PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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D. L. EATON, RUSSELL KERR } EDITORS.

PITTSBURGH:

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☞ The County Executive Committee will meet daily at 2 o'clock, P. M. at Head Quarters, Corner Fourth and Wood streets.

RESULT IN THE STATE.

Our "democracy" shouted last night again at our expense, and "groaned" the office of the *Gazette* as "cheerfully" as the Buchanan quarters were groaned on Wednesday evening. All this on account of a dispatch from the "Democratic" Central Committee which may be found in another column of this paper. The Committee aforesaid may have some data not accessible to us, but taking the returns county by county as they have come to hand, giving the enemy all he asks, and claiming only what he grants, we make the following table:

Union State Ticket.		*Buchanan State Ticket.*	
Allegheny,	4250	Berks,	6100
Armstrong,	300	Cambria,	300
Beaver,	600	Carbon,	700
Blair,	500	Centre,	800
Bucks,	200	Clearfield,	875
Dauphin,	850	Columbia,	1050
Delaware,	500	Cumberland,	800
Erie,	1500	Greene,	900
Huntingdon,	750	Juniata,	200
Indiana,	1700	Lehigh,	900
Lancaster,	2800	Luzerne,	1100
Lawrence,	1650	Lycoming,	400
Mercer,	850	Mifflin,	100
Snyder & Union,	1000	Monroe,	1400
Somerset,	850	Montgomery,	1985
Susquehanna,	1000	Northampton,	2200
Tioga,	2700	Northumberland,	900
Washington,	250	Perry,	150
Wayne,	500	Philadelphia,	2700
Wyoming,	600	Pike,	540
Bradford,	4400	Schuylkill,	1500
Jefferson,	175	Sullivan,	175
Franklin,	125	Westmoreland,	550
Lebanon,	800	York,	1200
McKean,	200	Adams,	85
Potter,	400	Bedford,	140
Warren,	700	Clarion,	608
Butler,	658	Clinton,	200
Chester,	850	Elk,	100
Crawford,	1200	Fayette,	250
		Fulton,	200
	82,856	Montour,	500
		Venango,	100
			29,658

Later dispatches which may be found in our columns cut off from our majorities in Tioga etc. an aggregate of 1,825 Without counting on gains accorded to us in Washington and Westmoreland, which we know more about than they do in Philadelphia, we still have a majority of nearly 2000 in our favor, giving but 1500 for Erie, when the reported majority is rising 2000.

The London *Star*, of Oct. 8d, has the following paragraph:

Private letters received from Paris confirm the rumor as to the great anxiety felt in all quarters respecting the condition of France, and more particularly in reference to the Emperor, whose state of health gives serious cause for alarm.—On the Bourse there appear to be successive and heavy falls in the value of the funds, more than sufficient to create alarm and provoke predictions about the future.

Respecting the proposed demonstration against Naples the only reliable information is given by the *Nord*, of Brussels, in the shape of a letter from Vienna, of date September 26, stating that the Austrian representatives at Paris and London had received urgent instructions from their governments to induce the Western Powers to adjourn the execution of their maritime demonstration, and to await the result of the Austrian envoy's, Gen. Martini's, mission to Naples.—The letter adds that there is every reason to believe that the Western Powers will show sufficient consideration for Austria, and accede to her request. Rumors were circulated in Paris that the expeditions had been definitely countermanded, but these rumors are premature, if not unfounded.

An important circular dispatch has been issued by Prince Gortschakoff to the representatives of Russia at foreign courts, which is considered as a declaration of the contemplated policy of the Czar, in the matters between Naples and the Western Powers.

Madrid letters are to the 27th ult. A royal decree removes the sequestration from the property of Queen Maria Christina. The creation of a Colonial Department is again talked of.—All ex-military officers who did not present themselves to the authorities on the 14th July last, as well as those who did present themselves, but who have no property in Madrid, are ordered to quit the capital and not to approach it nearer than 30 leagues. It is not true that the state of siege is to be raised throughout the kingdom on the 10th October. The conscription for the militia passed off quietly.

THE BALLOT BOX STUFFER OUT FOR BUCHANAN.—The notorious Ned McGowan is out in a letter to the California *Herald*, the place of writing which he conceals, expressing his ardent admiration for James Buchanan whom he had always supported in Pennsylvania. If the Vigilance Committee will allow Ned McGowan to return to San Francisco without arresting him for his crimes, he will doubtless take the stump for Buchanan and Breckinridge.

