The Pittsburgh Post.

TUESDAY MORNING.....JULY 15.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE SCOFFY, OF COLUMBIA CO.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JACOB FRY, JR., MONTGOMERY CO.

See interesting reading matter on first page every day.

We shall publish to-morrow the letter of ex-President Martin Van Buren, wherein he declares his determination to support Buchanan and Breckinridge, and gives excellent reasons therefor. It has been read by many, but *all* should read it.

We publish this morning to the exclusion of all other matter on this page the bill now pending in the House of Representatives at Washington, which is designed to give peace to Kansas and the whole country. See also what the *Journal of Commerce* says of it. Let all read and reflect. It is the *great* question now before the country.

Other reading matter on first page.

THE KANSAS PACIFICATION BILL.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, a high toned neutral paper, thus discourses on this great question:

THE NEW KANSAS BILL which has passed the Senate of the United States, and been sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence is eminently wise and just, inasmuch as it repeals so much of the legislation of the Territorial legislature as sought to impair the rights of *bona fide* residents on the vote for Delegates to form a Constitution, or to apply unjust tests in the performance of civil duties. It also guards against a repetition of such legislation, by declaring that it shall not hereafter be exercised. The bill also prevents the incursion of Border Ruffians at the moment of any election, by requiring a residence of three months preparatory to any vote, and a complete registry of legal voters. The bill goes a step further than this, and a step further than usual, by restricting the right to vote to the citizens of the United States. It has been the policy of the new States in the West to encourage emigration, on the part of foreigners, by allowing them to vote after six months or a years residence, whether citizens or not; and the power has long been exercised under organic provisions of their State Constitutions. This arrangement has been highly beneficial to the growth of new States, and has had the effect to thin the ranks of this species of population on the seaboard; where it would be hurtful, and to turn the new emigrant into a useful cultivator of the soil. Had the bill in question conformed to this policy, a few foreigners might have been induced, before their right of citizenship had become complete, to aid in subduing the wilderness—for such Kansas is and will long continue to be—to the uses of man. But the change which the bill makes in this respect in the policy which has prevailed at the West, is doubtless recommended by the certainty that in no other form could it obtain the votes of the American party in either branch of the legislature. Under the circumstances, it was therefore wise and judicious. As the bill stands, all questions concerning the admission of Kansas as a State, preliminary and other, are to be decided in the Territory, by citizens of the United States who are actual residents of the locality, known as such by a registry, and allowed to vote without any unjust or improper restrictions. This is carrying out the true principle of the original bill, the operation of which was impeded by the incursions of residents of Missouri. No man in his calm senses can fail to approve of the present bill; or doubt, if it become a law, that the preliminary steps in the Territory, by which Kansas will be prepared for admission, are to be regulated with entire fairness to all sections of the country. We have never had any doubt, and have not now, that Kansas will be admitted, whenever admitted, as a Free State, and such will be the conviction of all those who look at the state of the facts in a dispassionate manner. The State of Missouri, which lies between Kansas and a market for its productions, contains forty-one millions of acres of land about one-third of which remains unsold. To much of this large residue, the Graduation Act passed in 1852, applies. The Act provides that land which has been in market for thirty years or thereabouts, may be sold at a shilling an acre, and the residue at prices between that and a dollar, according to the length of time it has been subject to entry. The inhabitants of Missouri enjoy the monopoly of the public lands, because it is a slaveholding State—a condition unfavorable to emigration from the Free States. In Iowa, although so recently admitted as a State, and having a harsher climate, land sells at higher prices than in Missouri. No inhabitant of Missouri, in his senses, would give up the immense monopoly in cheap lands which he enjoys, and remove his slaves into Kansas, which is yet unsurveyed, with the certainty that he can obtain in Kansas, under the preemption act, only a single quarter section of land, and *that* at a dollar and a quarter an acre, and with the possibility, when the survey is made, that other settlers may be found on the same quarter section, who will be entitled to the portion of it on which they are located. A slaveholder in Missouri is safe in the tenure by which he holds his negroes, which he would not be in Kansas. There is, therefore, no probability that Kansas will become a Slave State. Indeed, it would be utterly impossible in the present new condition of the State, to sustain slaves in large bodies, except at a frightful expense. Able-bodied white men leave the Territory daily because they find there no easy means of support. The only class of persons who at present find it easy to remain residents of the Territory are those who keep always in advance of the movements of civilized men, killing bears, panthers and Indians, and relying on their skill in obtaining good locations, to pay for their daring and sacrifices. Such men keep always a few hundred miles ahead of the great body of settlers, and prepare the way for the latter.

