Pittsburgh Gazette.

EUSEBIUS GREEN, D. P. WILLIAMS, D. L. RITCH, D. D. FERGUSON

R. ERRETT & CO.,
EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1859.

THE UTAH TROUBLES.—It is evident from the condition of affairs in Utah that the administration was rather premature in its conclusion that it had "conquered a peace" in that territory. The President's proclamations, like hundreds of other similar missives, have had no permanent effect on the rebellious Mormons, who, on discovering the weak material they had to deal with, at once changed their policy of abject submission to that of scornful contempt for all authority but that of their own creation. All the existing troubles in that region may be traced to the President's want of decision and energy at the commencement of the hostilities. A small army at that time might have subdued the leaders by showing them that the government was in earnest in its opposition to rebellion of all kinds, while millions of treasure and thousands of lives would have been also saved to the country. In the confusion which now characterizes the proceedings in Utah, it is difficult to predict when these troubles will come to an end. While the government seems to be growing weaker every day, the Mormons are increasing their strength by accessions from old settlements in this country and by emigration from Europe. The Washington correspondent of the *North American* gives the following deplorable account of affairs in Utah:

"There is really as much rebellion against the laws and authority of the United States, in Utah, to-day, as there was when the army was sent to crush out the flagrant and daring defiance of the government, which Brigham Young and his sensual crew had set up. Nothing but the national presence of the troops prevents a repetition of the scenes heretofore witnessed; and even now an arrogance is exhibited, and outrages are common, which renders this armament little more than a solemn farce. Its cost alone makes the affair serious. We maintain two thousand men in the heart of the continent, whose commissariat is furnished from a distance of 1800 miles, as an inactive police; and when the most heinous crimes are to be investigated—such, for example, as the wholesale murder of one hundred and forty-eight peaceable American emigrants, whose property is now notoriously in the hands of Mormon leaders—an outcry is raised because a small force is detailed to protect the administration of justice, and that clamor is seconded by the Governor of the Territory, who considers his official dignity infringed by the requisition of the judges. In fact, justice is not only blind, but it is dumb and deaf in Utah. It neither sees, nor speaks, nor hears.

This condition of things may well provoke comment and claim attention, when thousands of ignorant and debased converts to this polluted system are seen gathering from the pest-houses of Europe and swelling the infected throng already collected in that vast receptacle of corruption and crime. The government has tried temporizing long enough, and sought by expedients to postpone the stern reckoning which will be ultimately forced upon it, and when that enforcement of law and order will be more difficult. If the rebellion had been subdued at the outset, as it should have been, when Gen. Johnston and his gallant band went to Utah, these present troubles would never have occurred. As it is, a standing army is to be maintained, for no other purpose than to preserve order among Brigham Young's disaffected followers. And this legacy is to be bequeathed to the next Opposition administration, with all the accumulations of an imbecile and absurd policy."

THE OTHER SIDE.—A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Berlin, takes a view of the European war-question decidedly favorable to the Austrian government. He ridicules the idea that France represents in reality the Constitutionalists of Italy, in this contest, but attributes its actions to extremely selfish motives. His letter is a lengthy one, and closes with this remark:

"If the question were between Austria and Italian freedom, there could be no hesitation as to which side to take. But it is nothing of the kind. It is a question between Russian, French and Austrian despotism in Italy and elsewhere. It being such, the natural feeling of the Republican spectator would be to look upon the quarrel as unworthy of his sympathies on one side or the other. And, indeed, is a matter of very little consequence to us whether the Austrian Government as such be for once in the right and its enemies in the wrong. But if we find the Emperor of France preparing to change the map of Europe, and to trace the destinies of hundreds of thousands for another century to come, the presumption is that mischief is brewing; and it behoves us to pause and look the facts soberly in the face before we allow our sympathies to be led astray by a devil quoting the gospel of liberty."

Our correspondent has so obnoxious a client in Austria that he should be well supplied with arguments to gain even a patient hearing. Austria has so long represented the idea of absolute despotism that the advocates of Republican principles have been schooled to look upon her very name with loathing and contempt. France in this instance only occupies a respectable position by comparison with her opponent.

[From the London Times, May 23.]

EUROPE has entered into a state of war. Whatever may have been the reluctance in some quarters to believe that this could happen, whatever the inclination to deny or discredit, the full grown truth marches onward; war is gone forth in his usual guise, and is making himself known by his ordinary deeds. In three solumns the Austrians have passed from Austrian territory to that of Sardinia. One of their divisions has penetrated the country from the north landing on the Sardinian shores of the Lago Maggiore, occupying the towns of Intra, Pallanza and Arona, and driving back the Sardinians by the superiority of their numbers. A second, consisting of 20 battalions and 8 batteries, has taken the road by Gravellona, and the third has found its way by Abbiati Grasso. How far the invaders have advanced, or what may be their point of concentrating, cannot be clearly stated from materials before us.