MEXICO AND GREAT BRITAIN.—The difficulty between Mexico and Great Britain is not yet settled. The British creditors have not yet been paid their claims, and are, not likely to be, nor has the Mexican government restored the house of Barron & Co., at Tepic, in their business.—The British legations have demanded their passports. Gen. Almonte, it is said, will go to England to settle the matter Affairs in Mexico do not appear to be any more permanently settled.

JUDGE TANEY.—The Warrentown Whig states that the venerable Chief Justice Taney still remains at the Fauquier Springs, but expects to leave soon for Washington city. It will be a source of gratification to his many friends to know that his health still continues to improve and that by proper care he will soon be entirely restored.

ONE of the Buchanan electors of Wisconsin writes as follows on withdrawing from the ticket:

"However much I may respect the ability and personal character of Mr. Fillmore, I am confident he cannot carry a Free State in the approaching struggle. The controversy'is between Buchanan and Fremont—therefore, I cannot hesitate a moment in support of Mr. Fremont."

VERMONT.—The official majority for Governor Fletcher in Vermont is twenty-two thousand one hundred and twenty-one.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The vote for Governor in the Sixth ward two years ago was:

For Pollock 416; for Bigler 146; for Bradford 11; making in all 573 votes. In the same ward on Tuesday last, the vote for Surveyor General was: For Laporte 505; for Rowe 825, making in all 880 votes—being an increase of nearly 56 per cent in two years! Now, we all know that our ward has not increased any thing like that.

Again—while Pollock and Bradford had 427 votes to Laporte's 505, an increase of 68, or about 12 per cent, an increase accounted for by the natural accession of votes by age; yet Rowe has 825 votes to Bigler's 146—an increase of OVER ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR PER CENT.

That gross frauds were committed in this, as well as other wards is too palpable for denial; and that over one hundred colonized scoundrels were sworn through in the Sixth is firmly believed. What security is there when such creatures can be driven up to the polls to swear their votes in? THE FOURTH OF NOVEMBER.

ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.—The arrival of the Persia puts us in possession of interesting items of news from England and from the continent.

A new Lord Mayor of London, late Alderman Finnis, was elected in succession to the Rt. Hon. David Salamons on the 29th of September.

At a recent banquet of the Farmers' Club at Knighton England Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, chancellor of the Exchequer presided, and in the course of his speech said that he had recently met with a statement in the public newspapers of a very startling nature, namely, that he, in his capacity of Chancellor of the Exchequer, had employed no less a sum than £5,000,000 of the public money for the purpose of influencing the return of the President of the United States. The statement had been gravely put forth by some portion of the public press of the United States, and from those newspapers was transferred to the newspapers of Britain.—He must confess that, in his ignorance, he had been under the impression that the loan of £5,000,000, to which reference was made, contributed in the latter part of May last, was for the purpose of defraying the remaining expenditures of the war by bringing home the armaments by sea and land; but it appeared that he was mistaken, and that that sum was intended to secure the return of Col. Fremont to the Presidential Chair of the United States. He could say that if the return of Col. Fremont was to depend upon the application of this sum of £5,000,000, he would not recommend that gentleman to be very sanguine of his success.

The London *Times* has an article on American Ambassadors in which it speaks of how little Mr. Dallas said in a certain speech which he made at a banquet, concerning the condition of affairs on this side the Atlantic. The article in question concludes in the following strain:

It is only due to them (American Ambassadors) to say that they have generally hit off a successful balance. Mr. Everett was an accomplished speaker, and shone at dinners; light and easy flow avoided all dangerous subjects, and gave entire security to his English audience. Mr. Buchanan exhibited more of the American in his speeches, and displayed his transatlantic sympathies more. When Mr. Webster was over here some years ago, it was observed that he approached sometimes nearer to dangerous subjects than was quite pleasant to his hearers, trusting to the weight and gravity of his mind to keep the balance. Mr. Dallas takes the more polite line of keeping at a distance. He wishes success to English agriculture, drinks everybody's health, eulogizes the chairman, and dwells on the common interests, characteristics, and activities of the two countries. Fortunately there is little, so far as regards our own relations to the United States, to try the diplomacy and self-command of an American Minister. Over America herself a cloud is hanging, and clashing interests and clashing convenience threaten either a civil war or a dissolution of the Union.—But our own relations to the United States were seldom better than they are now. A settlement of the questions at issue between us has just been concluded, the slight brush between us is almost forgotten even now, and as Mr Dallas has been so abundant in his good wishes to this country, we will return the compliment in kind, though we are sorry to be obliged to couple with our good wishes for the welfare of Mr Dallas' country the momento that she wants now a good deal more than good wishes to set her to rights.