They are hardy, enterprising, unscrupulous and brave, and generally obtain the best locations, which they sell at a small advance. Much of the difficulty experienced in Kansas, arose from the fact that the vocation of these men was disturbed by the action of Massachusetts, in sending out emigrants under a special Act of her legislature, or that they might secure the locations to which the Borderers thought themselves entitled by virtue of their adventurous sufferings and sacrifices. The "Border Ruffians," for their own interests, determined to give these contestants for town sites and good locations, a brush, and in too many instances, the result has proved, adopted the same mode of warfare to which they had been accustomed in contending with bears, panthers and Indians. They subsist in great part on the products of the chase, and are equal to the Indian in powers of endurance, and his superior in most other respects. The settlers, on the contrary, sent out by civilized societies, with no means of support [illegible] to civilized [illegible] subsist[illegible] by any [illegible] such squad of inexperienced settlers, who with this advantage, would scarcely be tempted to remain in Kansas after the supplies thus furnished had become exhausted. If, instead of Sharpe's rifles, provisions had been procured and sent up the Missouri, something substantial might have been accomplished. The Borderers would have sold out, and gone still further into the wilderness, ready for other purchasers. The idea of carrying many slaves into this wild region, is utterly preposterous. Slaveholders love quiet and ease, and could not stand the rough life to which they would be exposed in Kansas.

We have always looked upon it, therefore, as certain that Kansas would be free. Missouri itself, which possesses only 87,000 slaves, was an offshot from slavery in the wrong direction. It would be greatly to her advantage to abolish slavery;—for her lands would then rise high in value, and her population be greatly augmented. In the course of ten or twenty years the result will be accomplished, unless anti-slavery agitation should prevent it, as it has already prevented a like change in some other States. The South, therefore gained nothing, and expected to gain nothing, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, except to remove a restriction from them which they considered unconstitutional and unjust. Even the State of Missouri does not sustain the Border Ruffians. On the contrary, in all quarters of the State except in the extreme West, the conduct of those who went from Missouri to fight and vote, had been sternly reprobated. The bill which has passed the Senate on this subject, also reprobates this misconduct in the fullest manner. Its passage by the House of Representatives could not be doubtful if a Presidential canvass were not pending, with an interest on the part of the Black Republicans, to keep up agitation, warfare and excitement, until the day of election. It will be for the people then to decide, whether those who seek to allay excitement shall be rewarded, or those who kept it up for the worse purposes of party. With Buchanan in the Presidential chair—which we regard as settled and certain—sectional agitation will be exterminated, and the country put in a condition of complete safety and prosperity.

AN ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION.—We have received a communication for our paper ostensibly from Beaver county, Pennsylvania, but an imperative rule against publishing all anonymous effusions must forever hush this "voice from Beaver." A man who has serious charges to make ought to back them up by his real name, otherwise one might reasonably suppose the writer is a wolf in sheep's clothing—some Know Nothing or Republican, affecting a love for principles he had always opposed. We have not much hope for a man voting with the only party that cares for the preservation of the Union who says: "It is a lie to call our country the land of Freedom." There is more hope of a fool than such a man.

MERCER, VENANGO AND WARREN.—The Democratic candidates for Assembly in this district are Samuel P. Johnston, of Mercer, Robert L. Cochran, of Venango, and Carter V. Kinnear, of Warren. The Republican and Know Nothing candidates were Samuel Kerr, and S. P. McCalmont.

