THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1864. VOLUME LXXVII—NO. 199.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The undersigned, publishers of Pittsburgh daily papers, have mutually agreed to charge the prices hereby specified for their respective journals, on and after MONDAY, July 25th, 1864:

THE GAZETTE.

Morning Edition, per week, delivered by carrier, 25
" " sent by mail, per year, in advance, $10 00
" " for six months, in advance, 5 00
" " for three months, " 2 50
Evening Edition, by carrier, per week, 15
" " by mail, per year, in advance, $4 50
" " " for six months, " 2 25
" " " for three " " 1 15

THE CHRONICLE.

Per week, delivered by carrier, 20
Per year, in advance, sent by mail, $9 00
Six months, " " " 4 50
Three months, " " " 2 25
" " THE COMMERCIAL.
Per week, delivered by carrier, 25
Per year, in advance, sent by mail, $10 00
Six months, " " " 5 00
Three months, " " " 3 00

GAZETTE ASSOCIATION,
CHARLES McKNIGHT,
Publisher Evening Chronicle,
PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

A FABLE.

BY J. W. POPE.

On the brink of a creek stood a very old mill—
For fough I can say it is standing there still—
And a miller, whose locks by long years had turned gray,
Had handled the grist there for many a day:
And his daily companion by day and by night,
Was a very large rat, who always in sight,
Had kept sitting the grains as they fell on the floor,
Fetching out for his pains, and a score or two more.

One day the old miller in anger spoke out,
"Get out of my mill," and then with a shout,
Sent the rat with great speed clear across the mill floor,
And jumped him headlong right out of the door.
The poor rat could not tell what such treatment could mean,
Or what, in the past, the great error had been;
But like to the miller in sorrow he said:
"You'll wish I were back long before you are dead."
They went to the dam the old rat took his way
And worked with a will for his neighbors that day,
For he dug and he gnawed while the miller in glee,
Sang to himself, "I shall need a fat fee."
Oh how sadly we think in the midst of our sport,
How many are sighing whose feelings we've hurt,
Or how many are making our coffin and shroud,
Whose voices were once in our praises quite loud.

Butterwheels relied away and the mill clattered still,
And large in abundance were brought to the mill:
For harvest was past, and farmers with grain
Were constantly coming, as days went again.
But not one bag of grain passing the mill could not pass,
The dread from the raceway neglected to flow;
Then the miller looked out from the mill to the race,
But I cannot picture his sorrowful face.

The miller, alone adrift, drew the mill stream,
But could not discover so much as a beam
Of his dam. Gazing on the bank, covered with flies,
His old friend, the rat, in a dead creek was spies,
Then it occurred to him, which never fragrance was found,
That he in its midst was as surely be drowned,
So he worked and he gnawed, we'll his teeth out and
swore,
Till rush came the water and swept him ashore.
So the mill had to stand without clatter or noise,
Or cease to turn its great creaking joints of wood—
Until a dam could be built, which took many long days—
In damming you know there are many delays—
And during that time all was quiet within,
And rats from the neighborhood, small, fat and thin,
In great droves found their way to the mill, with its
grain,
And wasted enough to have fattened a hundred of creaks
Now the miller repented the rat he drove
That he was trying grains (as all report) he refused,
And he said, as he stood thus with rats with grain
Which ran through his mind, "I am one—I can say—
Out the dam was rebuilt, and the miller again
The middle of his mill a dam stood as of old,
And he proved that friends like rats, in a bank like that,
He had learned to respect every friend, though a rat.

Capture of Your Hundred Factory Girls by Gen. Sherman.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Isham's Ford, Ga., on the 11th, says:

The same day on which the Twenty-third Corps effected the crossing of the river, (the 8th) Colonel Garrard's cavalry also crossed at Roswell, but about an hour later than this corps. Having marched rapidly the day before, upon the large cotton factory at that point, he took it altogether by surprise, destroying a great quantity of army canvas, which was extensively manufactured there, and taking captive four hundred factory girls.

The latter capture was certainly a novel one in the history of wars, and excited not a little discussion as to the disposition which was proper to be made of the fair captives. Giving food and comfort to the enemy they undoubtedly were, and most valuable tenders they were, and most valuable tenders, but in the case of many of them it was an involuntary service, since they had been compelled to labor there without remuneration, the breaking out of the rebellion. Thus, the cartel makes no provision touching the exchange of prisoners of this sex; neither would it, due to send them across the lines to their former employers, since they would immediately be set to the manufacture of tents again; nor was it thought safe to discharge them unconditionally, at all safe to discharge them unconditionally, lest the miliers of the great armies, many of them far removed from their friends and helpless. There had spies was about to become involved in a hopeless entanglement with scrutiny, confidence and cordials, when General Sherman interposed and solved the knotty question by loading them into one hundred and ten wagons, and sending them to Marietta, to be sent North of the Ohio and out of liberty.

