PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE.

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Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Democratic Convention.

CINCINNATI, June 3, 1856.
Tuesday Morning.

The Convention is now in session, but I have failed to obtain admission inside of the Hall, even as a spectator. I am much obliged to several Democratic acquaintances for their efforts to obtain me a ticket, but I cannot but think that Pennsylvania has less influence in managing the details of the Convention than she deserves from her position. The Empire Club obtained twenty-five tickets this morning, admitting them into the Hall, while there are dozens of editors of Democratic papers here, who are expected to be the drudges of the campaign, who are excluded. The tickets are given out to the favorites of those who have the disposal of them. However, I do not complain. The Democratic party is under no obligation to me, for I shall oppose whoever they nominate; but I know that the Whig Conventions have always awarded Editors and Reporters, tickets quite as freely to Democrats as to Whigs.

We had a specimen of Southern customs at the Burnett House last night. Some southern hotspur coming in at late hours, enquired of a servant the way to a certain room. The servant politely gave him the direction; but did not go with him. The man found the place, and immediately returned, and beat the servant most unmercifully over the head with a boot-jack or cane.—My informant, who heard the fracas and rushed out of his room, says the blood was scattered all along the Hall. The ruffian immediately returned to his room in the confusion, where several of his friends were also lodged, who were ready to defend him for his manly act! I suppose nothing will be done about it; the servant was only a Dutchman! Irishmen and Dutchmen have so long consented to vote for their Democratic masters, that they begin to think they are mules, and beat them with impunity.

Buchanan's stock is still high, but as the two-thirds rule will be enforced, he is by no means so sure of the nomination as his sanguine friends anticipate. There can be no doubt that the great excitement within Northern states arising out of the outrages in Washington and in Kansas, has helped Buchanan. The Northern Democrats argue, that the Northern states are lost, unless Buchanan is nominated. They assert with dogmatic positiveness that Buchanan will carry Ohio, and several other Northern states; that all the old line Whigs, and thousands of other timid and conservative men will support him. These declarations are making an impression on the South and may result in the nomination of Buchanan. All that large class of Northern Democrats whose consciences are not entirely seared, and who are opposed to slavery extension, are excessively desirous for Buchanan's nomination. Without something to go into the campaign with to take off the wire-edge of northern exasperation, they fear their power in the Free states is gone forever.

There are thousands of disappointed men here. They have come long and fatiguing journeys, at a heavy expense, to witness the deliberations of a Democratic Convention, and they find themselves excluded, and about as far from the sources of information, as if they had stayed at home, where the telegraph would have enlightened them.

D. N. W.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 3.

The Convention has adjourned for dinner.—JOHN E. WARD, of Georgia, a gentleman unknown to fame, was elected permanent President of the Convention. He made a very silly speech.

Buchanan stock is still in the ascendant, although the Douglas and Pierce men do not give it up by any means. The Southern Pierce men, most of them, will go for Douglas as soon as Pierce is shelved. A Mississippi Delegate told me to-day that the Buchanan men professed to be ready to give the South every thing she requires, if they will support Buchanan. He said the South could not ask stronger or louder pro-slavery professions, but he distrusted them. It was too strong to be natural. Col. Samuel Black, of Pittsburgh, made a famous pro-slavery speech on Saturday evening. He took the ground that slaveholders had a right to take their slaves to any territory, and to hold them there, while it remained under territorial government; and further, he was in favor of giving a free right of transit for slaves through any Free State. I did not hear the speech but it was so reported to me, and a slaveholding delegate told me that the gallant Colonel went to the extreme of southern opinions in favor of slaveholding rights. We were not aware before that Colonel Black was so southern in his views, which are in such strong contrast to those held by his venerable Father.

The policy of the Buchanan men is now to be all things to all men. To Southern men they are pro-slavery—to Northern men, they are for freedom. They say they care nothing about the platform, so they have the man. The South, however, require the platform first. I have no doubt the Buchanan men will vote for any platform that is reported, provided they think it will secure Buchanan's nomination. I heard a furious Buchanan man, from Ohio, say that he would rather see slavery extended to all the territories, and even to all the free States, than that the Union shall be endangered. He is the prince of dough-faces, even among the revolting dough-faciism now rampant here.