Whether the *fete de pont* at Buffalora was despatched and taken by bayonet after a sharp and considerable loss, as was reported at Vienna, or whether there was no resistance, as would rather appear probable from the silence of the telegram from Turin as to any actual encounter—whether Gen. Marmora resisted or quietly succumbed, whether Novara was occupied without opposition, and Vercelli was reached without a contest, are matters of detail that have no importance bearing upon the main purport of to-day's news. *The invading army of Austria is in full march upon Sardinian soil.* On the other hand the King of Sardinia has put himself at the head of his army and gone to meet his invaders.

He has surrayed the line of the Dora, where it is supposed the Sardinians may perhaps make a stand in defence of their capital, and he has gone thence to Alessandria, which must soon be attacked, if Austrians have a real intention to conquer Piedmont.

The French are swarming into the seat of war. The Austrian papers already declare the neutrality of Savoy has been violated.

The Imperial Guard, numbering 16,000, have arrived at Genoa, and 40,000 French troops have now gathered in that place of strength. When or where these armed men will meet in conflict is entirely a question of strategy. But so far as any question of peace or war is concerned, the English, Belgians and French were not more at war on the plains of Waterloo, than are the French, Sardinians and Austria on the plains of Ticino, Suza and Dora. We wish that our only disquieting intelligence was from the country where war has already burst forth, and where the nations are contending. There might then be some hope that an advance upon Turin, and a battle favorable to the Austrians, might have the effect of reducing the pretensions of the French and Sardinians, or that a decisive advantage over the Austrian forces would induce that Power to come to terms upon the disputed points in her policy in Italy. This, however, is not so. That Provisional Governments have been established in Florence, Carrara and Massa, is not of itself a matter of vast importance. That the inhabitants of Rome are in an effervescent, if not insurgent state is scarcely an addition to the ordinary Italian difficulties, but when we read that Prussia has resolved upon putting her remaining corps d'armee in readiness to march, *we see very great cause to fear the peace of Europe is shaken more gravely than would appear from the soft messages from Paris and the bland assurances from St. Petersburg. That Prussia has cause for this precaution, when we find that a Russian corps is about to be stationed upon the frontier, the object of which Europe concerned with France, and Austria.* But the most important of all the intelligence we have derived from official sources is that we were [illegible] since the commencement of the war.

[illegible] such a treaty, containing anything hostile to England, did exist. Prince Gorischakoff's answer was decisive. He said:

"I do not deny that there may exist a written agreement between France and Russia"—we apprehend this is quite sufficient to confirm our disquietude on this head. Of course we have, immediately after this important confession, the ready but much less important assurance, that this written agreement "does not constitute a hostile alliance against Europe." We could scarcely expect the Russian Minister to admit that a treaty which he keeps shut from the eyes of Europe, contains an agreement for the partition of Europe. It is enough for us to know that not a treaty, but a written agreement exists between France and Russia, which those powers think it for their interest to keep secret from any third power.

Prince Gorischakoff gives his personal assurance that this written agreement does not constitute a hostile alliance against Europe, and upon this we are to lap ourselves into security, putting our trust firmly in the frankness of Prince Gorischakoff's reading of the written agreement and the innocency of this little secret between the two great aggressive Emperors. We can place no faith in the Russian view of the character of this treaty, for it is a mere prevarication to call a written agreement, concluded by two Emperors, by any other name. If we are to believe in the innocuousness of a treaty, under which armies are put in motion, we should first like to know something of the articles agreed to. Denials have of late lost much of their former value. We recollect how firmly the mission of Prince Menschikoff was denied, and we have had much more recent opportunity of seeing how, day after day, every event that was about to happen was, in the columns of the *Monitcur*, most circumstantially denied. An official denial has now come to be the almost certain forerunner of an indefensible enterprise.

The Theatre of—War Relative Position of the Belligerents.

[From the London Times.]

In the obscurity which clouds all intelligence from the seat of war, we can do no better than furnish our readers with some preliminary knowledge of the extent and features of the scene, a proceeding which will be all the more acceptable as it admits of being made both simple and precise. Whether the war can indeed, be confined to those territories, is a very different question; but as long as it is limited by the boundaries now assigned to it, there can be no reason why the exact import of every telegram should not be immediately comprehended.