The Pittsburgh stories concerning peace conferences at Niagara Falls have a slender foundation in fact, but most of the details are very wide of the truth. The editor of this paper has other report in and been privy to no further or other negotiations than were fully authorized, and more than authorized, but been restricted solely to bringing the antagonistic face to face in amicable rather than belligerent attitude, with a view to the initiation of an earnest effort for peace, to be prosecuted at Washington. The movement has had no immediate success.

Of course all reports that the writer has been engaged in proposing, or receiving, or discussing, hypothetical terms or bases of peace, whatever, whether with accredited agents of the Richmond authorities or others, are utterly mistaken. He has never had the slightest authority to do anything of the sort, and he is quite aware of the nature and provisions of law which relate to voluntary negotiators with public enemies. Those provisions he heartily approves, and is no wise inclined to violate.

More than this he does not as yet feel at liberty to state, though he may be. All that he can now add to his general inference that the disposition of our country is neither so difficult nor so distant as seems to be generally supposed.—*Horace Greeley, in N. Y. Tribune.*

"BRIGS" IN THE FEDERAL ARMY.—The official records at Washington show that upwards of one hundred and fifty female recruits have been discovered since the commencement of the war. It is supposed that nearly all of these "Amazons" were in collusion with men who, upon examined and accepted, after which the fair ones managed to substitute themselves and be mustered into the service. Over seventy of these martial ladies, when their sex was discovered, were acting as officers' servants. In one regiment there were seventeen acting in this capacity!

A FRIENDLY FELLOW.—A workman, writing to the editor of the *Bristol Workman*, states: "Since I gave up smoking, I have put into a box the pence that I formerly spent every week in tobacco. At the end of the year, on opening the box, I have counted out a sum of money sufficient to provide myself with periodicals and newspapers for the year, which sum I called 'solid smoke.' A friend one day called and asked me: 'Have you found the philosopher's stone?' 'No,' I replied. 'I don't turn the smoke into gold, but prevent the gold from turning into smoke.'"

A BOOK REVIEW.—The New York *Journal of Commerce*, quoting the oft-repeated common place that the rebellion is on its last legs," asks seriously how many legs the rebellion has got. The Chicago *Tribune* answers:

"There is a leg in Ohio called Vallandigham, one in Chicago called the *Times*, two in New York, the *Journal of Commerce*, and *World*, and one in Cincinnati, the *Enquirer*, besides two very large legs at Richmond and Atlanta. The Northern legs are the most serviceable."

A SERIOUS PAPER says that by an accident a barrel had been discovered to be a sure cure for the hiccoughs. By taking a piece of old charcoal the hiccoughs will stop, and deserving a trial.

NEWSPAPERS IN AMERICA.

The first printing press set up in North America was at Cambridge, Mass., in the year 1629. In 1660 another press was sent over from England by the corporation, to aid in propagating the Gospel among the Indians in New England. This press was designed solely for the purpose of printing the Bible and other books in the Indian language. The first newspaper issued in America was published at Boston, on the 25th day of April, 1704, by John Campbell, a Scotchman, who was a bookseller and postmaster of Boston. It was called the *Boston News Letter*, and the publisher set forth its claims in the following style: "This paper is to be continued weekly; and all persons who have any Houses, Lands, Tenements, Farms, Ships, Vessels, Goods, Wares or Merchandize, etc., to be sold or let, or servants run away, or Goods stolen or lost, may have the same inserted at a reasonable rate, from twelve pence to five shillings, and not to exceed; who may agree with John Campbell, Postmaster." In a year, at twelve inches by eight—made in two pages folio, and two columns on each page. Sometimes it had one advertisement—often none at all. When fourteen years established it had grown to a circulation of three hundred copies, and then the enterprising publisher announced that the sheet being too small to keep up with the foreign news, he would issue an extra sheet every fortnight. Some time after he informed his subscribers that in five months more they might expect to be furnished with all arrearages of intelligence from the Old World, "needful to be known in these parts."

Boston has also the credit of publishing the second newspaper in America. It was started by William Campbell, it was called the *Boston Gazette*, and was published December 21st, 1719, on a half sheet foolscap. The *News Letter* took offence at the "introductory advertisement" of the *Gazette*, and thereupon began the first "American newspaper war."