MR. BUCHANAN'S FRIENDS.—Perhaps Mr. Buchanan has no more earnest defender than the editor of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, who also enjoys the Post Office in that city. The position he now occupies shows how men may change. On the 20th of October, 1851, he wrote of Mr. Buchanan as follows:

"The small and malignant clique who wear the name of James Buchanan on their collars, are endeavoring to sell the Democracy of Pennsylvania into the hands of the South Carolina traitors. James Buchanan was never elected by the people to any office, except when he was a Federalist. HE HAS NOT A THROB OF DEMOCRATIC FEELING ABOUT HIS COLD BLOODED BACHELOR HEART. He could not receive the votes *of one third* of the people for any office. And yet by the force of *management* of the basest kind of political machinery he has been able for years past to crush the Democratic party of this State (Pennsylvania), to hang about its neck like a mill-stone, to kill every progressional thought in its bosom. He and his cronies virtually gave the State to Taylor in 1848, and if Bigler is defeated—a good and noble man—you may charge it to James Buchanan, who like the old man in the history of Sinbad the Sailor, now hangs on Bigler's back."

"I hate this sham statesman (James Buchanan), who, like a colossal huckster, sits on the top of the Alleganies, offering to sell Pennsylvania—to sell her future and her past—to South Carolina or the devil, for a chance in the Presidential raffle." *Cleveland Daily Plain Dealer, October 20, 1851; and again in the Weekly 22, 1851.*

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* under date of October 3, writes:

"The general commercial crisis which occurred in Europe about the Autumn of 1847, and lasted till the Spring of 1848, was ushered in by a panic in the London money market, beginning in the last days of April and reaching its climax on the 4th of May. During these latter days all monetary transactions were brought to a complete stand-still; but from the 4th of May, the pressure subsided, and merchants and journalists congratulated one another on the merely accidental and transitory character of the panic. A few months later the commercial and industrial crisis burst forth, of which the monetary panic had been but the symptom and the forerunner.

"There is now a movement in the European money market analogous to the panic of 1847. The analogy, however, is not complete. Instead of moving from west to east—from London via Paris to Berlin and Vienna—as did that of 1847, the present panic is moving from east to west, with certainty, for its starting point, thence spreading to Paris, and last reaching London. The panic assumed a local aspect from the slowness of its progress; now it appears at once in its universal character, from the rapidity of its extension. When it lasted about a week or so; now it has lasted already three weeks.—Then there were few who suspected it to be the forerunner of a general crisis; now nobody doubts it save those Englishmen who imagine themselves to make history by reading *The Times* newspaper. What the most far-sighted politicians feared then, was a repetition of the crisis of 1825 and 1836; what they now are sure of is an enlarged edition not only of the crisis of 1847 but also of the revolutions of 1848.

At a meeting in Washington Iowa' the other evening, one of those returned Kansas liars related a sad case of a man who went from Greene county, having been murdered in a horrible manner by the "border ruffians" in Kansas. After he had described it in a most pathetic manner, naming the man, and making many a Fremonter turn his head.

"And wipe away a tear,"

the very murdered man himself, rose up in the meeting and said, "I am the murdered man;" and he then denounced the whole thing as a lie.—*Post of 15th.*

We are authorized by two gentlemen of Washington borough to say that the above is entirely without foundation; that no such case ever occurred nor any event that could be construed or distorted to resemble it. We remarked to our friends from Washington that we looked upon the *Post's* romances a harmless campaign effusion not intended to be believed, but to gratify them we give the above denial as fully and explicitly as we received it from them.

TWO TO MAKE A BARGAIN.—The Richmond Whig, a leading newspaper in the South, advocates, and not for the first time, nor without prudential warrant—re-annexation to England! It is even so. We have not before referred to this proposal, because it seemed impossible that the notion could be seriously entertained; but we now meet so often with such sentences as the following, that it is time to take notice of them:

"The time is not so remote but that it lingers in the memory and traditions of our people, when England was familiarly and endearingly spoken of as home. If the worst comes to the worst, and we cannot find justice and safety with our Yankee brethren—that time may come again."

