a camp-equipage, with all the appurtenances, and 169 prisoners, of whom two were officers, were captured besides 250 horses of the Russian Hulans. Fifty of the Russians were killed; among them Colonel Andreswsky. Of the French, six were killed and twenty-seven wounded.

A letter from St. Petersburg says that the evening before the Emperor's departure for the South a grand council was held, at which it was decided to carry on the war with the utmost energy.

The Emperor went from Moscow to Nicolaieff, the great Russian naval depot near the mouth of the river Bog, where, on the 23d ult., accompanied by the Grand Dukes Constantine, Nicholas and Michael, he made an inspection of the troops, fortifications and dock yards. The fortifications it is stated are to be greatly strengthened and extended.

By telegraph we learn that the Czar has left Nicolaieff for the Crimea, his object in proceeding thither being doubtless to inspirit his forces by his presence, and turn the tide in favor of the Russians.

Various Russian accounts state that the war is to be carried on with the greatest determination and that the Crimea is to be defended to the last extremity. General Mouravieff, now in Asia, will, it is intimated, take the place of Prince Gortschakoff, who is to become Minister of War.

Constantinople letters state that 193,000 have been added to the military force of Russia.

A letter from Odessa, of the 30th ult., says the Czar was expected there on the 7th of October.

TRIESTE, October 3.—Accounts from Constantinople of the 24th ult., state that 13,000 men of the Anglo-Turkish contingent had left for Varna. Omar Pacha is concentrating 50,000 near Shafkasli, a fort taken from the Russians at the commencement of the war. 6,000 French had passed Constantinople on their way to the Crimea and others were expected. It was stated that the English cavalry would winter at Scutaris.

It is said that the Russian loss during the final bombardment and assault was 20,000 men.

A letter from Munich, dated 19th of September, that out of 50 young German medical students who some months back entered the service of Russia, and the majority of whom went to the Crimea, 10 have died from different maladies, and 30 have been seriously injured in their health by the fatigue and sufferings which they have undergone.

La Presse says that corn has at length reached its maximum price, and that the high quotations have brought offers of supply from all quarters. Large arrivals of foreign flour were shortly expected. The very day on which the articles about flour appeared in the *Moniteur*, a house at Havre sent a large order to New York.

The price of butcher's meat is to be fixed by the authorities (by decree of the Prefect) every fortnight.

Measures are being taken by the authorities of the various departments for the relief of the poorer classes.

RUSSIA:

It is said that the discontent in Poland and the Ukraine has risen to a very serious height. The successive calls for enlistment have also deprived those parts of Russia of the young and able-bodied men, as was severely felt during the recent harvest. A Government survey has been ordered, to know whether Poland can furnish corn for the supply of the army during the next campaign. It is thought that the result of this inquiry will greatly influence the decision of the Russian Government as to the continuance of the war.

When the disaster of Sebastopol was known, the populace of St. Petersburg became dreadfully excited, and meeting the carriage of the Empress in the streets, followed it on its way to the palace with shouts of "Vengeance for Sebastopol—Vengeance for Kornileff—Vengeance for Nachimoff." The Emperor's position is thought to be very critical one. In spite of all he can do or say, he is not believed by the fanatical party to be sincere in continuing the war; and the loss of the great stronghold, believed to be impregnable, is attributed in some of the confidential letters to him. Another disaster which would end in the total loss of the Crimea might try him severely. This is what the Russian party say among themselves.

A despatch by telegraph via Vienna, says that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the able and long experienced Ambassador of England, near the Sublime Porte, has been recalled, at the request of the Sultan, who took great offence at his Lordship's energetic remonstrances on the subject of Mehemet Ali's appointment to office. The London Times of October 9th, the latest date, says:

The rival Turkish statesmen are Redschid Pasha, who is a partisan of the English, and Mehemet Ali Pasha, who leans toward the French, although he is more particularly the leader of the old Turkish party.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.—During a practice of more than twenty years, Dr. M'Lane had extended his remedies to thousands of cases of worm disease, and was induced to apply all the energies of his mind to the discovery of a Vermifuge, or worm destroyer, certain in its effects: the result of his labors is the American Worm Specific, now before the public, which is perfectly safe, and may be given alike to children of the most tender age, or to the aged; adults, females in delicate health, and those in the enjoyment of robust vitality and strength, will find it alike certain in its operations. Explicit directions accompany each bottle. Prepared and sold by 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 Canada.