The Kingdom of Sardinia, composed of Piedmont—the principle mass—in the centre, the ancient province of Savoy in the northwest, and the maritime territory of Genoa in the southeast is not above 100 miles in breadth from its western to its eastern frontier. On the former of these frontiers it is conterminous along its entire length with France, with its allies, but on the latter it is only partly conterminous with Austria its enemy. In the north a portion of the Swiss territory and in the south the Duchy of Parma supply the border line, leaving only a central portion, perhaps about half of the entire length, to be formed by the territories of Austrian Lombardy. The line in question, everybody is now aware, is constituted by the river Ticino and by the Lago Maggiore, through which that river flows, as the Rhone does through the Lake of Geneva. On the French side the border is formed by the Alps, so that the seat of war may be regarded in a general aspect as a broad piece of territory between a chain of mountains and a river. The French had to cross the mountains, the Austrians the stream, and the distance between them, as we have said, was about 100 miles.

The features of Piedmont itself, however, deserve particular attention, as they are regulating the present distribution of the contending armies. Piedmont is traversed in its breadth by the windings of the River Po, and the division of the country thus effected corresponds very nearly with the division of the eastern frontier between Lombardy and Parma; so that to the south of the stream Piedmont borders on Parma, and to its north only on the hostile territory of Lombardy. These two divisions of the Sardinian Kingdom differ totally in their natural characters. To the north of the river—the district immediately exposed to the Austrians—all is a level plain up to the foot of the Swiss Alps, whereas on the southern side of it all is mountainous, and the whole space is filled with the shoots or spurs of the Ligurian Appenines sloping away from Genoa. In this division of the Kingdom lie the strong places of the Sardinians—Alessandria, Casale and Tortona, and on its western edge stands Turin itself, the capital of the State. Within or around these fortresses the Sardinians have collected the bulk of their army, perhaps some 75,000 man, leaving the plains of the North comparatively open to the incursions of the enemy.

Before the actual commencement of hostilities the Austrians at Milan stood just about as far from the river as the French at Briancon did from the mountains; and a line drawn from one of these points to the other would pass through the common mark of both armies—the Royal city of Turin. Turin, however, is about as far again from Buffalora, where the Austrians crossed the river, as it is from Suza, where the French halt on crossing the Alps, the distance being about 70 miles in the former case against 33 in the latter. But the inequality was more than compensated by the relative difficulties of the two roads, for, whereas the Austrians have a plain country to traverse, the French can only reach Suza by passing the Alps. Equality, the advantage of ground so far was on the side of the Austrians, but their operations have been influenced by further considerations, arising from the position of the Sardinian army before described. The French, as they descend upon Suza and push forward to Turin, are directly confronting the Austrians on their march towards the same point from Milan, and if this was all, and there was no Sardinian except in the capital, the shock of battle could be anticipated with great facility. Sooner or later—in fact, very soon indeed—the belligerents would meet, and an engagement on a large scale would ensue. It will be observed, however, from what we have said, that the Austrians in their advance across Piedmont from east to west would have on their left flank the whole concentrated strength of the Sardinian army, resting on its finest fortresses. What the chain of the Tyrol, indeed, is to Austria in the plains of Lombardy, the chain of the Ligurian Apennines is to Sardinia in the plains of Piedmont, and the parallel can be carried still further, for exactly as Germany lies in reserve behind the Tyrol so does a second French force gather in strength behind the Apennines. On the seaboard of these mountains stands Genoa, which, as France commands the sea, can be reached from Toulon with the greatest facility. The Sardinians, therefore, while they cluster in force about their citadels to the south of the Po, have in their rear the support of a powerful French army within fifty miles distance.

The Austrians are thus opposed by two bodies of the enemy—one directly facing them at Turin and drawing daily reinforcements from the ranks of the Alps; and another at Casale and Alessandria, finishing their march and receiving succors from a distinct base of operations at Genoa. By crossing their frontiers at its northern extremity, as they have done, they might occupy the northern districts of Sardinia; or, if they descended thence upon the Po, they might get the Sardinian army in front of them, but they would then have the army of the Alps upon their right. They must, in short, advance in any case against two lines of foes posted at right angles to each other; and, for simplicity's sake, we may consider these lines to be represented by the river Dora Baltea, running from north to south by Ivea, and the Po, running from west to east by Casale—Turin being pretty nearly at the angle.