The third American newspaper was issued the following day—December 22d, 1719—in Philadelphia, in the printing office establishment of William Bradford—then under the management of his son. The next newspaper that appeared was on the 17th of August, 1721, and was also established at Boston, by James Franklin, brother to him who made his name immortal. It was called the *New England Courant*. Mr. Franklin, in giving his reasons for a third paper in Boston, hinted that Campbell's *News Letter* was a "dull vehicle of intelligence," whereupon Campbell insinuated that Franklin was "a lad of all trades and good at none." Franklin soon made the *Courant* remarkable for its bold, independent course, and, as a consequence, found himself frequently immersed in hot water. It was to avoid the consequences of one of his slashing articles, that the imprint of the paper was changed by inserting the name of Benjamin Franklin as the printer. Benjamin at the time was a minor and apprentice to his brother.

"The early American papers were generally printed on a half-sheet folio; the first printed on a whole sheet was the *Aide raiser*, established in 1757. The first semi-weekly newspaper was the *Boston Chronicle*, which appeared in 1768.

We have referred to the first newspaper published in Philadelphia, and which was the third in the American colonies. The second paper started in Philadelphia was called the *Universal Instructor in all the Arts and Sciences*. It appeared in December, 1728. At the end of nine months it had one hundred subscribers, and then it lay dormant. The third paper was bought by Benjamin Franklin, who was then a journeyman printer in Philadelphia. Franklin changed the title to the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, with the additional title—"Containing the freshest advices, Foreign and Domestick." It was published in small type on both sides of an ordinary sized sheet of letter paper, each page being divided into two columns; and at the bottom of the fourth page is the following imprint—"Philadelphia: Printed by B. Franklin, Post Master, at the New Printing office near the market."

In 1775, the *Gazette* went into mourning on account of the stamp act, imposed by the British Parliament. Franklin established the paper till 1765, when it passed into other hands. It was discontinued in 1815, having then published sixty-seven years. Before the revolution, there were thirteen newspapers started in Philadelphia—of which six were printed in German. When the British army occupied Philadelphia, the printers were driven out—except James Humphreys and John Robertson. These parties published the *Ledger*, a semi-weekly paper, until the king's troops evacuated. One of the papers thus driven out was the *Packet*, then published by James Dunlap; but it was continued at Lancaster till the American forces gained possession of Philadelphia, when it was re-established there, and issued twice a week, and soon after, three times a week. This experiment was not successful, and it was again published only twice a week. In 1783 Dunlap sold out to D. C. Claypoole, who, in 1784, issued it daily, and thus became the publisher of the *first* daily newspaper published in the United States. In 1810, Pennsylvania had seventy-one newspapers, Massachusetts had thirty-two, and New York had sixty-six.

In the year 1690 the Governor of the province of New York received orders from home if not to allow a printing press within his jurisdiction. Consequently we find that pamphlets or papers on political or other occasions of excitement, were printed in Massachusetts or Pennsylvania until 1693. The first paper published in New York was issued on the 16th day of October, 1726. It was called the *New York Gazette*. The second was started by Joseph Zenger, on the 5th of November, 1733, and was called the *Weekly Journal*.

Between the years 1690 and 1840, the American press—but particularly that of New York city—had quite furnished an era of distinguished enterprise. A revolution began in the policy of newspaper management, by which it was sought to procure profits from advertisements rather than from subscriptions. The person to whom the merit of this idea is due, was a medical student, named Horatio D. Sheppard, who was not in any way connected with newspapers. In 1830, he discussed, in all the printing offices in New York, the practicability of introducing penny papers, and was laughed at for his "folly." Though he met with opposition and ridicule, he did not abandon his project; and in the latter part of 1832 he persuaded Francis Story, a printer, to join him as a publisher, and Horace Greeley—an editor, and on the 1st day of January, 1833, they published *The Morning Post*. This project was put into execution, under most unfavorable circumstances, and at a time when the newspaper was merely a thing of business—not of general information or popular interest, and when the sale of papers by downboys was not in vogue. The first week, this paper was sold for two cents; the second week the price was reduced to one cent; and the third day of that week, it died for want of support. Nine months after the death of the *Post*, Benjamin Day—then a journeyman printer—sought to secure permanent employment by publishing a cheap paper at small expense, and, on the 23d of September, 1833, issued the first number of the *New York Sun*. He wrote his own editorials, made his own selections, and, with the assistance of a boy, set his type and worked his paper. About six hundred copies were printed at first, which were sold to newsboys and carriers at sixty-two and a half cents per hundred. The experiment warranted the employment of extra help, and Mr. Day employed G. W. Wisner—who subsequently became a partner, and in a short time attracted much attention to the *Sun* by his piquant police. The paper soon became popular reports.