D. N. W.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 3.

The Convention remained in session but a few moments this afternoon. None of the Committees were prepared to report, but they will do so this morning. I understand that the difficulty between the Hards and Softs of New York is settled. Each party is to name one half of the delegation. The have both agreed to abide by the result of the Convention. The platform has also been agreed upon in Committee. It is the old platform of 1852, with an additional resolution, endorsing the Kansas-Nebraska swindle, and by inference all the outrages which have grown up under it. The North let the South make the platform just as strong as they wished. It is reported that Buchanan will be nominated after a few ballots. That is the way matters look now. I infer Buchanan's nomination from the fact that the excitement has measurably subsided and his nomination seems to be considered a foregone conclusion. Something may turn up to change the aspect of affairs, but it is not very likely.

If Buchanan is nominated, Gen. Quitman, of Mississippi, will be the nominee for Vice President. The landlords have taken the opportunity of the great crowd, to put on the tariff heavily. Rumors are floating about of ten dollars a day being charged for very indifferent quarters.—Five dollars a day with half a dozen in a room, is the price at some of the hotels. Boarding Houses, with indifferent accommodations, with six or eight in a room, charge three dollars a day. There is a great deal of grumbling and swearing at this extortion, and there will be more at the time of settlement. The Burnett House is charging enormous sums for parlors and committee rooms, amounting in all, it is reported to twenty-five hundred dollars per day, for these items alone. Under such circumstances the Convention will be eager to adjourn, and will soon finish up its work when it is discovered that Buchanan must be the man.

D. N. W.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.—The Republican meeting in Armstrong on Tuesday night was, we are told, one of the largest and best ever held in the county. W. A. Burleigh and John Craig were appointed representative delegates to the State Convention, and Hugh Reed and J. W. Moreland Congressional delegates. John Craig, Jr., was appointed delegate to the National Convention. The Congressional delegate convention was held in the afternoon of the same day, and passed a resolution to act with the Republicans in forming a county ticket.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—We regret to learn of the death of our venerable and much respected friend, JOHN WALKER, Sr., who departed this life yesterday morning, at his residence in Elizabeth borough, at the ripe old age of 86.

Mr. Walker was, we believe, a native of this county, and up to the time of his death was one of the very few survivors of the revolutionary era yet lingering in our midst. He first saw the light when Allegheny county was a wilderness, and lived to see it a densely populated seat of manufactures and commerce. He took a just pride in the steady growth and prosperity of his native county, out of which he never resided, and of which he was himself one of the brightest ornaments. Throughout his long and useful life he retained the deep regard of all who knew him, and will be followed to the grave, to-day, by a long train of friends who sincerely mourn his death.

Mr. Walker, in the year 1788, while yet a boy, brought out in a wagon from the east, making what was then a toilful journey over the mountains, the press on which the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE was originally printed. It was the first printing press that crossed the Allegheny mountains to the Mississippi Valley, and our departed friend was thus doubly a pioneer in the great work of civilization. He became a subscriber to the GAZETTE on its first issue, and has taken it steadily ever since, without a week's interruption—an unbroken period of seventy years. There are few papers, we judge, that can treasure in its history the record of a life-long subscription like that.

The stroke of the funeral bell which marks the passage to the grave of one so venerable, reminds us forcibly how really short is the period of our history as a people. Here we are in the midst of all the bustle and huge enterprise of a great nation, while one who marks the period of the first settlement of the country is but just passing away! The lingering relics of the first generation of pioneer settlers claims our attention while a mighty empire, sprung from their loins, and embracing millions within its grasp, is spreading itself over a vast territory that was an almost impenetrable wilderness in the days of their youth! It is only in the light of such comparisons that we can realize to the full our wonderful progress as a nation.

THE CONVENTION—Yesterday, was fully attended notwithstanding the busy season of the year, and the comparatively unimportant purpose for which it was called. Nearly every district in the county was represented, and by men of standing and character. It was a very fine and spirited assemblage; it transacted the business before it harmoniously, and the members displayed an enthusiastic earnestness which is the best omen of a good cause. A strong desire to unite all the opponents of Slavery extension was manifested, and nothing was said or done that could be regarded as throwing any obstacle in the way of such union. Quite a number of those who last year acted with the "American" party were delegates, and the names of several of these will be recognized among the persons selected to attend the Philadelphia Convention. The great purpose manifested was to sink all other questions but the one great, overshadowing question now before the people; and, until that is settled, to make it paramount to everything or anything else.