The notice we have to take of this overture is simply to say that two parties are necessary to a union, and that England may not be quite ready to accept the return of her old "plantations" while they refuse to give up slave labor, and cannot agree with neighboring States which, like England, cannot dispense with those liberties of the citizens whose existence is incompatible with negro slavery. The South had better leave England out of the account in laying her plans for the future.—*London Daily News.*

THE SLAVERY AGITATION.—The Presbytery of Hanover met in Liberty, Bedford county, Va., on the 1st inst. Rev. J. W. H. Handy, of Portsmouth, Va., was chosen moderator, and Revs. L. P. Ledonx and W. H. Matthews, clerk. Among the resolutions adopted was one expressing decided disapprobation of the continued agitation of the subject of slavery in the General Assembly, and declaring in favor of the Presbytery separating from the Assembly in case the agitation is continued, and, with others, joining in the establishment of a Southern Presbyterian church.

(COMMUNICATION.)

Naturalization Question.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—To say the least of it, I was somewhat surprised to notice in the *Evening Chronicle* of yesterday, and in several papers of to-day, a report that the *Naturalization Question* had again been *judicially noticed* by his Honor Judge McClure, and in a manner placing me, or calculated to place me, in a very improper professional position before the public. The published report of his Honor's opinion, delivered on yesterday, would indicate that I had by my application on Saturday last, asked the Court to declare:

1. Acts of Assembly on this subject unconstitutional.

2. To declare the Acts of Congress unconstitutional.

3. To declare the Constitution of the United States unconstitutional.

4. To disregard the decisions of the courts of Pennsylvania, and the uniform practice of every court in the State of Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, this court among the number, for half a century.

5. To disfranchize thousands of our fellow citizens, and practically deny the rights of citizenship to men who live hundreds of miles from the clerks of the courts of the United States, these courts only being in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Here is truly an array of propositions, not only novel, but startling, and which, I am free to say, have no existence, save in the mind (no doubt excited) of the Hon. Court uttering them; for none of them, save one (the second proposition) were presented to the Court for consideration on Saturday.

Counsel cannot be answerable for the correctness of the reported views of the Hon. Court. But the report having been repeated to-day from a publication of yesterday, it cannot but be presumed that the Hon. Court is fairly reported; and therefore I feel called upon to notice the above propositions, which I now proceed to do.

First—The Court of Quarter Sessions has *not* been asked to declare "the Acts of Assembly on this subject unconstitutional," for the best of all reasons, that the Act of Assembly, conferring power upon the Courts of Quarter Sessions to naturalize aliens, is in existence in this State.

2d. The Court of Quarter Sessions *was* asked to entertain an exception to its exercise of the power to naturalize aliens, because of an alleged unconstitutionality of the Act of Congress, conferring such power upon State Courts; and the request was made.

First—Because the power to naturalize an alien under the Act of Congress of 1802 is *a Judicial power* (4 Peters, 406, and 4 American Law Register, 690.)

Second—Because the Constitution of the United States expressly vests the *whole Judicial* power of the United States in one Supreme Court and such *inferior Courts* as Congress may from time to time *ordain and establish*. (Const. U. S. Art. 3, Sec. 1.)

Third—Because the Supreme Court of the United States and other *Judicial* tribunals of our country have decided that Congress cannot Constitutionally confer *Judicial power* upon State Courts. (4 Am. Law Register, 55, 59; 1 Peters 545; 1 Wheaton 304, and 17 Johnston R. 8.)

Fourth—Because the Supreme Court of the U. S. has decided that Congress cannot vest any portion of the *Judicial power* of the United States except in Courts *ordained* and *established* by itself. (1 Wheaton 304; 1 Peters 643.

Fifth—Because it has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that the *Judicial power* of the United States is extended to *all* cases arising under the Constitution. (1 Cranch 178.)

Sixth—Because under the Constitution, the power to naturalize aliens is vested *exclusively* in the Federal Government. (U. S. Const. Art 1, Sec. 8; 2 Wheaton 269; Sergeant's Const. Law 209; 2 Story's Const. Law 45, and 1 Kent's Com. 423.)

Seventh—Because *it* is an open question whether the Act of Congress of 1802, conferring the power to naturalize upon State Courts, *is or is not* Constitutional. The Supreme Court of one of the Sovereign States of the Union, at the instance of eminent counsel and after full argument, having *denied* the Constitutionality of the Act.

