Pittsburgh Gazette.

EDITORS: R. P. WILLIAMS D. L. EATON. D. D. FERGUSON

R. ERRETT & CO., EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH: FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1859.

Republican State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York county.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
WILLIAM H. KEIM, of Berks county.

Republican County Ticket.

SENATE,
ELIAS H. TRIMBLE, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM VANNUM, Pittsburgh,
DAVID A. PRESSLEY, Allegheny,
CHARLES L. GOEHRING, Reserve,
DAVID P. BAYARD, Peebles,
WILLIAM ESPY, Lower St. Clair.

ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE,
THOMAS MELLON, Collins.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JACOB H. MILLER, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
GOODMAN Y. COULTER, South Fayette.

COMMISSIONER,
JONATHAN BRADLEY, South Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR,
DAVID CORNELIUS, Sewickley.

SURVEYOR,
M. T. ANDERSON, West Deer.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOSEPH MILLER, Snowdon.

THE NATURALIZATION UKASE.—The manifesto of Mr. Secretary CASS, that naturalized citizens of this country have no rights which foreign governments are bound to respect, is properly attracting a great deal of attention from the press; and it is evidently a great backset to the administration papers which were so lately busily engaged in manufacturing political capital out of the Massachusetts Two Years Amendment. It was too bad in the Secretary, at the very moment when these dabsters were showing that the Republicans were the sworn enemies of naturalized citizens and the democracy their only friends, to come in with his letter to Le Clerc, and refuse, in the name of the government, to protect that class of citizens in the rights always heretofore regarded as properly belonging to them. These papers were making a great deal of noise over the invidious distinction made by the Massachusetts amendment between the native and the naturalized citizen; but here is a distinction much more invidious, made—by a democratic administration. The Massachusetts amendment creates a distinction which lasts for two years, and then fades out of existence; but under the doctrine laid down by Secretary Cass, the distinction lasts while the naturalized citizen lives. That doctrine draws a broad line between our citizens, separating them into two classes—the native and the naturalized—the first of which *has* a right to the protection of government and the other of which *has not*. The native citizen may claim the protection of government wherever he goes, at home or abroad; but the naturalized citizen loses all claim to that protection, the moment he passes beyond the territorial bounds of the United States. This is, in plain language, the meaning of the decision of Mr. Secretary Cass; and the government which endeavors to enforce the doctrine, with respect to its colored citizens, that they have no rights which any white man is bound to respect, is just the one to carry that doctrine one step further and apply it to the naturalized citizen, with a variation to suit the differing circumstances. The effort, in both cases, is to build up classes, elevating the white native into the superior class, alone possessing a right to the full protection of the government, and the naturalized citizens and negroes into inferior classes, the first with limited rights and the latter with none.

The government presses, of course, sustain the edict, just as they would any other. The *Pennsylvanian*, for instance, contends that the duty of rendering military service to the government under which he was born is one which the foreigner cannot throw off with his allegiance, because it forms no part of it. "The sovereign power of a State," it says, "cannot be denied the right of making special laws in order to compel the performance of a specific service by a citizen as a part equivalent for his protection. A service thus created by law gests upon the subject at birth, making the obligation *contemporaneous and concurrent with his existence*. This is no part of *natural or implied*, and much less of *express* allegiance. It is not a duty incident to locality of birth, not a tie or obligation of a subject to his prince, nor yet the duty of fidelity to his government. The latter are the inseparable concomitants of birth-place, the involuntary acquisition of filial duties to the government, as well as the investiture of nationality by the subject; while the former has only the force of a legally created obligation, *which remains in full force only until cancelled by the required service.*". If this be the case, what is to hinder European governments from making reclamation upon ours for the men who thus *owe* them military service? If the debt is "a legally created obligation, which remains in full force until cancelled by the required service," every naturalized citizen who has failed to render "the required service" is legally the debtor of the government under which he was born, and that government has as good a right to demand that the debtor shall be given up to it *here* as to capture him when found abroad. If the principle thus laid down be acknowledged, there can be no escape from this conclusion.