ANOTHER PERIL.—Our correspondent at Leavenworth mentions a fact which menaces the people of Kansas with a new terror. He says that Col. Sumner has been ordered into the Indian country, and that his place is to be supplied by Gen. Harney. Col. Sumner, as late events proved, was the friend of the free State men, but Harney is as near to a devil incarnate as it is possible to be. Those who have perused the history of his inhuman treatment of a slave belonging to him will be able to realize the full force of the truth that the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel. If he be let loose upon the devoted people of that territory, there will be a bloody page in history to record.

Within the past two weeks some four companies of U. S. soldiers have gone through here on their way to Kansas, in all probability to swell the forces to be put under the command of the relentless Harney. We have not yet seen the worst of this Kansas infamy.

CHICAGO.—An immense public meeting congregated in the open air at Chicago on Saturday night last, which was addressed by Gen. Lane and others. It was resolved to send a colony of 500 settlers to Kansas and provision them for one year, who will invade no man's rights, but maintain their own. The sum of *fifteen thousand dollars* was subscribed on the spot, and it is expected to raise $50,000. One man gave $1000, several others $500 each, and quite a number $200 each. That is the way to give—with a will, and heartily. When shall we see this liberality imitated here?

THE INDIGNATION MEETING.—We publish today the call for an Indignation Meeting. The time has been fixed for Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to suit the country people. The call is numerously signed, and every signature has been volunteered, not sought. The voice of Allegheny county will be heard, at last.

LANCASTER COUNTY.—The Republicans of Lancaster county held a large meeting on Saturday the 31st, and appointed Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, T. Scott Woods and Samuel Shoch delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. Delegates were also appointed to the State Convention.

WE give up a great deal of space, to-day, to the exciting news from Kansas. It is painful to have to record such intelligence; but we would be faithless chroniclers if we did not lay the full history of this infamy before the public.

Editorial Correspondence of the Gazette.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, May 26, 1856.

We have the best of reasons to believe that letters giving true statements of the outrages committed here are intercepted in the State of *Misery* (as it is called here) and delayed or destroyed. You will by this perceive the reason why many letters from this Territory are post-marked at different points in the free states. I send this to Cincinnati by a man that bears quite a bundle of mail matter to some of the eastern cities. Before I came here, I had concluded that all reports from this quarter were so highly exaggerated that they could not be at all relied on, and you may judge my surprise when I found things actually worse than even I heard them represented.

I am ashamed of my country; and my kind that such deeds as were enacted at Lawrence should have been perpetrated by human beings. You have doubtless heard it all, and yet I hardly know how any one can record such deeds. No resistance was made to those who attacked it because they went under command of the U. S. Marshal; had it been otherwise they would have been riddled to pieces. The U. S. Marshal pretends not to have countenanced anything but the arrest of certain persons; if so, why did he not, after he made his arrests, take his force home to disband them instead of disbanding them there, and then standing in company with Shannon, Atchison, Stringfellow, Jones and others to see them destroy the Hotel, Robinson's house and a great deal of other valuable property besides the presses, turning women and children out of doors, and worst of all by far, leave them to the mercy of the brutal lusts of an inflamed soldiery. This last was threatened before they went, but it was not believed by any that any man was such a demon incarnate as to perpetrate such a crime, but since it has been done—since this band of outlaws, the offscouring of the whole South, have been brought here to enslave the land and commit unmentionable crimes. Since they have robbed Topliffe of $800, and others of their all—since Brown is lying burdened in chains at Lecompton for daring to utter his sentiments—since Robinson is a prisoner in this city and every man armed either to assassinate him or to prevent it—if the North does not rise up with the terrors of ten thousand not rise up with the terrors of ten thousand thunders and stop these depredations with their strong arm they deserve not only the cognomen of doughfaces but they deserve themselves to be crushed to the dust and grovel in abject Slavery. The Administration winks at this, and because Col. Sumner at the Fort is a prudent Free State man, he is now ordered to Fort Kearney and Harney, who is now there, is to take his place at Fort Leavenworth, so as to be at hand to help the ruffians to conquer, and nothing can be hoped for from the Government. I said every man was armed here; yes, and a goodly number on guard every night lest only 50 present Robinson but also to protect the Congressional Committee from being tarred and feathered, for they have been warned of it. This morning a notice was on their door to this effect and a determination exists to destroy the evidence they have been taking because it is not palatable to the ruffians and Whitfield. This morning one of the leading ruffians by the name of Moore attempted to shoot a Mr. Riddle, of Venango County, Pa., in the Leavenworth Hotel, for a calm, dispassionate expression of his opinion. He pushed his arm up and the ball entered the ceiling. They were both arrested and tried, one for being shot at, the other for shooting. The city Attorney was also Moore's Attorney. The above statement was proved, but the parties were dismissed for want of evidence. This is certainly a great country. Well, it is, after all, as represented, the garden of the earth. It only wants freedom, for which it is panting, to make it the beauty spot of the world; but unless Freemen will come and make it free, just at this present crisis, it will be lost forever. I don't blame the South for fighting hard for it, if they would do it honorably. S.