BROOKS RESIGNED.—By reference to our Congressional report it will be seen that Preston S. Brooks has resigned his seat as a member of the House of Representatives. The motion to expel him was lost by a vote of 121 yeas to 95 nays as it requires a two-thirds vote.

TWENTY-THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—The Democratic conferees of Mercer, Venango and Warren, composing the 23d Senatorial District, met at Franklin on the 9th inst., and on the 4th ballot nominated J. Y. James as the cand[illegible] of the Democracy.

DOUGLAS' KANSAS BILL,

As it passed the Senate of the United States, July 3, 1856—Ayes, 33; Noes, 12.

The following is the *Kansas Pacification bill*, word for word, as it passed the Senate. This is the bill that Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, the minority member of the Kansas Investigating Committee, Whitfield, the Delegate from that Territory, and Messrs. Stringfellow and Atchison, denounce as "certain to make Kansas a Free State."

Read the bill, all of you, and say if it is not what the case demands, and the whole country wants.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Be it enacted, &c., That, for the purpose of making an enumeration of the inhabitants authorized to vote under the provisions of this act, an apportionment and an election of members of a convention to form a State constitution for Kansas, as hereinafter provided, five competent persons shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be commissioners, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully and impartially exercise and discharge the duties enjoined on him by this act, according to the best of his skill and judgment; which oath or affirmation shall be administered to them severally, and be duly certified by a judge, clerk, or commissioner of a court of the United States, and filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Territory of Kansas.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said commissioners, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, to cause to be made a full and faithful enumeration of the legal voters resident in each county in the said Territory on the Fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and make returns thereof during the month of August next, or as soon thereafter as practicable, one of which returns shall be made to the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and the other to the Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, and which shall also exhibit the names of all such legal voters, classed in such manner as shall be prescribed by the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, immediately after the passage of this act, to prescribe regulations and forms to be observed in making the enumeration aforesaid, and to furnish the same, with all necessary printed blanks, to each of the commissioners as soon as may be after their appointment; and the commissioners shall meet without delay at the seat of government of Kansas Territory, and proceed to the discharge of the duties herein imposed upon them, and appoint a secretary to the board, and such other persons as shall be necessary to aid and assist them in taking the enumeration herein provided for, who must also be duly sworn faithfully, impartially, and truly to discharge the duties assigned them by the commissioners.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That said board of commissioners shall, so soon as said census shall be completed and returns made, proceed to make an apportionment of the members for a convention, among the different counties in said Territory, in the following manner: The whole number of legal voters shall be divided by fifty-two, and the product of such division rejecting any fraction of a unit, shall be the ratio or rule of apportionment of members among the several counties; and if any county shall not have a number of legal voters thus ascertained, equal to the ratio, it shall be attached to some adjoining county and thus form a representative district; the number of said voters in each county or district shall then be divided by the ratio, and the product shall be the number of representatives apportioned to such county or district: *Provided*, That the loss in the number of members caused by the fractions remaining in the several counties, in the division of the legal voters thereof, shall be compensated by assigning to so many counties as have the largest fractions an additional member for its fraction, as may be necessary to make the whole number of representatives fifty-two.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said board, immediately after the appointment of the members thereof, and the returns of the census (specifying the name of each legal voter in each county or district) to be published and distributed among the inhabitants of the several counties, and shall transmit one copy of the said apportionment and census, duly authenticated by them, to each clerk of a court of record within the Territory, who shall file the same, and keep open to the inspection of every inhabitant who shall desire to examine it, and shall also cause other copies to be posted up in at least three of the most public places in each voting precinct, to the end that every inhabitant may inspect the same, and apply to the board to correct any error he may find therein, in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That said board shall remain in session each day, Sundays excepted, from the time of making said apportionment until the twentieth day of October next, at such places as shall be most convenient to the inhabitants of said Territory, and shall proceed to the inspection of said returns, and near, correct, and finally determine according to the facts, without unreasonable delay, under proper regulations, to be made by the board for the ascertainment of disputed facts concerning said enumeration, all questions concerning the omission of any person from said returns, or the improper insertion of any name on said returns, and any other question affecting the integrity or fidelity of said returns; and for this purpose the said board and each member thereof shall have power to administer oaths and examine witnesses, and compel their attendance in such manner as said board shall deem necessary.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as the said lists of legal voters shall thus have been revised and corrected, it shall be the duty of said board to cause copies thereof to be printed and distributed generally among the inhabitants of the proposed State, and one copy shall be deposited with the clerk of each court of record within the limits of the proposed State, and one copy delivered to each judge of the election, and at least three copies shall be posted up at each place of voting.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That an election shall be held for members of a convention to form a constitution for the State of Kansas, according to the apportionment to be made aforesaid, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, eighteen hundred and fifty six, to be held at such places, and to be conducted in such manner, both as to persons who shall superintend such election and the returns thereof, as the board of commissioners shall appoint and direct, except in cases by this otherwise provided; and at such election no person shall be permitted to vote unless his name shall appear on said corrected lists.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the board of commissioners shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to make all needful rules and regulations for the conduct of the said election and the returns thereof. They shall appoint three suitable persons to be judges of the election at each place of voting and prescribe the mode of supplying vacancies. They shall cause copies of the rules and regulations, with a notice of the places of holding elections and the names of the judges, to be published and distributed in every election district or precinct ten days before the day of election, and shall transmit a copy thereof to the clerk of each court of record, and one copy to each judge of election.