All the places named, be it understood, lie within a comparatively small compass. From Arona, the point occupied by the Austrians on the north, to Genoa, on the seaboard of the south, the distance is about 110 miles, or very near the same as from Suza to Buffalora. From Genoa to Alessandria it is only 46 miles, and from Alessandria to Turin less than 60. From Suza to Turin, again, the distance is but 33 miles; so that in their two principal positions of Turin and Alessandria the Sardinians are, in the one case, within 40, and in the other within 50 miles, of their powerful allies. The Austrians, too, would be equally near their resources. Novara is about five miles, Mortara about ten miles, and Vercelli but some twenty miles from the Lombardy frontier, and these are the points at which the first collision may be anticipated. The great feature, however, of the campaign, as far as it can be comprehended at present, is the double base of operations from which the Sardinians and their allies are proceeding; and, if the Austrians find themselves in strength sufficient for such a plan, it is not improbable they also may divide their forces, so that the troops now said to be at Mortara may advance towards the South, and those at Novara towards the West. It will not have escaped notice that the Austrians are said to be particularly strong at Mortara while the Imperial Guard, the select corps of the French army is at Genoa. These dispositions would seem to indicate that the hardest struggle is expected on the line to Genoa rather than on the line to Turin, but this is a point on which we can hardly remain long in the dark. In the interval we can only be too sure that war, in so narrow a field, and between armies so powerful and so fiercely animated, will lose none of those horrors from which civilization revolts in despair.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR CHIEF JUSTICE.—The Board of State Canvassers have completed the official count of votes for Chief Justice at the late election. The whole vote cast was 119,066. Of these Martin had 65,917, and Felch 53,079—the majority for the former being 12,238.

In 1858 the vote was 121,269, of which Wisner had 65,202, and Stuart 56,067—the majority for the former being 9,135.—*Detroit Adv.*

THE "Fishle" Sewing Machine for manufacturers [illegible] and leather will be found to have advantages [illegible] by no other machine now made. This is [illegible] of those who are using it. Examine [illegible] Co.'s, Federal street, Alle-

THE Railroad Managers, who have been in session here during the week, have adjourned until the 20th, without having absolutely agreed upon any basis of settlement. In the meantime the freight agents of the different roads are to meet and endeavor to agree upon some tariff of rates to be reported for acceptance to the meeting on the 20th inst. It is understood that some reduction of speed will probably take place, and a general advance of rates of transportation, if a platform acceptable to the New York Central can be agreed upon, which however, is generally believed to be impracticable. As the New York Central was not represented officially at the meeting on Saturday, even the points upon which the Convention agreed must be submitted to Mr. Corning; and if he continues to occupy the same position he did a week ago, it is difficult to see how a common schedule of speed and rates can be adopted, without more yielding upon the part of the Southern lines than they will be likely to consent to.—*N. Y. Trib.*

RECOVERY OF THE BODY OF MRS. GLIME.—A dispatch was received this morning by Mr. T. R. Hayman, from Memphis, stating that the dead body of Mrs. Ben. V. Glime, who was drowned at the time of the disaster to the *St. Nicholas*, had been recovered. It will be brought up to this city for interment, on the Victorin, which is expected to arrive to-day.—*St. Louis Rep.*

FROM ST. DOMINGO—*Large Tobacco Crop.*—Advices from S. Domingo, of the 16th of April, represent that the Tobacco crop of the present year will be unprecedentedly large. The province of Santiago alone will, it is estimated, produce 100,000 quintals (100 pounds) of a superior quality the value of which at Port au Platt will be $30 per quintal.

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.—FEMALES SUFFERING WITH NAUSEA AND DEBILITY.—A Tonic Stimulant, suitable to those peculiar periods in the life of every female, more particularly every mother, has long been a desideratum in the medical world: something to be retained as a necessary component of every well-furnished Family Medicine Chest, to which, at those seasons, recourse may be had, with the confidence of finding relief from the nausea, and restoration of strength, with perfect fearlessness of any injurious consequences, yet without having taken a medicine possessing antagonistic principles, to render dangerous another disease which it be subsequently required by the peculiarity of the disease.

All these conditions we believe to be perfectly fulfilled in *Boerhaave's Holland Bitters.* From the nature of the disease as here alluded to, we have not thought proper to parade the names of those who have unhesitatingly afforded us the evidence of the truth of the assertions we here make. But all and every word can be substantiated to the satisfaction of the most incredulous. We offer one of the most sure and certain remedies for this class of afflictions, and all those, whether peculiar to the sex or not, which result from weakness of any particular organ, or general debility of the system. Its effects are almost magical, yet the cure radical. It communicates no violent shock to the system, but gently invigorating itself through the whole frame, rouses the vital energy to normal action, and, while enabling nature to throw off the cause, it therefore eradicates the effects of disease.

Are you nauseated in early morning, indisposed to rise? We earnestly request you to try the half of a teaspoonful.—It surely will not harm. Yet we positively guarantee new access of energy, and a cheerful, hopeful looking forward to the duties of the day.

Are you subject to nausea before or after eating? Try the same quantity before each meal. As we said before, it will not harm; yet we assure you of relief from that distressing loathing at the sight of food, and also from the disposition to vomit after partaking. We promise perfect digestion of what has been eaten.

If you find that the dose prescribed has been too great, diminish the quantity to suit your constitution.