Later from Kansas.

From the Correspondent of the New York Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, MO., May 28, 1856.—Events indicate that we have now reached a point when wholesale bloodshed is inevitable. During this morning an exciting extra of *The Westport News* reached this city. It was headed "War," "War." The excitement created by it among the Border Ruffians was intense. A meeting, with closed doors, was held by them, and a Committee of Vigilance was appointed with the avowed purpose of attacking Leavenworth, and with instructions to let no Free State man pass. They announced their determination to arrest all obnoxious persons without warrant or any legal process whatever. A company armed with United States muskets and bayonets have been parading the place and vicinity during the whole afternoon, arresting Free State men. One of the prisoners thus taken was Mr. Conway, one of the Clerks of the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives. They also arrested Messrs. Parrott and Miles Moore, witnesses who had been subpenaed to appear before the Committee. Warren Wilkes of South Carolina, led the Ruffians in making the arrests, and A. Moore, one of the murderers of Brown, participated actively in the work. Messrs. Parrott and Miles Moore were arrested while conversing with Mr. Sherman, one of the Investigating Committee. Mr. Sherman asked Wilkes if it was upon any legal process that he had arrested one of the Clerks of the Commission. Wilkes replied that it was not—that he had no legal authority for acting in the matter, but that he was going to arrest at all hazards those men whom he had on his list. Many other Free State have been arrested. The greatest excitement prevails, and the Commission stand in hourly fear of violence, and are impressed with the belief that a regard for personal safety requires them to leave the Territory. Copies of the extra were sent from Westport to all the border towns, and the effect there, it is understood, is of the most exciting character. It is believed here that a bloody collision toward Possowatomie is inevitable. The last serious difficulty occurred on the Pottowatomie Creek, a gang of Border Ruffians attempted to drive a Free State man from his claim. He resisted, when they attacked him and were about to hang him. But some of his neighbors came to his rescue, and in the fight that occurred some of the Border Ruffians were shot. That a civil war is now begun is beyond all doubt.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Thursday, May 22, '56.

Lawrence has been sacked by a reckless mob; and a meeting is now in progress to determine what shall be done with the American Hotel in this city, in which I am now writing. At the meeting this afternoon a Committee was appointed to wait upon the proprietors and compel them to show a deed for the property, or prepare to leave the premises immediately. The deed cannot be shown, as they only hold a bond from the "Free Company," upon which is indorsed payment of $3,000; nor can they produce that even, as it is in the hands of the principal, who, at this moment, is at Lawrence. They have only the evidence of Mr. Coates, who drew the papers. This evidence is at this moment being heard, and the decision is soon to be made.—They believe that the property is held by the "Aid Company," and should it be so decided, its fall is certain.

Lawrence could not have been saved. No physical power or diplomacy at the command of the citizens could have been concentrated to save the doomed city.

The whole affair was in the hands of the Governor, and could have been prevented by the utterance of three words. His terms were, first, surrender your arms, and then suffer the South Carolinians to destroy the Hotel and Printing Presses. This was accompanied with oaths that the Lawrence men should have all oaths that the Lawrence men should have all their arms surrendered in the way of fight this time. He had told emigrants that the Territory was under "military arrest," and it was unsafe for men to travel; and that he intended to march against Lawrence with fifteen hundred men, and if it did not submit he would raize the town, even to the last stone.

We are in the wildest state of danger and lawlessness that can be conceived. A stranger is looked upon with suspicion. We are obliged to observe the greatest secrecy. Courier and threatening language uttered against the "d—d blue-belly Yankee" greets the ear on every hand.

Murder and robbery are rife; the stealing of horses, cattle, and other property, has become common. This state of things has existed before, but not to so frightful an extent as at this moment.

Bad as is the present, it will not stop the Free State investigation, nor has it subdued or cowed the Yankee spirit. While caution and prudence govern the Northern man in conversation, he still is nerved for the conflict, and will not surrender his purposes.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Friday, May 23.