In 1835, the New York *Herald* was projected by James Gordon Bennet, who had been employed as assistant editor on several New York papers. The *Herald*, at its commencement, was sold at one cent, but soon became a two cent paper. Its proprietor, in order to make it sell, aimed to give the details of every subject of local interest. Its editorials were "spicy," and it soon began to grow in favor with the public and the newsboys. As its popularity increased, the energy, sagacity and prepyrance of its originator became more apparent. He was the first to perfect a system to procure foreign intelligence regardless of cost; it was to be secured first—the expense to be counted afterwards. Before telegraphs, steamboats or railroads were known, his news-boats boarded every vessel from a foreign port simultaneously with the pilot; his pony express would start from Washington, Albany, etc., whenever occasion demanded. Mr. Bennett's name will ever be connected with the pioneers of that great system of modern journalism, by which newspapers have been changed from mere announcement sheets to the great moral engines that shape the destinies of nations.

The *Herald* had no formidable rival until 1841. Horace Greeley—who had been editor of the *New Yorker*, a literary and political paper of ability—started, on Saturday, April 10, of this year, the New York *Tribune*, which was printed on a single sheet, and sold for one cent. The *Tribune* gave immediate tokens of independence, enterprise and ability. The rivalry between itself and the *Herald* tended to develop the resources, and encourage the literary, artistic and mechanical improvements which have been effected in their establishments. The *Tribune* was enlarged to its present size in April, 1850—it being then nine years established. The *Herald* has by far the largest daily circulation of any paper in this country, while the weekly of the *Tribune* is unprecedented in circulation by any other in the world.

In 1861, the *New York Times*—established by Henry J. Raymond—appeared as a rival to the *Herald* and *Tribune*. This paper was printed one year on a single sheet, and sold for a cent, after which it assumed its present size, and was sold for two cents. Neither of these three popular dailies are over modest about their success; on the contrary, they are all free to tell what a large business is done in their establishments.

In 1860, still another popular daily made its appearance, under the comprehensive title of *The World*.

A notice of the establishment of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* will be found in our editorial columns.

Political and News Items.

The Buffalo *Express* says: We are permitted to copy the following from a recent letter written by an officer in Gen. Sherman's army. "I saw a poor fellow yesterday who had just come into the lines, looking more like a wild beast than a man. He escaped from Americus, that abode of horrors, nearly a month ago, and after two captures, at last fell in with our advance. I wish a grand convention of all the Copperheads of the country could be assembled and listen to the story of brutality and wrong that I heard from the lips of that poor, wasted, shattered soldier. A blockade in an open field, without shade, and partly a swamp, contains a crowd of seven thousand Union soldiers, without a blanket, overcoat or cooking utensil."

The country needs rain. The farmers throughout the State, and further north and east, are complaining of the drought, the effect of which upon some of the crops may prove very serious. The idea prevails that we shall have no second growth of grass this mentioning. It is comforting to know, however, that the hay crop this season has been enormously large throughout the country—larger, we think, than has ever been known before. Thus far, Heaven has smiled upon the land with a bountiful harvest, and by just so much are we richer to pay our debts, abler to feed our armies, and stronger to fight the rebellion.

On the morning of the last draft, the New York *World* said "President Lincoln is taxing the resources of his cunning to contrive pretexts for adjourning an actual draft until after the Presidential election." In the afternoon of that very day the proclamation calling for five hundred thousand men was published, with notice of a draft unless they were obtained within fifty days. The fifth of September—the time anticipates the election by some days. This is a very apt and well-answered epithet of the Opposition. They seek cavil without regard to truth. Facts are sacrificed to demands. But the facts live beyond their own annihilation, and come in to exterminate their opposers.

The heaviest battery ever mounted on a man-of-war is now in the Mediterranean, on board the United States steam frigate Niagara. Of twenty guns on her main deck, there is not one less than a 11-inch, or a 100 pound rifle—a fact the real importance of which can only be understood by professional men. She is thus provided with the most perfect battery of pieces of ordnance afloat. The results of an encounter with her would hardly be paralled in the history of naval fighting, for no such armament has been known before. Her officers and men are well inured to sea service, having been on board for several months.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company has paid over a donation of five thousand dollars to the United States Christian Commission. This corporation has shown its patriotism in various ways since the beginning of the war. Besides contributing the cloth, the company, like others throughout the country, carries the delegates and stores of the Christian Commission free over their road.