And *lastly*, because *the power to naturalize an alien being a judicial power* necessarily arising under the Constitution, and Congress having no authority under the Constitution to vest any part of the *judicial power* of the United States in State Courts, or in Courts *not ordained* and *established* by itself, the Act of Congress of 1802 conferring upon State Courts *the power to naturalize aliens*; is repugnant to the Constitution and therefore void.

8d. The Court of Quarter Session *was not* asked "to declare the Constitution of the United States unconstitutional." This proposition upon its face is ridiculously absurd and an improper inroads upon the action of counsel, whether it emanate from a private citizen, or from an Honorable Court, in delivering a judicial or extra judicial opinion. The Court was impliedly asked to look at the Constitution of the United States; an instrument which the Court is *sworn* to support as the *supreme law* of the land, and determine whether an act of Congress was, or was not repugnant to that Constitution, and "why does a judge swear to discharge his duties agreeably to the Constitution of the United States, if that Constitution forms no rule for his government?"

4th. Upon the fourth point made by the Court of Quarter Sessions, it is sufficient to remark, that the writer has been unable to discover any reported decision in Pennsylvania directly asserting the validity of the Act of Congress vesting the power to naturalize in State Courts, and if such decisions have been made, they could add no validity to an Act of Congress inherently unconstitutional. And as to "the uniform practice of every Court in the State of Pennsylvania and *elsewhere*, this Court among the number," we can only submit, that the veriest tryo in the profession knows that neither "half a century's," nor a century's uniform practice, whether by the Courts of Quarter Sessions in Pennsylvania or elsewhere, could give the slightest authoritative sanction—and the least judicial strength, or impart constitutional force to an unconstitutional Act of Congress; for in the language of Chief Justice Marshall, (1 Cranch 178,) "this doctrine would subvert the very foundation of *all written constitutions* It would declare that an *act*, which according to the principles and theory of our government, is entirely void, is yet *in practice*, completely obligatory."

I will not pause here further to argue the proposition. It carries within itself its own antidote, nor would I have written a word upon it, but that I desired to absolve myself from all responsibility or paternity of so glaring an incongruity.

Fifth—As to the fifth proposition of the Court relative to the disfranchisement "of our fellow citizens" &c., I would submit without admitting the state of facts detailed to be the legitimate result of a constitutional adjudication upon the subject, that if the consequence should prove so disastrous as impliedly, if not directly, alleged by the Court, the responsibility rests upon Congress, and upon the Courts of Quarter Sessions that have inconsiderately carried into execution an unconstitutional act; *not* upon those questioning the power of inferior State tribunals to naturalize aliens.

Congress undoubtedly has the power to "*ordain and establish inferior Courts* in the various districts of the United States for the naturalization of aliens. Such power *has been* exercised by Congress, and it should again be exercised, as just intimated, in order that the constitution and powers of the government may be faithfully administered.

It might here be remarked, that the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, even admitting the act of Congress of 1802, to be valid and constitutional, has not clearly been vested with the power to naturalize. The Act confers the power only upon State Courts "having common law jurisdiction," and very *strong* doubts exists as to the fact of our Court of Quarter Sessions having such common law jurisdiction as to bring it within the meaning of the Act.

It was a matter most remote from my expectation, and certainly a very unpleasant one, that I should meet the necessity, on this or any other occasion, of defending myself professionally against the published opinions of an Hon Court; but silence in this instance, would be self-abasement; and while I would frankly disavow the responsibility of the published propositions of the Court, I must be permitted to say, in imitation of the Hon. Court, that these remarks are made for the sole reason that the published propositions of the Court could be interpreted in no other light than a reflection upon the information, or professional integrity, of parties making the application on Saturday.

Whether the Clerks of "the Courts of the United States in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia will make their fortunes in a short time," or not is a question, having nothing to do with the adjudication of a great constitutional question, and should not be published impliedly as a reason, to sustain any judicial tribunal in a judicial determination. True, the application on Saturday last was made at the instance of Messrs. Sproul and Beeson, gentlemen in excellent standing among their fellow citizens in this city, (the latter an attorney of substantial attainments and experience in his profession,) and whose instructions when consistent with sound reason and *constitutional law* (as I most honestly believe, and am prepared to maintain before any competent tribunal they are, in this instance) it would be my pride and pleasure on all occasions to obey.

Yours, R. D. HARTSHORN.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 14, 1856.