For sale by the sole proprietors.

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Successors to J. KIDD & CO., 69 Wood st.

SAMUEL GRAY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 87 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Keeps constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
Of the best qualities for Mens' wear, which he is prepared to make up to order, on short notice, in the latest and most fashionable styles. ...oct4-6m

A Gentleman living on Squirrel Hill says:—"My wife has been sorely afflicted with Dyspepsia for the last year. During this time, she had used so many medicines which seemed to aggravate rather than remove the disease, that we almost despaired of her recovery. Living in the country, she enjoyed all the advantages of pure air and exercise, yet each day she seemed to be more enfeebled. With some difficulty I persuaded her to take your *Holland Bitters*, which I am happy to state has completely cured her."

See advertisement in another column. oct13-d2w3

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, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, Fits, Fevers of all kinds, Delirium Tremens, General Debility.* This medicine is intended to produce a change in the system, and e distaste for alcoholic drinks. Several instances where we have sold it, we have had the most gratifying results: so, to persons who are really desirous of breaking off the indulgence in intoxicating beverages, this elixir will be a great help. Sold at $5 per bottle at the Drug Store of Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140, Wood street, corner of Virgin alley, sign of the Golden Mortar. sep13-d&wtf

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

Mr. Kennedy, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cure *every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula to a common Pimple.*

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth

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

Two to three bottles will fix you this system of blind.

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

Two 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 such is the fact, and we have only to refer to those who have tried it. Here are no ne nor nada, humo or ba's about it selling some cheap 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 given it to nursing mothers, to children, whose flesh was not and Babby, 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 the worst cases of dizziness. Those who have been sceptics for years, have taken and been regulated by it. Where the body is costive, it work quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed—they always disappear in from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from it. On the contrary, when that feeling is gone you will feel yourself like a new person. A benefit comes to the most extravagant encomiums of it that man ever tie heard to. No change of diet is ever necessary—eat the best you can get. I have likewise an herb, which, when steeped in sweet oil, dissolves poroilous swelling of the nose and under the ears. Price 50 cents. Price of the Medical Discovery $1 per bottle.

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

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

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Important to Farmers—New Discovery.—VEGETABLE CATTLE POWDER.—These Powders are put up in one pound packs, and are really a good article, not only for the diseases incident to horses, cows, mules, and other animals, but they are likewise an excellent article to improve the condition of the animal.

For Milch Cows, they not only improves the condition of milch cows, but they increase the quantity as well as improve the quality of milk and butter. The proprietors say that it increases the quantity of butter from half a pound to a pound a week to each cow, while those persons who have tried it say a pound and a half to two pounds per week, with the same kind of feeding as before. Of one thing we are certain, all who use it once will use it all the time, and save money by the operation as well as improve the appearance of their stock. Price 25 cts. a package; 5 packages for $1.

GEO. H. KEYSER,
Corner Wood street and Virgin Alley,
Wholesale and Retail Agents.
oct16-d&wtf

Reputation in New England.

BOSTON, N. H., June 9th, 1855.

To H. A. Fahnestock & Co.

GENTLEMEN.—For five years past, I have used H. A Fahnestock's Vermifuge on an establishable in my practice, as a selection was first called to it in a case where I had failed to dislodge worms with calomel, pink and senna. 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" power, 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 H. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner of Wood and First sts. ...sep5-lawly

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These diseases produced by exposition, Bleeding Cough, Bronchial Affections, Liver Diseases, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, have all been relieved and cured in a wonderful manner, by the great purifier of the blood, Carter's Spanish Mixture.

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

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HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors,
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