The *Norristown Herald and Free Press* notices the Copperhead commissioners of Montgomery county, with having had tickets printed and circulated to defeat the amendment to the Constitution proposing to extend the elective franchise to the soldier. These commissioners are acting consistently, as they only a few weeks since refused to grant a bounty to volunteers.

A HOME for the orphan children of deceased soldiers is about to be erected at Quincy, Ill. It is proposed to endow it with $200,000.

Army Rations.

Section 2 of the act passed by Congress on the 29th of June, having modified the army ration, the War Department yesterday issued the following regulations:

First—The ration is twelve ounces of pork or bacon, or one pound of salt or fresh beef, eighteen ounces of soft bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one pound and four ounces of corn meal, and to every one hundred rations, fifteen pounds of beans or peas, or ten pounds of rice or hominy, twenty pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted or ground coffee, or twelve pounds of tea, and four pounds of soap, eight ounces of tea, fifteen pounds of sugar, four quarts of vinegar, one pound four ounces of adamantine or star candles, four pounds of soap, three pounds and twelve ounces of salt, and four ounces of pepper. The establishment department, as may be most convenient or least expensive to it, and according to the condition and amount of its supplies, shall determine whether hard bread or flour, and what other component parts of the rations are equivalents, shall be issued.

Second—On a campaign, on marches, or on board of transports, the ration of hard bread is issue pound.

Third—Desiccated compressed potatoes, or desiccated compressed mixed vegetables, at the rate of one ounce and a half of the former and one ounce of the latter to the ration, may be substituted for beans, peas, rice or hominy.

Fourth—Beans, peas, salt and potatoes, fresh, shall be purchased, issued and sold by weight; and the bushel of each shall be estimated at sixty pounds.

Fifth—When deemed necessary, fresh vegetables, dried fruits, molasses, pickles, or any other proper food may be purchased and issued, in lieu of any component part of the rations of equal money value. The Commissary-General of Subsistence is alone authorized to order such purchases.

A few sutlers allowed sutlers to supply their respective commands in the Army of the Potomac with such articles as are included in the Wilson bill, and the supplement thereto, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Provost Marshal General.

"Officers will be permitted to obtain such articles as they may desire, and are not included in the Wilson bill, in the manner provided for by paragraph five, of a circular of Nov. 7, 1862.

"Attention is called to order No. 105, of December 11, respecting the delivery of wines and liquors, ordered by officers, and to order No. 227, of August 24, regulating the quantity of stores that may be ordered by officers.

"Sutlers and traders will at all times hold themselves in readiness to leave the army upon short notice."

Quota of Ohio under The New Call.

The quota of Ohio, under the new call, which is based on the revised enrollment, is 35,702, and is distributed to the several districts as follows:

1st District	2,487
2d do	2,601
3d do	3,013
4th do	2,407
5th do	2,251
6th do	2,173
7th do	2,116
8th do	2,215
9th do	2,026
10th do	2,223
11th do	2,021
12th do	2,129
13th do	2,371
14th do	2,241
15th do	2,257
16th do	2,227
17th do	2,024
18th do	2,173
19th do	2,173
Total	35,702

Among the 1 tapes forty-eight years, 117 English officers who took part in the battle of Waterloo, still survive. Of these, 21 are generals, 17 lieutenant generals, 28 major generals, 21 colonels, 19 majors, and 11 captains.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Bold Larceny and Prompt Arrest.

Saturday about nine o'clock, a man named Henry Gartley, a resident of South Pittsburgh, and a property holder, called upon Jonathan Brandt, Esq., to pay his taxes, amounting to $4.5. Gartley was in company with his brother George, and both visited the house together. After the money had been paid, and the receipt given, Mr. Brandt stepped into an adjoining room, leaving his pocket book on the table. In a few minutes he returned, and was surprised to find that both the men had gone, and that his pocket book was also missing. He proceeded at once to make an information before Mayor Lowry, and a warrant was promptly placed in the hands of officer Howe. The officer, in going over to South Pittsburgh to make the arrest, met the two men on their way to this city, and took them into custody.

Mr. Brandt, in making his information, stated that the pocket book contained two hundred dollars in bank bills and two warrants on the Borough Treasurer—one in favor of Michael Doran for fifteen dollars, and the other in favor of James Campbell for twenty three dollars. On searching Henry Gartley, two hundred and twenty one dollars and eighty cents were found upon him, part of which was identified by Mr. Brandt. He was so positive as to the identity of the bills that he even told from whom he had received them.