We naturally look, therefore, for a requisition from the French government upon ours for the surrender of Mr. Felix Leclerc, of Memphis, Tenn., and to see U. S. Marshals hunting up that unfortunate Frenchman with all the fidelity which they show in hunting fugitive slaves.

In 1812, this country went to war in behalf of the principle that a man could choose his allegiance for himself, and that when he renounced his allegiance to Great Britain, and became a citizen of the United States, Great Britain had no more any claim upon him. The act of naturalization, it was then held, cancelled the claims of the Government under which he was born. Daniel Webster, with his compact logic, settled the same point some twenty years since, and more recently, Captain Ingraham, who protected Martin Koszta, a citizen in prospect, was covered with honors by his gratified countrymen, whose hearts were roused by the attack upon, and the vindication of, a principle as dear as any for which the fathers contended. Thus it was a few years ago. Now, there is a change. This very principle, thus honored and defended a few years ago, Gen. Cass now renounces and abandons. The ground, which was peculiarly our own—for we first forced its recognition as a part of international law—the Nestor of the Democratic party relinquishes. Of course the party will follow. Having professed an especial love for citizens of foreign birth, having been their champion, the Democratic party, carried into power by votes of naturalized citizens, strikes the deadliest blow ever aimed against their rights!

Hereafter, the foreigner is to be granted the privilege of voting, simply, after assuming the obligation of naturalization. The chief advantage he sought to secure in this act—the protection of his adopted country, wherever in the wide world he may be found—is now denied him by those he deemed his friends.

Against the doctrine promulged by Mr. Cass we enter our hearty dissent. Once an American citizen, always and everywhere an American citizen is our motto. Protection everywhere, for all citizens, against all claims which Despotic Power asserts against guaranteed rights, is the watchword of Republicans. To the Democratic party is fitly left the task of denying that protection, and pandering to demands which the country has once successfully resisted by war.

CAMERON IN WESTMORELAND.—The editor of the Greensburg *Herald*, who was present at the Harrisburg Convention, says:

"Gen. Cameron, our distinguished Senator, was highly endorsed for his course on the leading issues of the day. That resolution was received with enraptured applause, which interrupted its reading several times. The members of the convention and all others present, it was very manifest, were almost unanimously for him, for the next Presidency; and if Pennsylvania presents an unbroken front at the proper time, the nomination of Hon. Simon Cameron will be a fixed fact, and his election just as certain."

KANSAS.—It is announced in the St. Louis papers that the Straight Republicans have a straight majority of three over the Free State Democrats, in the new Constitutional Convention, delegates to which have just been elected in Kansas. In Leavenworth county, which elects ten members, the Democrats obtained nearly 500 majority. The election will be contested in the Convention on the ground of illegal voting. The old frauds appear to have been re-enacted. Men were imported quietly and secretly into the county from Missouri, and, aided by the soldiers and Government employees from Fort Leavenworth, together with a free use of Federal funds, the Democrats gained a temporary success. In the Convention the matter will undergo a thorough investigation, and if what is alleged should be sustained by proof, the Republicans will get their seats. It is a noteworthy fact that the Democratic candidates everywhere throughout the territory professed to be Free State men. Not one of them could have been elected otherwise.

OUR candidate for Auditor General is editor of the Lancaster *Union*. In the last number of that paper he thus modestly alludes to the action of the convention which nominated him:

"Respecting the candidate nominated for Auditor General, it does not become us to speak. We can only our most grateful acknowledgments for this expression of their confidence, and our most earnest hope that we may be enabled to justify their choice by a faithful and competent discharge of the official duties which will ensue on the ratification of their nomination by the people. The office of Auditor General is one which involves very grave responsibilities, and important interests of the people are confided to the charge of its incumbent. He is clothed with a large discretion, and is called on to settle all the accounts of the Commonwealth, and to investigate the claims made upon its Treasury. These are matters which draw heavily on the integrity, capacity and industry of the officer, and a candidate may well tremble lest he should not prove 'sufficient for these things.' Strong only in the trust reposed by the convention, we shall encounter the consequent duties, if the people of the State call us to their discharge, with an anxious effort so to discharge them that neither shall our political friends be convicted of having erred in their choice, nor the interests of the Commonwealth suffer detriment in our hands."