There can be no doubt that this second "Greytown affair" was planned and carried out by Atchison himself; he, of course, using Jones as a cat paw to do it with. I know that he was in Lawrence when the armed mob placed the blood red flag with the white star and inscriptions on it, on the roof of *The Herald of Freedom* office, and he was here, too, when this and *The Free State* press were thrown in the river and destroyed. I know that he made a speech to them a few minutes before the attack on the Hotel, but was prevented from hearing what he said by their guard, who refused to let me pass. I know that yesterday morning he passed through this city at the head of one hundred armed horsemen, calling themselves the Platte County Rifle Company, who were on their way back to Missouri; I make these assertions now because he may say, in a few weeks—or his apologists at Washington may say for him—that he was not there.

Last night Governor Robinson was brought to Franklin, in charge of a strong guard, on his way to Lecompton, there to stand his trial before Judge Lecompte for treason. Shannon on hearing this, immediately dispatched a messenger to Franklin, telling them to take Robinson back to Kansas, thence to Leavenworth, and thence to Lecompton, as he feared the men of Lawrence would attempt a rescue. This strain after effect, unprecedented in the history of Shannon's life, is very ridiculous indeed, when it is known that he and his whole tribe, or masters, have deprived us of our arms, thereby precluding the possibility of such a thing. But it is all the same whether Gov. Robinson is taken over 120 or 12 miles to reach Lecompton for Jeffries Lecompte has adjourned his court until September next, and Messrs Robinson, Brown, Jenkins, Deitzler, Judge Smith and others whom they have arrested, or may arrest, will not be tried until then, and the crime of which they are charged (HIGH TREASON) *is not a bailable offence*. The gentlemen are now in prison at Lecompton.

KANSAS TERRITORY, Saturday, May 24, 1856.—The reign of terror still continues. Meetings have been held in Kansas City, Westport and other places, and resolutions passed to raze the American Hotel in Kansas City. This night is fixed upon for the work. On the road and at Westport, men are gathering and drinking, swearing vengeance upon the Yankees. The devil himself is embodied in this hellish Missouri whisky.

The escort started yesterday from Westport for Lecompton with Robinson in charge. He is again at Westport. They felt it unsafe to go through with him, being informed that at least 600 Free-state men were concentrated at a particular point to rescue him. He will be taken to Kansas City and go by boat up to Leavenworth City and across the country to Lecompton.

Reports say that the Free-state men have been so outraged by the *United States Posse* that they are gathering fast and determined to avenge themselves for the plundering and sacking of Lawrence. There is evidently something afoot that arouses the fears of the foe.

The report of the Kansas Commission will show excess of villainy sufficient to damn the purest people that ever lived, and I have but little confidence that it will produce any really beneficial effect.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1856.

The Committee of Investigation at Leavenworth are taking testimony in relation to the late invasion and sack of Lawrence, and some of it has already reached here. This is not within the immediate scope of their duties and power, but still that makes no difference so far as relates to the validity and usefulness of the evidence. There were intelligent persons, accomplished as reporters, who saw and heard all that was done, and took minutes of what occurred at the time. The testimony of these parties has been obtained, and thus an exact and accurate account of the proceedings will soon be published under the sanction of the oath of the observers.

It is said of Atchison, who was present at Lawrence at the head of a company of seventy men, and who addressed the mob several times during the proceedings, that in conversing with a traveller whom he subsequently fell in with, he remarked: "We are doing these things under the *forms* of law, but there is d—d little law about it."

Mr. Sumner will go to the country to recruit as soon as he is able, which, however, will not be for some time yet. After that, it will be a yet longer period before he will be able to resume his seat in the Senate.

The accounts from Kansas all go to show that immediate steps should be taken to relieve the necessities of the Free State population there, who have suffered from the late unparalleled outrage of the United States and Territorial authorities. They are in want of immediate succor to prevent them from being compelled, by absolute necessity, to leave the Territory.

They have not paid that attention to putting in crops that they would have done but for their being so villainously harrassed, and from not knowing who would reap what they might sow. The people of the Free States are imperatively called upon to contribute to relieve their pressing necessities.

J. S. P.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

McLane's Vermifuge at Home.

ROSS TOWNSHIP, Allegheny Co., Pa.