George Gartley is a discharged soldier, having formerly belonged to Col. Collier's regiment. He denies all complicity in the larceny, and alleges that he accompanied his brother at his request. No money was found upon him. The pocket-book and the warrants were not recovered, and were evidently destroyed for the purpose of avoiding detection. The recovery of the money was doubly satisfactory to Mr. Brandt, as it was not his own, but the funds of the borough.

First Ward Allegheny.

The following persons were appointed Block Committees in the First Ward, Allegheny, to collect and receive subscriptions towards filling the quota under the call for 500,000 men:

Block No. 1—Samuel Ayer, Wm. Kaye.
Block No. 2—Geo. W. C. Schaffer, A. Hawthorn, J. Workman.
Block No. 3—Joseph Williams, Cornelius Conroy.
Block No. 4—Wm. Park, R. Gregg, C. Arbuckle, W. G. Johnston.
Block No. 5—Edward Dyer, Alex. Glenn.
Block No. 6—Alex. Hanna, John Morrow, W. Allen, S. Fry.
Block No. 7—H. B. Nease, R. White, J. McClung, C. F. Lapham.
Block No. 8—James Gordon, W. McKee, Robert Blair, H. B. Beatty.
Block No. 9—G. W. Lyon, Thos. McClelland, Joseph Berland.
Block No. 10—G. Freeburn, E. B. Donahue, Thomas O'Malley.
Block No. 11—S. Bulford, Daniel Johnson, Isaac Reed, Geo. McKee.
Block No. 12—Geo. W. Hunter, J. B. Graham, John Arbuckle, A. McCullough.
Block No. 13—Henry Campbell, John Dyer.

All enrolled persons in the ward will greatly assist their respective Block Committees by calling upon them at once with their contributions.

Extensive Fire in the Woods.

On Saturday last, some boys set the woods on fire near Clarion, and the dryness of the logs and brush soon rendered the conflagration a very dangerous one. The fire burned over many acres, destroying a boat scaffold and frame shanty, belonging to C. Zeigler, with some timber and plank, and continued unchecked until Monday, when the heavy winds carried it to the north side of the creek, where it again rapidly spread, and threatened to do much damage. Zeigler's dwelling, grist and saw mills were for a time in imminent danger, but the well directed efforts of the people saved the buildings. Proceeding from the mouth of Little Toby, it took its course up both sides of the valley and spread rapidly in the direction of Penn Mills. The rail road leading from the mills to the Clarion river, was in danger of being destroyed, but water boxes placed on the track was saved. Penn Mills was duly saved by ceaseless labor and watching. Nothing will check the fire but a heavy rain. A large amount of valuable timber has been destroyed and the safety of valuable property endangered.

Railway Matters.

LAWRENCE RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The engineers of this Company have about finished the survey of routes from Mahoningtown to Youngstown, on the south side of the Mahoning. The south side of the river offers a tolerable and perhaps the best route, but will require two bridges across the river, which may make it the most expensive. The route, on either side of the river, will be decided by the estimated cost. When this is done the road will be located and work commenced. The Company is chartered and organized in Pennsylvania. It is also chartered in Ohio, and a meeting for the purpose of organization will be held on the 10th of August, at the Mansion House in Youngtown.

Singular Method of Self-Destruction.

Samuel Edmiston, of Girard township, Clearfield county, committed suicide on the 8th inst., in the following singular manner: He went into the barn, tied a rope round his neck, threw it across a beam not quite as high as his head, passed the end down and put one leg over it, and then again took the rope up over the beam and held on to the end with his hands. In this position he was found. The manner of his death leaves no doubt as to his persistent determination to destroy himself. He had made several attempts to kill himself—once by drinking three vials of laudanum. No reason can be assigned by his friends why he should take his own life.

THE NEW LISBON RAILWAY.—This road, we learn, is to be built; contracts to that effect, between the several parties interested, having been made. In anticipation of this, arrangements have been made for the iron, and part of it is now in readiness. A large portion of the road bed between New Lisbon and the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. is graded. This will probably be finished and the track laid this summer. Work will also be commenced on the northern portion, and if the hands can be had, it is intended to finish the road from Niles to Canfield, and have it in operation by fall or early winter. The coal, ore and limestone upon the line will give it immediate business. The whole line will be finished as soon as practicable.

SHARON BRANCH.—Work on the Sharon branch of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad has been suspended in consequence of an application to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company for a rule to show cause why the former company should not be restrained from the further prosecution of the work. Upon what particular grounds the injunction is sought we are not informed.