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the judges of election shall each, before entering on the discharge of his duties, make oath or affirmation that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of judge of the election according to law, which oath may be administered by any officer authorized by law to administer oaths. The clerks of election shall be appointed by the judges, and shall take the like oath or affirmation, to be administered by one of the judges, or by any of the officers aforesaid. Duplicate returns of election shall be made and certified by the judges and clerks, one of which shall be deposited in the office of the clerk of the tribunal transacting county business for the county in which the election is held, and the other shall be transmitted to the board of commissioners, whose duty it shall be to decide, under proper regulations to be made by themselves, who are entitled to certificates of election, and to issue such certificates accordingly to the persons who, upon examination of the returns and of such proofs as shall be adduced in case of a contest, shall appear to have been duly elected in each county or district: *Provided*, In case of a tie or of a contest, in which it cannot be satisfactorily determined who was duly elected, said commissioners shall order a new election in like manner as is herein provided. Upon the completion of these duties the said commissioners shall return to Washington and report their proceeding to the Secretary of the Interior, whereupon said commission shall cease and determine.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That every white male citizen of the United States over twenty-one years of age, who may be a bona fide inhabitant of said Territory on the fourth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and who shall have resided three months next before said election in the county in which he offers to vote, and no other person whatever shall be entitled to vote at said election; and any person qualified as a voter may be a delegate to said convention, and no others; and all persons who shall possess the other qualifications for voters under this act, and who shall have been bona fide inhabitants of said Territory at any time since its organization, and who shall have absented themselves therefrom in consequence of the disturbances therein, and who shall return before the first day of October next, and become bona fide inhabitants of the Territory with the intent of making it their permanent home, and shall present satisfactory evidence of these facts to the board of commissioners, shall be entitled to vote at said election, and to have their names placed on said corrected list of voters for the purpose; and to avoid all conflict in the complete execution of this act, all other elections in the Territory are hereby postponed until such time as said convention shall appoint.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners, and all persons appointed by them to assist in taking the census, shall have power to administer oaths, and examine persons on oath, in all cases where it shall be necessary to the full and faithful performance of their duties under this act; and the secretary shall keep a journal of the proceedings of said board, and transmit copies thereof from time to time to the Secretary of the Interior; and when said commissioners shall have completed the business of their appointment, the books and papers of the board shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, and there kept as records of his office.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, by menaces, threats, or force, or by any other unlawful means, shall, directly or indirectly, attempt to influence any qualified voter in giving his vote, or deter him from going to the polls, or disturb or hinder him in the free exercise of his right of suffrage at said election, the person so offending shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars nor exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment of not less than three months nor exceeding one year, or by both.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That every person not being a qualified voter according to the provisions of this act, who shall vote at any election within the said Territory, knowing that he is not entitled to vote, and every person who shall vote at the same election more than once, whether at the same or different place, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not less than one hundred dollars nor exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or by imprisonment not less than three months nor exceeding six months, or both.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That any person whatsoever who may be charged with holding the election herein authorized, who shall wilfully and knowingly commit any fraud or irregularity whatever, with the intent to hinder, or prevent, or defeat a fair expression of the popular will in the said election, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine not less than five hundred dollars nor exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not less than six months nor exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the delegates thus selected shall assemble in convention at the capital of said Territory on the first Monday in December next; and when so assembled shall first determine by a majority of the whole number of members elected whether it be or be not expedient at that time to form a constitution and State government; and, if deemed expedient, shall proceed to form a constitution and State government, which shall be republican in its form, for admission into the Union on a footing with the original States in all respects whatever, by the name of State of Kansas, with the following boundaries, to wit: beginning on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same; then west on said parallel to the one hundred and third meridian of longitude; then north on said meridian to the fortieth parallel of latitude, then east on said parallel of the western boundary of the State of Missouri; then southward with said boundary to the beginning; and until the next Congressional apportionment the said State shall have one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That said commissioners shall receive as their compensation ten dollars per day during their attendance on the business of said commission, beginning on the day they depart from home and their actual expenses, and said secretary of the board the sum of eight dollars per day, computed in like manner, and his expenses, and the said assistants, for taking the census, shall receive such reasonable compensation as the board deem just and equitable.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States and the organic act of said Territory has secured to the inhabitants thereof certain inalienable rights, of which they cannot be deprived by any legislative enactment, therefore no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust; no law shall be in force or enforced in said Territory respecting an establishment of religion, as prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or of the right of people peaceably to assemble and petition for the redress of grievances; the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized; nor shall the rights of the people to keep and bear arms be infringed. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeapordy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the district within which the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process of obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence. The privilege of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless, when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by the jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law. Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. No law shall be made or have force or effect in said Territory which shall require a test oath or oaths to support any act of Congress or other legislative act as a qualification for any civil office or public trust, or for any employment or profession, or to serve as a juror or vote at any election, or which shall impose any tax upon or condition to the exercise of the right of suffrage by any qualified voter, or which shall restrain or prohibit the free discussion of any law or subject of legislation in the said Territory, or the free expression of opinion thereon by the people of said Territory.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the following propositions be and the same are hereby offered to the said convention of the people of Kansas, for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted by the convention, shall be obligatory upon the United States and upon the State of Kansas, to-wit:

First: That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in that State, and, where either of said sections, or any part thereof, has been sold or otherwise been disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted in said State for the use of schools.

Second: That seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State University, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose.

Third: That ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the Governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the legislature thereof.

Fourth: That all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use; the same to be selected by the Governor thereof, within one year after the admission of said State, and when so selected, to be used and disposed of on such terms, conditions and regulations, as the legislature shall direct: *Provided*, That no salt spring or land, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may be hereafter confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this article be granted to said State.

Fifth. That five per centum of the nett proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within said State which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State in the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the Legislature shall direct: *Provided*, The foregoing proposition herein offered are on the condition that the said convention which shall form the constitution of said State shall provide, by a clause in said constitution, or an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, or with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to *bona fide* purchasers thereof, and that no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than resident.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be and is hereby authorized and empowered upon application of the said board of commissioners, to employ such military force, according the existing laws, as he shall deem necessary to secure the faithful execution of the provisions of this act.

☞ **No Wonder he was Thankful**—Read and judge for yourselves.

ROCHESTER, October 1, 1852

Messrs. Fleming Bros—Gentlemen: Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they *are a certain cure for liver complaints and all bilious diseases*, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills. I purchased of one of your agents three boxes, and before I had finished the third box, was completely cured. I verily believe, but for Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physician's fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making those invaluable Pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS.

Traveler in Western New York.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for *Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills*, manufactured by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Liver Pills, in comparison, are worthless. 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 BROS.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
jy14dawly No. 60 Wood street, corner of Fourth.