McLane, Fleming Bros.—This is to certify that I having purchased from J. D. Johnson, Druggist, Allegheny City, one bottle of Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, prepared by you, and gave doses of same to three of my children, between the ages of one and six years, and found to my great satisfaction that they were relieved of over Two Hundred Worms, varying in length from four to ten inches. Since that time they have all enjoyed good health.

PHILIP UNCK.

Yours, &c.,

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S DELEBRATED 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. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS

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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.—This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen the suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with vigor to herself and child.

In all cases of Nervousness and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Hysterics, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, and all the painful diseases peculiar to the female system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package. Price, in the United States and Canada. One Dollar.

Sole Agents for this country,

I. S. MARTIN, BROWN & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

TUTTLE & MOSES, Auburn, N Y., General Agents.

N. B.—$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorised agent, will insure a bottle of these Pills by return mail.

For sale in Pittsburgh, by FLEMING, LEDS. corner of Wood and Fourth sts; JOS. ABEL, corner Fourth and Smithfield sts; JOS FLEMING, corner Diamond and Market street, and Druggists generally. d&w1yrsAWeT

"A Just Tribute to a man of worth."

If ever the gratitude of a community should be bestowed upon an individual, or the laurel wreath of the conqueror be placed upon the brow of a man, it is Donald Kennedy, of Rochester, Mass., the founder of the "Medical Discovery" that has conquered disease wherever it has been tried, and restored to the family circle many a father, mother, brother, or sister, who but for its timely aid would now be alone, being in the grave. Those filled with humors, it has made clean; the man crippled by Rheumatism, it has made to walk with elasticity and upightness. This statement may surprise some as it did us when we first heard it, but every word can be proved, and the individuals cured be produced if required.

Sold by Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, wholesale agent; JAMES P. FLEMING, Allegheny.

jeds&w1w8

Another Instance of the Efficacy of

BOERHAEVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS!

N. M. Prindeyter, of the *Union* office, says:

"Some weeks since, being seriously affected with pain and uneasiness of the stomach, loss of appetite, and at times strong symptoms of Dyspepsia, I was induced to try your HOLLAND BITTER, and I feel it but an act of justice to the article, as well as for the good of those who may be affected with like derangements of the stomach, to state that the use of one single bottle of this medicine proved of incalculable benefit, having freed the stomach from all sense of depression, and removed every symptom of Dyspepsia. I would also remark, that two other members of my family, who were afflicted in a similar manner with myself, were entirely relieved by the use of a single bottle each."

See advertisement. my17:d&w8

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.

There never has been a discovery made in Materia Medica, whereby pain can be so quickly allayed, and where parts in a high state of inflammation can be so rapidly reduced to their natural state, nor where wounds and sores can be so thoroughly and rapidly healed, and decayed parts restored without either scar or defect, than with DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

In cuts, wounds, sprains and bruises—casualties to which children are constantly subject—the action of the genuine Dalley's Pain Extractor, is ever the same! How much pain and suffering may not thus be prevented! Moreover, its timely effect is dependent upon having at hand the Genuine Dalley Extractor, and for particulars of which I respectfully refer to my printed pamphlets, for the truth of which I hold myself responsible.

☞ All orders should be addressed to C. V. Clickener & Co., 81 Barclay st., New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh by GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st.

jeds1m&w3

Liverpool and Philadelphia Steamship Line.

The splendid new Steamship City of Baltimore, Capt. Lewis, will sail from Philadelphia on the 25th June—from Liverpool 16th July.

From Philadelphia.		*From Liverpool.*	
Cabin	$75 and $65.	Cabin	$85 and $75.
Steerage	30.	Steerage	40

Passage Tickets to and from Liverpool by the above line of Steamships, or by first class Sailing Packets, can be procured on application to

SABEL & CORTIS, 177 Broadway, New York.

Or JOHN THOMPSON, 410 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.

P. S.—Also, Drafts for sale always on hands.

jeds2&wtf7

Ward's Dentifrice. (Powder and Liquid)

prepared by Wm A. Ward, Surgeon Dentist Pittsburgh, Penna.

Whitens the Teeth,
Purifies the breath,
Strengthens the gums,
Is pleasant to the taste,
Will keep the teeth from decay.

Sold in bottles at 25 and 50 cts, and powders at 25 cts at KEYSER'S, No. 140 Wood st., sign of the Golden Mortar. my20,d&wT

WILLIAMS & ALLEN.

SUCCESSORS TO

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Chilson Furnaces, Wro't Iron Tubing

AND FITTING GENERALLY.

For Warming and Ventilation of Buildings.

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