FOUND DROWNED.—On the 10th inst., the body of a man was found in the Scioto river between Derbyville and Centreville. He was apparently between twenty-five and thirty years of age, and wore a striped suit—coat, pants and vest. He was about five feet ten inches in height, and wore a heavy sandy beard. His name is supposed to be G. W. Morrison, as it was found written upon his handkerchief and pocket bible. There were some bruises upon his head, and it is not known whether he was drowned accidentally or killed and thrown into the river.

FIRE IN BRIDGEPORT.—An extensive fire occurred in Bridgeport, opposite Brownsville, on Monday last, which destroyed a cooper shop belonging to Joseph R. Rogers, and four dwelling houses occupied respectively by Henry Troth, Geo. Stammetz, Widow Johnson, and Joshua Armstrong. It is not known how the fire originated, but it is alleged to have been from the carelessness of some boys with matches.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—The dwelling of Mr. J. Syerson, of Bradford township, Clearfield county, caught fire on Friday, the 15th inst., and was burned to the ground. A small child of Mr. E. was burned to death in the house—the body, however, was taken from the building before it was consumed. The fire occurred during a short absence of Mrs. Syerson. Mr. E. was from home at the time.

STORE AND DWELLING DESTROYED.—The store and dwelling of Charles R. Johnston, postmaster of Princeton, Lawrence county, was destroyed by fire on the 12th inst., involving a loss of about $1,500. The building was owned by Mr. James Pew, upon which there was an insurance of $400, about one-third of the loss, under the present rates of work and lumber.

HENRY LEWIS'S LAST MIDNIGHT IN AUGUST has been sent to us by John W. Pittock, opposite the Post office, on Fifth street. The number contains two large fashionable plates, and the usual diagram. The literary contents are apparently above the average quality.

HEFFLED.—The case of Mrs. Julia Campbell, who was arrested last evening on a warrant issued by Mayor Alexander for assaulting Thomas Connor with a knife and inflicting a severe wound on his head, was settled this morning, Connor declining to prosecute.

WILL ILLUSTRATED.—The present attitude of England towards Germany on the Danish question is akin to the high spirited gentleman who replied to his insulting enemy: "Sir, you have spit in my face, you have trod upon my toes, you have called me a liar; now, sweare, sir, how you go any further, lest you rouse the sleeping lion."

CANDIDATES.

ASSEMBLY.—JOHN SNYDER, of the Borough of Temperanceville, will be a candidate for Assembly, from the district south of the river, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

ASSEMBLY.—JOHN GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.

ASSEMBLY.—GEORGE S. MCGEE, of North Fayette tp., will be a candidate for Assembly, from the District south of the river, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

ASSEMBLY.—DAVID SHERR, of Upper St. Clair, (now of the 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Cavalry,) will be a candidate for Assembly, from the District south of the rivers, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

CORONER.—ALEX. AIKEN will be a candidate for the office of Coroner, subject to the decision of the Republican Union County Convention.

CORONER.—SIMON SALA, of Birmingham, will be a candidate for Coroner, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

CORONER.—M. B. HARTSELL, of Birmingham, will be a candidate for Coroner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.

CORONER.—JOHN MCCLURE, of the First Ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny County, subject to the decision of the Union County Union Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.—D. O. HUTZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. PEARCE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COULTER, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—JOHN HOWARD, of Wilkins township, will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—ANCHITAN PATTON, of East Deer township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention.

All enrolled persons in the ward will greatly assist their respective Block Committees by calling upon them at once with their contributions.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CANTON MATTING.

M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,

No. 71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET,

Next house to F. O., second door.

Have just received a small invoice of FRESH CANTON STRAW MATTING, of the celebrated S. F. W. brand, which we offer at the lowest market price. The quality of these goods is so superior, and the quantity so limited, we feel that our stock will not last long.

N.B.—O. A. O. have also just received a few ex. of Cotton Chain Dutch Homespuns, be of

Fancy Plaid Matting's,

All of which have been long looked and are, they say, the PRETTIEST MATTINGS IN THE MARKET.

Our general stock of goods to call everyone and to compare prices and we will at all times offer our patrons the lowest prices the market will afford.

SUMMER GOODS,

CHEAP CARPETING,

MATTINGS,

We have now open a splendid assortment of

WHITE, CHECK AND FANCY MATTINGS,

At prices lower than the Eastern market rates.

The attention of the public is called to the above Goods, as they

SURPASS,

IN WEAR AND STYLE,

any other CHEAP CARPETING in the market.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

59 FIFTH STREET.

FOURTH STREET

NEW STYLES OF WINDOW SHADES RECEIVED THIS DAY.

NEW SPRING STOCK OF CARPETS, WELL SEASONED OIL CLOTH, AT M'CALLUM'S CARPET STORE, No. 87 FOURTH STREET.