THE effect of the European war upon Breadstuffs has been the reverse of what was most generally expected. The London correspondent of the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*, after noting that wheat had declined 9 cents a bushel, says that "the wants of the French and Sardinian and Austrian armies must be much smaller than military experience would lead persons to suppose, and the damage to agricultural operations from European war must also prove singularly slight."

The Frost.

A letter from Waynesburg, Greene Co. Pa., in the Washington *Examiner*, says:

"The general estimate here is that about one half the grain crop was destroyed in this county by the late frost. A fair crop of apples, pears, and plums, and a sprinkling of peaches escaped.

In court to day all the civil, and nearly all the criminal business was continued, in order that the people might go home to replant their corn, and in other ways repair the damage done by the frost."

In this county the northern and north eastern townships seem to have suffered most severely. The corn, we are told, is almost totally destroyed. In the south and south western portions of the county the destruction has not been so great.

We have been informed by a gentleman who passed through the Finleys a few days ago that the damage there is incomparably less than that suffered in the northern townships. The wheat fields generally did not appear to have been seriously affected, and it was thought that the corn would revive. Some fields, however, both of wheat and corn, in very exposed positions, were greatly injured.

Some experienced agriculturists who have examined the grain in many sections of the county are of the opinion that we will have about a half crop of wheat. From our own observations, and after a careful comparison of the facts and opinions that we have derived from others, we are compelled to regard this opinion as rather more favorable than is warranted.—*Wash (Pa.) Trib.*

THE FRUIT.—The fruit in this County has undoubtedly suffered severely. But, from all that we can gather, we are inclined to think that a good portion has escaped; and that we may reasonably calculate upon having a moderate crop of the different varieties.—*Beaver Argus.*

Maj. Cary, of this city, has returned from Delaware county and thereabouts, and reports a discouraging state of things so far as the wheat crop is concerned. A few days sun is exposing the injury from the action of the frost and many of the fields looked promised to have escaped injury are showing the fatal symptom—a premature ripening of the straw.—*Clev. Herald.*

THE FROST—THE WHEAT CROP.—Many persons seem carried away with a perfect panic at the failure of the Wheat crop in this county, as if a famine were certain to ensue, and they must instantly find food to subsist on in such sore calamity. Another class, with shorter but little judgment, are deceiving themselves with the notion that there will be a tolerable crop. The truth is, *the crop in this county, though here and there a field is unmjured, will be almost a failure.*—*Akron (O.) Beacon.*

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of the 11th says:

"As to the wheat crop, the great staple of Wisconsin, our impression is that the frost, upon the whole, was rather a benefit to it than otherwise. In some localities, we are aware, it was cut down and probably totally destroyed, while in some others it has the appearance of being black and dead. But these are exceptions to the general rule, and they bear a very insignificant proportion to the whole."

During the last week, we conversed with persons from all sections of the country, and have had many parcels of grain laid before us, and from the information thus derived, we are forced very reluctantly to the conclusion that our country has suffered as much, if not more, than any other west of the mountains.—*Beaver Argus.*

There is no doubt that this frost has produced greater alarm than the facts justify. Similar frosts have occurred in other years. On the night of May 29, 1845, a frost occurred which cut down the wheat and corn pretty generally, according to reports, producing great sensation throughout the country, in both financial and commercial circles. Farmers rushed into market, and purchased wheat and hauled it off in their wagons, to provide against the expected famine, and prices of both wheat and flour advanced fifty per cent. The weather during June was very dry, which added to the alarm, but the summer passed over and the harvest came, and by turning over our files of the 22d of August of the same year, we find flour abundant, and a drug in this market at *two dollars and sixty-five cents* per bbl, and choice brands at two dollars and seventy-five cents, and the complaints about the ravages of the frost disappeared. Now we do not mean by this to intimate that flour will sell as low as these rates, the coming fall, but simply to show that humanity instinctively exaggerates its troubles, and this is one of the peculiar features of our nature in all ages.—*Cin. Price Current.*

The Butler *American* says that great damage has been done but many fields of grain are only slightly injured, and we have heard of a number of orchards in which the fruit is secure. Corn and potatoes, we learn, are reviving, and a large quantity of buckwheat is now being put in by our farmers, so that the disaster is not likely to be so severely felt as was at first apprehended.