RHEUMATISM.—The Genuine highly Concentrated Boerhaave's Holland Bitters is put up in half pint bottles only, and retailed at $1 per bottle. The great demand for the truly Celebrated Bitters has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Beware of imposition! See that our name is on the label of every bottle you buy.

BENJAMIN PAGE, JR., & CO., Sole Proprietors, 27 Wood street, between 1st and 2d sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ap25:d&w1y

DIED—On the 17th inst., at Peckrichsville, MAGGIE EWING BLACK, aged 14 years and 7 months, daughter of Dr. Alexander and Margaret W. Black.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day at 3 o'clock from the residence of her father

New Advertisements.

BURNET HOUSE,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAVING TAKEN A LEASE UPON THE "BURNET" for a term of years, and reorganized in many departments, the undersigned can safely say that their arrangements, tending to the comfort and satisfaction of guests visiting the city, will be such as to gratify the demand of any reasonable traveller at the house.

A trial is solicited.

JOHNSON, SANDERS & CO.

my18:1mdis

FOR SALE.

AN ELEGANT SWISS COTTAGE RESIDENCE IN THE BOROUGH OF NEW BRIGHTON, WITH AN ACRE OF GROUND—The house is of brick, 42 by 22 feet; four rooms to the lower floor, with hall pantry; two large and four small rooms above, with complete ventilation. Built in 1854, in the most substantial manner, with the very best materials and workmanship. Soft Spring Water carried by pipes into the kitchen, two cisterns, stable, wash and coal house and bakery, smoke house, &c. There are on the lots every variety of fruit trees now bearing in great abundance; also, strawberries, raspberries, &c., together with 50 grape vines of the choicest varieties. The premises adjoin the residences of Rev. Mr. Ely and E. Walters, Esq., and although within 4½ yards of the Beaver station, are beyond the annoyance of the trains, and surrounded with beautiful rural scenery. Address for 20 days, Box 64, New Brighton Post Office, Beaver county, Pa.

my18 2wds

ENGLISH PICKLES—"GROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S."

2 Barrels Gherkins, 1 Quart Bottles;
2 do Cauliflowers do do;
2 do Chow Chow do do;
2 do Assorted do do;

Just rec'd and for sale by REYMER & ANDERSON, No. 59 Wood street.

my18

ENGLISH SAUCES—

10 Dozen "John Bull;"
10 do "Haney;"
10 do Worcester Quaint;
20 do do Plain;
20 do Half-Pints.

Just rec'd and for sale by REYMER & ANDERSON, No. 59 Wood st., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

my18

NEW GOODS opened this day in addition to our already large stock of every variety of seasonable Dry Goods. We are almost daily in receipt of new and desirable Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, &c.

C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market st.

my18

NEW WORK ON IRON.—THE IRON MANUFACTURERS' GUIDE to the Furnaces, Forges and Rolling Mills of the United States, with discussions of iron as a chemical element, and American ores, and as a manufactured article, in commerce and history; by J. P. Lesley, Secretary of the American Iron Association; and published by authority of the same; with maps and plates Price $5. For sale by JOHN S. DAVISON, 93 Wood street.

my18

POTATOES! POTATOES!! POTATOES!!!—Long Reds, White and Blue Nashannocks, Mercers, Pink Eyes, Junes, Mashes, and all other varieties, for sale at J. D. CANFIELD & CO'S, First street, near Wood.

my18

WOOL WANTED.—For which the highest market price will be paid in cash by

SPRINGER HARBAUGH & CO., 209 Liberty st.

my18

NEW W. R. CHEESE—100 bxs new cutting Cheese at J. D. CANFIELD & CO'S.

WALL PAPER—Another supply of desirable Room and Hall Paper Hangings; Gold Wall Paper and Window Shades, Curtains, Oil Cloths, Tester Centers, Fire Boards, Prints, &c., at

E. C. COGHLAN'S, Federal st., Alleg'y.

my17

DOMESTIC AND STAPLE DRY GOODS of every variety, viz. Shawls, Mantles and Dress Goods, a complete assortment.

C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market street.

my17

CINCINNATI SOAP AND CANDLES—25 Box Hard Pressed Summer Mould Candles, do extra quality Germin Soap, just rec'd and for sale wholesale and retail at FRANCE'S Family Grocery and Tea Store, Federal street, Alleghany.

my17

WASH BOARDS—25 dozen Cincinnati new style Wash-Boards in store and for sale wholesale and retail at FRANCE'S, Federal street, Alleghany.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF ALL KINDS of Dry Goods suitable for the season.