W. D. & H. M'CALLUM.

PIANOS, MUSIC, &c.

WAMELINK & DARE,

No. 12, BISSELL'S BLOCK,

ST. CLAIR STREET,

Sole Agents for the Celebrated BRADBURY, and SCHOMACKER & CO.'S

PIANOS!

Cheaper, and will require less tuning, than any other Pianos manufactured in the country.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S Harmoniums and Melodeons,

And MUSICAL GOODS generally, at the lowest Eastern Cash Prices.

PIANOS TO LET. Tuning and Repairing done at short notice.

Sheet Music bound in any style.

CHICKERING PIANO,

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED,

For Sale at $60 Less than Regular Price!

The subscriber has on hand a

Splendid Chickering Piano,

Beautiful rosewood case, with handsome mouldings, round front and back corners, carved music desk. Extra tone deep and full. This instrument was slightly damaged on the case in transportation, which affects the appearance but little, while the tone or fine tone is not injured in the least. Will be sold at $50 LESS THAN THE REGULAR PRICE.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,

81 WOOD STREET.

KNABE'S UNRIVALLED PIANOS,

ARE BEYOND A DOUBT,

THE BEST PIANOS MADE!

Sold by CHARLOTTE BLUME, 63 Fifth st., Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and West. Pa.

PIANOS! HARMONIUMS! MELODEONS!

A very large assortment of them, and all other Musical Instruments, for sale by

GUTHMAN, HOKER & CO., No. 52 Fifth street, Kleber's old stand.

DENTISTRY.

JOSEPH ADAMS, Dentist, Connally's Building, corner of Diamond and Great streets, Pittsburgh, Reference—Dr. A. M. Spotts, Dr. Hall of Allegheny, Rev. Brook Ernst.

MANUFACTURERS, &c.

LAWRENCE IRON WORKS,

New Castle, Pa.

WM. N. STEWART ..... PATT SHEARER.
W. D. BIGELOW ..... E. W. ALFORD JR.

BITBRIDGE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

IRON, NAILS AND SPIKES.

Prices at prices subject to changes of the market.

jy17:3m NEW CASTLE, Lawrence Co., Pa.

DEQUESNE BRASS WORKS,

CADMAN & CRAWFORD,

Manufacturers of every variety of finished

BRASS WORK FOR PLUMBERS, STEAM OR GAS FITTERS, MACHINISTS, AND SHIPBUILDERS.

BRASS CASTINGS of all descriptions, made to order. STEAMBOAT WORK, BRASS AND GALVANIZED IRON, and REPAIRING promptly attended to.

Particular attention paid to fitting up REVIVERIES FOR COAL AND COMMON COAL.

Also, Sole Agents for the Western District of Pennsylvania for the sale of MARCY, CASSIDY & CO.'S PATENT SUCTION PUMP, the best now invented. Having no valves it is not liable to get out of order, and will throw more water than any pump of twice its size. jy20

W. A. MACKINTOSH ..... HERPHILL ..... C. P. SHORT.

IRON CITY WORKS.

MACKINTOSH, HERPHILL & CO.,

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS.

Corner of Pike and Ohiopyle, and

Pike and Walnut Streets,

(Near City Water Works.)

Manufacturers of stationary and pilot ENGINES, ROLLING MILL CASTINGS and MACHINERY, of all kinds, and general jobbers.

Prompt attention given to repairing ROLLING MILL MACHINERY. jy19:3m

ROBERTS, BARNES & CO.,

No. 89 Third St., Pittsburgh,

TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,

And Manufacturers of

JAPANNED TIN WARE.

We are now manufacturing and have on hand following Apparatus of all kinds, Tinned Ware in tin, Water Coolers, Gregg's Tea and Spice Canisters, Cash and Spice Boxes, Pumpkin Boilers, Spittoons, &c. Also Japanned Tin Ware on sale low. Old Cans of all sizes and patterns, Tin Roofing, Gutterings, and all kinds of Jobbing Work done to order. ap20

PATENTED OCTOBER 8, 1861.

DITHRIDGE'S PATENT

OVAL LAMP CHIMNEYS,

MANUFACTURED OF

XX FLINT GLASS.

These Chimneys are intended for the dest demand, making all parts of the glass equally, does not require to be cracked. For sale by the Manufacturers,

Fort Pitt Glass Works, Washington street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

BEST QUALITY REFINED CAST STEEL,

Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 124 and 126 FIRST and 123 and 125 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh.

BRITANNIA, BRASS AND SHEET METAL WORKS.

COLL