During the past week we have had two severe frosts, although, we believe no serious damage has been done. The previous hard frost killed all of the vegetables, but we believe the wheat and rye crops have not been injured.—*Blair Co. Wig.*

ROYAL DUKES IN DISGRACE.—The chief command of the British army seems to be fatal to royal dukes. Fifty years ago, in February, 1809, his Royal Highness the Duke of York was driven to perpetrate a downright falsehood in order to screen himself from the public indignation excited by a traffic in army commissions, which had been carried on with his connivance and consent by his mistress, Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke. This disgraceful act did not however, enable the Prince to retain the command of the British forces, which he shortly afterwards resigned. It is now rumored that the Duke of Cambridge, the nephew of this unlucky commander, and present chief of the Horse Guards, is on the point of resigning his office on account of dissatisfaction excited by his dealings in connection with the transfer of commissions in the army. Great Britain has certainly some reason to hesitate at putting "her faith in princes," but it would do her journalists and orators no great harm to mitigate the ferocity of their attacks upon foreign sovereigns by a little wholesale contemplation of their own domestic experience of reigning families.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE Savannah *News* has a report of an exceedingly large and attentive meeting in that city to hear an address on the necessity for the revival of the African slave trade. At the close three resolutions were unanimously adopted, in which it is asserted to be "the duty of the Southern people to import as many slaves direct from Africa as convenient," and to be the opinion of the meeting that "the laws of the General Government prohibiting the importation of slaves from Africa are all unconstitutional and void, and of no effect, except as a foul blot on the most cherished institutions of the South, and that they ought to be repealed by immediate legislation."

THE Southern Opposition are, in every direction, heading off the Administration in the nigger business. The Georgia "Americans" have concluded to come down from their barren stand point, and go with the Old Line Whigs and the independent Democrats against the Administration. It appears that the great sin of the Administration is its Abolitionism. An Opposition Committee of the Georgians speaking of the usual "unparalleled abuses and frauds" of the Democratic party, sets down as the worst the election of "*an abolition Governor* (John Letcher) *over a Southern State* (Virginia)—*a State which owes more to the institution of slavery than all the South besides, having acquired riches and power by the professional business of breeding slaves for sale.*"

KIDNAPPING CHINAMEN.—The last advices from China, contain the following statement:

"There have been lately many and gross instances of kidnapping Chinamen, in order to send them as contract coolies to Havana. This slave trade has not been carried on at Hong Kong, but on the main land, especially in the neighborhood of Canton and Whampoa, and the Chinamen thus kidnapped are said to have been taken down, chained in lorchas, to the neighboring Portuguese settlement of Macao, where they are placed in barracoons, and shipped off, chiefly in French vessels, for Cuba."

THE Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer says, some ten or twelve years ago, a man came to that place, married, amassed considerable fortune, and exercised the rights of a citizen of the State and county for a number of years. He finally left suddenly for New Orleans, and from there he went to Western Texas, in order to avoid meeting a former friend, who, he had it intimated, wished to see him. Fate, however, after a time brought the two together, when the friend claimed the Columbus man as his runaway slave, and now holds him as his property.

HISTORY OF A LITTLE WORD.—Rev. Dean Trench, in his excellent work on English, Past and Present, after noticing the anomalous construction of the word "its," says it "does not once occur through the whole of our authorized version of the Bible, occurs only three times in all Shakspeare, was a word unknown to Ben Johnson, was not admitted into his poems by Milton, and did not come into common use until a few years before Dryden sanctioned it in his writings."

THE PEACH CROP.—We learn that the peach crop in this section of the State bids fair to exceed that of any season for some years past. The trees, in some instances, are so full that, had there been no frost at all, they could not have sustained the weight of the fruit. The light frost of the spring is therefore considered to have proved beneficial rather than otherwise.—*Harrisburg Tel.*

THE Washington *Republic* calls attention to the fact that the terms of the preamble of Dr. Patton's resolution, offered at the Tract Society meeting, in condemnation of the African slave trade, are precisely the same as of the one offered in Congress by Mr. Etheridge, two years before. The House refused to lay it on the table by a vote of 72 to 137. The American Tract Society laid Dr. Patton's upon the table by an immense majority.