C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market street.

my17

LIFE INSURANCE.—The GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY, now open for business at the Agency, No. 72 Grant street, Pittsburgh, continue to make insurances on lives, in addition to a paid capital of $300,000, they have a large and increasing ASSURED FUND affording undoubted security to the insured. The Assured participate in the profits of Life the bonus declared from earnings profits has already exceeded 50 by cent. on all premiums paid.

Thos. Hoopes, Pres't; John F. Lewis, Actuary; Jas. King, M. D., Medical Examiner, office No. 112 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. For further information apply to WM. BAKEWELL, Agent for the Company, No. 72 Grant street.

my18:1yd

SAUNDERS' VIOLIN SCHOOL.—New and scientific Self-instructing School for the Violin, on an entirely new method, intended for beginners, amateurs and teachers. This work is particularly intended to give the scholar a short, thorough and scientific knowledge of playing the Violin in all its branches in less than one half the time than is required from any other work ever published or introduced in this country, by Geo. Saunders, New York.

For sale by JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.

Copies mailed on the receipt of the price. my7

IMPROVED HARMONIUM.—Just rec'd by the subscribers a new improved ORGAN HARMONIUM, with *double sized Reeds.* It is a handsome case of Black Walnut; has *seven stops*, and fully the power of a $500 Organ. It is probably the best substitute for a church Organ ever brought to this city. Price low. Please call and examine.

H. KLEBER & BRO., Sole Agents for Carhart's original Harmoniums and Melodeons.

my7

LOST.—5 doz. 3 hoop, painted Buckets were taken from the wharf, near the foot of Liberty street, on Thursday night, May 5th. Any person finding or knowing where they are, will be well rewarded by leaving word with

R. ROBISON & CO., 255 Liberty street.

my9

WANTED—A Young Man in the Grocery Business, one who thoroughly understands his business and can give satisfactory references. None other need apply. Enquire at FRANCE'S Family Grocery and Tea Store, Federal street, near Lecock, Alleghany.

my10

C. B. M. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

my16:1ly:is] No. 144 Fourth Street.

Bargains in Second-Hand Pianos.

ONE 6 octave, Rosewood case, iron frame, made by Chickering & Sons, only two years old.

One 6½ octave, Rosewood case, round corners, made by Hallet & Davis.

One 6½ octave, Rosewood case, carved desk, plain curved feet, made by Nunns & Clark.

One 6 octave,	Mahogany case,	made by	Nunns & Clark.
" 6 "	"	"	N. Y. Manufac'y Co.
" 6 "	Rosewood	"	Gooding & Simon.
" 6 "	Mahogany	"	Pelge (Paris.)
" 6½ "	"	"	Albrecht.
" 6 "	"	"	Loud & Bro.
" 6 "	"	"	German make.
" 6 "	"	"	Clement.
" 6 "	"	"	"

For sale by [my12] JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood st.

GREAT NOVELTY—MINIATURE PIANOS.—The undersigned have just received an entirely new style of Pianos, called "VOCAL OR MINIATURE PIANOS. They are very little more than HALF THE SIZE of the ordinary piano; have full seven octaves of keys, and are finished in the most elegant Louis XIV style.

They are unquestionably the most desirable instruments for small parlors, steamboats, etc., that have ever been made. Their tone and touch are admirable, and their durability unquestioned. The public are respectfully invited, one and all, to call and examine these charming little instruments.

H. KLEBER & BRO., No. 63 Fifth st.

ap26] Sole Agents for the above and Steinway's Pianos.

New Advertisements.

J. N. SHALLENBERGER & CO.

[Successors to R. Dunlap, Jr.]

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 101 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA. (my1:ddtf

Great Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. SWAYNE'S PANACEA.

THIS old established and invaluable remedy for the cure of scrofula, or King's Evil, Ulcerous and White Swelling, Eruptions of the Skin, Blotches or Pimples of the Face, Obstinate or Scaly Eruptions, Boils which arise from an impure habit of blood, Pains in the Bones, Weakness and Debilitated state of the System, arising either from a long and protracted case of sickness, or having labored under an attack of syphilis, the seeds of which still remain in the system, or having swallowed a great amount of drugs, calomel, &c., which may have affected the bones or their covering, called the periosteum, which sometimes gives rise to a chronic ulcerous discharge, and small bones occasionally come away. (Attacks of Rheumatism in consequence of an injured or abused Constitution: long standing Bilious Affections; the Pale and the sickly, or the Blotched Face, always indicates or requires the use of this invaluable panacea; or should the patient have labored under an affection of the Spine, Dropsy, Jaundice, or Yellowness of the Skin, Chronic Affections of the Liver, Marasmus, or wasting of Flesh, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Hip Joint Complaint, in short, the most loathsome diseases which have put every other medicine at defiance, as well as the skill of the profession, for more than a quarter of a century, have been perfectly eradicated by this great vegetable panacea. In all cases of eruption a "*Toceyn's Ale Healing Ointment,*" should be used in connection with the Panacea. The two will cure the most chronic and obstinate eruptive diseases. Retail price of the Panacea $1.50 per bottle, 3 bottles $4.00.