☞ **New Geneva, Fayette County, Pa.,** FEBRUARY 4, 1856.—*Dr. I. Scott & Co.*: It is with much pleasure that I inform you that I gave one dose of your Improved McLane's Vermifuge to a child of mine that was sick. It brought from him between thirty and forty large worms, without nauseating him in the least. It soon after recovered his health. JESSE PROVINCE.

Dr. McLane's IMPROVED Liver Pills and IMPROVED Vermifuge, also Dr. I. Scott's Celebrated White Circassian Liniment, prepared solely under the supervision of Dr. I. Scott, a regular Medical graduate, and Physician of extensive practice. None genuine, only as prepared by Dr. I. Scott & Co., Bank Place, Morgantown, Virginia.

NEWS FROM THE FOUNTAIN HEAD!

MORGANTOWN, VA., Sept. 12, 1855.

This is to certify, That I have examined the Recipe for preparing McLane's Improved Vermifuge and Improved Liver Pills by Dr. I. Scott, who has been in the habit of preparing and using my original medicines in my office during the last thirteen years, and that I believe he has improved them. I make the above statement the more willingly as I have no interest in them whatever. C. MCLANE, M. D.

Dr. McLane's IMPROVED Vermifuge and IMPROVED Liver Pills, accompanied by certificate of C. McLane, for sale by Druggists and Merchants everywhere.

Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., Wholesale Agent.

Dr. J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny, near Railroad Depot, Wholesale Agent. jy11dawapc

☞ **Prof. De Grath on the Weather.**—Prof De Grath wants all sufferers from the effects of the inclement weather lately, to call and procure a bottle of his pleasant Electric Oil. It cures like magic. Price 25, 50, and $1 per bottle.

☞ Prof. De Grath feels it to be his duty to himself and to the public to state explicitly, that the article offered for sale by Mrs. Anna E. Smith, called in her advertisement Doctor Smith, A. E. Smith, *Chemist*, &c., &c., is not "De Grath's Electric Oil."

Mrs. Smith's pretensions to a knowledge of the preparations of this celebrated remedy, arises from her connection with Mr. Gabriela R. Smith, formerly engaged with Prof. De Grath in keeping the bookand correspondence of De Grath & Co., but never instructed in the manufacture of the medicine. These parties have neither the right nor the ability to make "De Grath's Electric Oil," and no imitation of it can produce the wonderful effects of the original, as prepared by Professor De Grath himself, at his old and well known establishment, No. 89 South Eighth street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia.

☞ Druggists will address their orders to him alone.

For sale by G. H. KEYSER, Pittsburgh, and all Druggists. my12

[From the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the tooth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION MAY easily be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*." It will remove *tan pimples* and *freckles* from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful lather much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only fifty cents. For sale by Fetridge & Co., proprietors; and B. A. Fahnestock & Co., Fleming Bros., R. E. Sellers & Co., Dr. G. H. Keyser and H. Miner & Co., Pittsburgh and Lee & Beckham, Allegheny city.

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Umbilical Trusses, childrens' and adults;
Eberle's Eliptic Spring Truss;
Dr. N. S. Fitch's Supporter Truss;

The price of Trusses vary from $2 to $30. Hernial or Ruptured patients can be suited by remitting money and sending the measure around the hips, stating whether the rupture is on the right of left side. I also sell and adapt

Dr. Banning's Lace or Body Brace, for the cure of Prolapsus Uteri, Weakness of the Chest or Abdomen, Piles, Chronic Diarrhoea, and any weakness depending on a weak and debilitated condition of the abdominal muscles.

Dr. Fitch's Abdominal Supporter;
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And nearly every kind of Supporter now in use. I also sell

Shoulder Braces of every style, for weak chested and stoop shouldered persons.

Elastic Stockings, for broken and varicose veins.

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Syringes of every variety and pattern, and in fact every kind of mechanical appliance used in the cure of disease.

DR. KEYSER would state to persons in want of Braces or Trusses that he can offer send to suit the patient by writing, but it is always better to see the patient and apply the Truss or Brace personally. Address

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