A MAN named Walston was killed by the bursting of a soda fountain in Louisville on Saturday last. The Courier very coolly says: "The deceased killed a man named Montgomery, in Frankfort, four years since." It does not seem that the fact that he killed a man was at all remarkable.—*Cin. Com*

M. MICHELET, in his new book, "L'Amour," says that "the great prose writer of the century is a woman, Madame Sand. Its most impassioned poet is a woman, Madame Valmore. The greatest success of the age is that of a woman's book, Mrs. Stowe's novel, the gospel of liberty for a race, translated into all tongues."

DYSPEPSIA.—The worst foe of humanity is so well known, that we hardly feel disposed to occupy time or space in its exposition. Few have escaped suffering from one or another of its varied forms. In fact, it is either a cause or a consequence of almost every other disease, and in its early stage, we believe one item dis—HERBAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS—will always mitigate, if not effect a permanent cure. We might use stronger language, but, as we are writing a *testimony* as well as a reasonable community disposed to read the prejudice which would attach to other should seem mere boasting.

Indigestion, Heartburn, Headache—Sick and Nervous—in fact, all that have their origin in sugared diseases, will accompany, included BILIOUS DISORDERS AND LIVER COMPLAINT, Mental Disorders, *Irritability, Indisposition to Think, Sleeplessness, Depression of Spirits, Nervous Fears and Forebodings, desire for Solitude*, and a number of other affections, too tedious to mention, rendering a man unfit for intercourse with the world and the society of his family—will all, in most instances, be found to have proceeded from that disorder state of the digestive organs which this medicine is so eminently calculated to relieve.

READ CAREFULLY—The Genuine highly Concentrated Herbave's Holland Bitters is put up in half pint bottles only, and retailed at $1 per bottle. The great demand for this Celebrated Medicine has induced many imitations, which the public are shouldguard against purchasing, lest worthless compounds, or, perhaps, even poisonous ones, may be palmed off on them for the genuine article. See that our name is on the label of every bottle you buy.

BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr., & Co., Sole Proprietors, 77 Wood street, between 1st and 2d sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

my28:3m

New Advertisements

L. B. LENT'S MAMMOTH

National Circus

WILL EXHIBIT IN PITTSBURGH

June 21st, 22nd and 23rd, 1859.

Performing Afternoon and Evening.

On the Tremble Hotel Lot, Penn Street.

THIS GREAT EQUESTRIAN ESTABLISHMENT comprises the ENTIRE COMPANY of the Philadelphia National Circus, together with a large num ber of the most talented American and European artists. The celebrated studs of thoroughly trained equine horses from WELSH'S NATIONAL CIRCUS, LENT'S NEW YORK CIRCUS and MAY'S SOUTHERN CIRCUS. Are here combined.

SAM STICKNEY, SALLIE STICKNEY, EMMA STICKNEY, SAMUEL AND ROBERT STICKNEY, FRANK ROSSTON, W. KINCADE, SAM WELSER, The Celebrated Equestrian Clowns, SAM WELSER, TOM VANCE and W. KINCADE, assisted by YOUNG DAN, the Three Year Old, the smallest, youngest, and funniest clowns in the ring. JOHN FRANKLIN, HERK LEE, WM. ROTHFORD, R. HERNANDEZ, M. DUCHOW, O. W. ROSS, H. FORREST, JOHN GLENROY, MYLE ALMONT, MILE. HERK, MR. NICH. BURKE, W. HEARTRON, W. CEARY, J. P. LECKLER, ADOLPH GONZALES, the Chinese Sprite, Master Robert, Charles, Willie, Gardner, and a host of useful and carefully selected auxiliaries.

ACROBATS, GYMNASTS, JUGGLERS, LA PERCHE EQUIPOISE, and a host of new, surprising and entertaining feats.

The Triumphal Procession, with the Grand Dragon Chariot, and long train of matched cream-colored horses, will go through the principal streets of the two cities and surround ing boroughs each day.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—To Boxes 50 cents, Pit 25 cents. Doors open at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Performance to commence half an hour after.

jel7:1td

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.