Delivered to any address on receipt of Remittance.

A RECENT VERY REMARKABLE CURE

Was that of Riles A. Clark, No. 4 Trenton street, Charlestown, Mass. While in Philadelphia, she resided with Wm. H. Shay, 16th street, 4 doors below Race.

The case was an eruption of eight years standing of the most obstinate character, covering the whole surface, from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head, itching and irritable in the extreme. The most eminent of the profession had failed in accomplishing a cure. Dr. SWAYNE'S PANACEA was efficient in making a perfect cure.

Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila.

DR. G. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, *Sole Agent* for Pittsburgh.

my17:d&w1y

AMERICAN CHIROPEDIST removes Corns from the feet in a few minutes, without pain or the slightest inconvenience to the patient. Bunions removed from the big toe, reduced to the natural size. Inverted nails changed to a healthy state. Charges reasonable. Room No. 41, St. Clair Hotel. my1: eod1md

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF DECLINING health, the subscriber is about retiring from Business, and offers for sale, at VERY LOW RATES, his entire stock of

FURNITURE,

LUMBER,

VANEERS,

CANE,

VARNISHES, &c.

He also offers for rent his Cabinet and Chair Factory, in whole or in part, and the rooms now occupied by him in the "Dispatch Building," Fifth street—possession given on the 1st of July.

Persons in want of Furniture will find this a rare opportunity to purchase, the prices being put down

From 10 to 25 per cent.

LOWER THAN USUAL.

H. H. RYAN,

NOS. 67 AND 69 FIFTH STREET,

my9:ddtf

REMOVAL.

EXCHANGE AND BANKING HOUSE OF

KRAMER & RAHM,

No. 55, Bank Block, Fifth Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALLEN KRAMER..... EDWARD RAHM..... FLORENCE KRAMER.

WE beg to apprise our friends and the public that we have removed to our new OFFICE, NO. 55, BANK BLOCK, FIFTH STREET, where we will be happy to render them our service, and to transact a simple business, with an experience of twenty years in the business in this city, will enable us to meet the wants of our customers. We will continue to transact the

Exchange and Banking Business in all its branches.

Commercial Paper Discounted and Negotiated.

Stocks, Bonds, and other Securities, bought and sold on Commission.

Prompt attention given to Collections in city or country.

Deposits received in Par Funds or Currency.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Deal in Specie, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, &c.

Credit Remittances of Correspondents at lowest possible rates.

Making Returns promptly by first mail, as directed.

my3:2md KRAMER & RAHM

Boots, Shoes, Hats,

BONNETS, &C.

JAMES P. TANNER,

WHOLESALE

SHOE, HAT AND BONNET WAREHOUSE,

No. 56 Wood Street,

Pittsburgh, Penna.,

Has now store his very large stock of GOODS purchased direct from the NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTORIES, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, all of which will be disposed of at a small advance on COST.

☞ Buyers who have heretofore gone East for their goods, for the future will save both time and money by making their purchases from him.

☞ Dealers are requested to call before buying, and satisfy themselves of the fact.

☞ Particular attention given to orders. mr19:3md

Pianos! Pianos!!

SPLENDID STOCK OF THE CELEBRATED GOLD MEDAL

PIANO FORTES,

Manufactured by

WILLIAM KNABE & CO., BALTIMORE.

ALSO,

SEVERAL SECOND HAND PIANOS,

From $75 to $200 for sale or rent

CHARLOTTE BLUME,

No 118 Wood st., 2d door above Fifth.

my16

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER, The Only Remedy in the Habit World Sure to Exterminate Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, Bugs, Ants, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Moths, Mites, Grass Worms and Garden Insects, &c.

50,000 BOXES SOLD IN ONE MONTH.

These Celebrated Remedies have been extensively used for twenty-two years in all parts of Europe, and their miraculous power have been attested by the Courts of Russia, France, England, Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Belgium, Holland, Naples, &c., and their Chemical properties examined, and approved by the most distinguished Medical Faculties all over the world.

Their destructive nature to all kinds of vermin and insects has been certified to in this country by the Directors of the various Public Institutions, Planters, Farmers, Proprietors of Hotels, Warehouses, Manufactories, and by various other distinguished private citizens.

Numerous Testimonials and Certificates of the efficacy of these Remedies can be seen at the Depot.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by the Inventor and Proprietor,

JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist, 612 Broadway (cor. Houston st.) New York.

General Agent for the U. States and Canadas, FREDERICK W. HUNTINGTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and 417 Broadway, New York.