THE *Courier des Etats Unis*, lately converted to Buchanan, has the following acknowledgment in its issue of Friday last:

"The qualities and the public services which have made the reputation and the popularity of Mr. Fremont are above all question. The American people would be guilty of ingratitude and injustice should they refuse their tribute of admiration to the fearless explorer of the Western desert—to the pioneer of the brilliant conquest of California."

THE London *Times* of September 26th contains the log, in full, of the schooner Dean Richmond on her voyage from Chicago, touching at Milwaukee and several other ports on her way, by way of Belle Isle, to Liverpool, with 14,000 bus. of wheat. She sailed July 17th, and arrived September 17th. She had to pay tolls, in all $160, towage $166, and pilotage $40. Distance from Chicago to Quebec, 1,600 miles; thence, as usually estimated, to Liverpool, 2,075; total 4,875. In the Straits of Belle Isle, August 30th, there being no wind, caught two barrels of cod in two hours. On the 29th passed three icebergs. The schooner is 387 tons register, draws five feet water when empty, seven feet with 150 tons cargo, and nine and a half feet with 350 tons. Mainmast 90 feet, foremast 87.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Liver Complaint.—The only remedy ever offered to the public that has never failed to cure, when directions are followed, is McLane's Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. It has been several years before the public, and has been introduced in all sections of the Union. Where it has been used, it has had the most triumphant success, and has actually driven out of use all other medicines. It has been tried under all the different phases of Hepatis, and has been found equally efficacious in all.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of* FLEMING BROTHERS.
oct9:d&w8

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 safety to herself and child.

In all cases of Nervousness and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, and all the painful diseases consequent by a disordered 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. G. BALDWIN & Co., Rochester, N. Y.
TUTTLE & MOSES, Auburn, N. Y., General Agents.
N. B.—$1,00 and 6 cents remitted, post paid, to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle of these Pills by return mail.

For sale in Pittsburgh, by FLEMING BROS, corner of Wood and Fourth sts.; JOS. ABEL, corner Diamond and Smithfield sts.; JOS. FLEMING, corner Diamond and Market street, and druggists generally
de24:1ydawtf

What every Person Should Know.
SHARPLESS' OFFICE, Harrisonburg, Va., December 2, 1855.

DR. I. SCOTT & CO.—Gents: It affords me great pleasure to testify to the desired effects of your Celebrated White Circassian Liniment, it having frequently relieved me of the pleurisy when various other remedies failed, and I cheerfully recommend it to the public JOHN T. FLEMING, Sheriff Rockingham county, Va.

☞ Dr M'Lane's Improved Liver Pills and improved Vermifuge, also Dr. I. Scott's Celebrated White Circassian Liniment, prepared solely under the supervision of Dr. Scott, a Regular Medical Graduate and Physician of extensive practice.

None genuine only as prepared by Dr. I. Scott & Co., sole Proprietors, Bank Place, Morgantown, Va. Dr. McLane's Improved Liver Pills and Improved Vermifuge accompanied by certificate of C. McLane.

All the above medicines for sale by
Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER 140 Wood street, Wholesale agent
J. & P. FLEMING, Allegheny, near R. R. Depot, Wholesale agent.
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PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS
ISAAC JONES,
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CAST STEEL.
ALSO,
SPRING, PLOW AND A. B. STEEL, SPRINGS AND AXLES.
Corner Ross and First Streets,
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D. R. ROGERS & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
ROGERS' IMPROVED PATENT
Steel Cultivator Teeth,
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST STREETS,
jun29:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

The only Medal Awarded by the New York Exhibition to the English or foreign Sauce Manufacturers has been obtained, amongst numerous competitors, by LEA & PERRINS, of the

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

whereby further testimony is afforded of his being the best Sauce extant.

The celebrity of this Sauce has extended to every quarter of the globe, and its efficacy in promoting the general health is becoming daily more observed and acknowledged.

In the United States it is held to be the most agreeable condiment, and I esteemed for its tonic and invigorating properties. Its has tional use enables the stomach to digest the food

On the Continent of Europe, these qualities have been testified to by a gentleman, who writes to LEA & PERRINS thus "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use; your Sauce is stomachic, and I think medicinal. can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce.

In India, also, where it is found at the mess of every regiment, a medical gentleman writes from Madras to his brother in the same profession at Worcester, in the following terms: "Tell Lea & Perrins that their sauce is highly approved in India, and that it is, in my opinion, the most Palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce made."

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