For sale in this city, wholesale and retail by R. E. SELLERS & CO., corner Wood and Second sts.; JOS. FLEMING, Corner Diamond and Market st. BREKHAM & MEEKNAN, Allegheny.

de25:6mdfc

MUSIC LESSONS

VIOLIN, FLUTE, MELODEON AND SINGING.

W. D. SMITH begs to inform his friends and the public that he will give instruction in Classes or private lessons on the Violin, Flute, Melodeon, or in Singing, at his residence, NO. 113 FOURTH STREET, between Wood and Smithfield, where he is provided with spacious and convenient rooms.

AFTERNOON CLASSES FOR LADIES will be formed for learning the art of singing, either with or without Piano Forte accompaniment. These classes will be small and select.

EVENING GLEE CLASSES will also be formed for Solo, Trio and Quartette Singing either with or without instrumental accompaniments.

Terms made known on application. ap29 dtf

TENN. FLOUR.—

77 sacks Tyrone Mills, extra family;
53 half do do do;
18 sacks Union do, superfine;
61 half do do do;
10 sacks Clinton do, extra family;
50 do do do, superfine;

Now landing from steamer Neptune, for sale by

my12 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

JELLY'S—10 dozen Currant;
10 dozen Blackberry; 5 dozen Quince;
5 do Orange; 5 do Apple;
20 do Assorted. Just rec'd and for sale by

my13 REYMER & ANDERSON, 59 Wood street.

FRESH FRUITS—100 doz. Irish Peaches;
100 do do Tomatoes;
20 do do Pine Apples;

Just received and for sale by

my13 REYMER & ANDERSON, 59 Wood street.

ICE CHESTS, Meat Safes, Refrigerators, Water Coolers, Bathing Apparatus, &c., at the Iron City Stove and Tin Warehouse of

my13 W. W. BRADSHAW, No. 131 Wood st., First door below the sign of the Golden Gun.

TENN. WHEAT AND FLAX SEED.—

20 sacks white Wheat;
50 do red do;
4 do Flax Seed; to arrive on steamer Lacolah, for sale by

[my18] ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

BASKETS—300 doz. Eastern Market and Fruit Baskets for sale low by

my13 HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

TENN. CORN—1000 bus. in store and for sale by

my7 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

PAINTS IN OIL of various colors for sale by

ap10 W. MACKEOWN, 107 Liberty st.

Miscellaneous.

STEAM MARBLE WORKS.

Marble Mantels,

MADE BY MACHINERY,

Always on hand at the lowest prices.

NO GOOD HOUSE SHOULD BE WITHOUT MARBLE MANTELS.—They are always neat, add more to the beauty of a house than any other article that can be purchased with the same money, and besides, they never endanger the safety of a house and family by taking fire, as wood mantles very often do.

Marble Tops for Furniture, Wash Stands, Counters, &c., &c., &c.

MONUMENTS,

TABLETS AND GRAVE STONES.

A BEAUTIFUL STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

N. B.—Our stock of Marble is the largest in the West, and being manufactured by machinery, is got up in better style, with more dispatch, and at less cost than can be done by mere manual labor.

Warerooms, 323 Liberty Street;

OFFICE, 319 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

W. W. WALLACE.

STEAM ENGINES

AND

MILL FURNISHING.

STEAM ENGINES on hand and made to order, STEAM BOILERS, SALT PANS, MILL GEARING, ENGINE AND MACHINE CASTINGS, PULLEYS, &c., Grate Bars and Sash Weights always on hand.

Catalogues of Wheels given to all who want gearing.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, IRON PROOF STAFFS, ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, at reduced prices.

FRENCH BURR SHUT MACHINES, used in 1000 Mills, and cheaper, better and many times more durable than Iron Machines.

McGEORGE'S PATENT EXCELSIOR SHINGLE MACHINES, PORTABLE MILLS for Flouring and Chopping.

HORIZONTAL PATENT WATER WHEELS, used in 8000 Saw Mills, are cheap, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Flax Belting for Elevators, one-third price of leather.

☞ Office, 319 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. W. WALLACE.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER is the Exclusive Agent in this country for the sale of Belmont Cement. This Cement is much superior to any other Cement in this market, for Public Works, Foundations, Cisterns, Fire Walls, etc., and all warranted good. Directions for using it are on each barrel. We invite a section of this Cement to be tested against any other Cement. Yet we positively guarantee new access of energy, and a cheerful, hopeful looking forward to the duties of the day.

Are you subject to nausea before or after eating? Try the same quantity before each meal. As we said before, it will not harm; yet we assure you of relief from that distressing loathing at the sight of food, and also from the disposition to vomit after partaking. We promise perfect digestion of what has been eaten.