STATEMENT OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK for the Six Months ending May 31st, 1859

Amount due Depositors, December 31st, 1858		$169,777 42
Amount received from Depositors for last six months	$ 14,748 17	
Amount paid to Depositors during same period	38,233 84	51,414 63
Amount due Depositors, exclusive of June Dividend		$121,291 75
Amount of Contingent Fund, Dec. 1st, 1858	$ 3,949 65	
Interest Account	8,276 41	$12,226 06
Total amount of Liabilities		$233,517 81
ASSETS:		
Bonds and Mortgages	$149,162 20	
Stock in Pittsburgh Banks	36,651 76	
Bills of Exchange	29,181 85	
Fixtures	614 26	
Cash on hand	18,007 74	233,617 81
Amt of Interest, May 31st, 1859	$ 12,226 06	
Dividend due Depositors on the 1st of June	4,985 14	
Leaving as Contingent Fund	$ 7,270 92	

The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last SIX Months, payable forthwith. It not drawn, will bear interest from June 1st.

CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer

Pittsburgh, June 9th, 1859

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's Semi-Annual Report for the six Months ending May 31st, 1859, and that they have also examined the Assets, Bonds and Mortgages, Bills of Exchange, counted the Cash on hand, and find all correct and to correspond with the above report.

ISAAC WHITMIRE,
W. S. HAVEN,
Auditing Committee.

jel7:3td

EYE AND EAR

DISPENSARY.

Office 95 Main st. (2d door, up stairs,) Buffalo, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED BY THE CELEBRATED DR. JOHNSON, late of London, England.

A great discovery in the science of medicines, being a certain and speedy cure for restoring the sight and removing all diseases peculiar to the eye. This is universally acknowledged the only safe and sure remedy now known. It is taken in Europe and America.

Patients in any part of the country can treat themselves successfully at a moderate expence, thereby avoiding the danger and expence of failing into the hands of unskillful physicians. This medicine (sufficient to cure,) will be sent by mail or Express, with all necessary directions on receipt of Ten Dollars.

Dr. Johnson's Certain and Infallible Cure for Deafness and Singing Noises in the Ears, Nervous Head and Mind Complaints,

Affording instant relief to sufferers who have been troubled with deafness for many years. After using this remedy a few days the patient is suddenly and almost miraculously enabled to hear ordinary toned conversation; in the course of a few weeks the most obstinate case of deafness is effectually cured.

Patients too numerous to mention, have been restored to perfect hearing and forever rescued from the snares of the numerous dangerous unqualified pretenders of the present day. Hospital and private testimonials and certificates from the most eminent physicians and surgeons in England, in whose presence deaf persons have been cured, and many hundreds of private patients cured can be seen or referred to, or forwarded to any part of the country for Fifteen Dollars. Address DR. JOHNSON, Drawer 64,

Office 95 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

jel4:3m13

BEANS—50 bus. prime white Beans in store and for sale by

R. DALZELL & CO., 121 Liberty st.

jel7

SOUP BEANS—50 bbls. small white Soup Beans, a prime article, for sale by

J. B. CANFIELD & CO.

jel7

New Advertisements.

BUILDING LOTS

BETWEEN THE

EIGHTH WARD AND COPPER WORKS

AT AUCTION,

ON

Saturday Afternoon,

JUNE 18TH, 1859, AT TWO O'CLOCK.

☞ Omnibusses will leave the corner of Fourth and Market and Fifth and Market Streets at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the sale, which will take place on the premises. jel6:3td

3 DOLLARS SAVED!

FARE REDUCED TO

BUFFALO & NIAGARA FALLS.

☞ For about ONE HALF that charged by all Railroads, including State Rooms and Meals.

The Splendid Upper Cabin Steamers

ARCTIC AND SEA BIRD,

Form a Daily Line Between

CLEVELAND, BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS.

One of which leaves Cleveland every evening on the arrival of the Evening Train from Pittsburgh, arriving at Buffalo or Niagara Falls early next morning.

☞ For Through Tickets and all information, call at the General Railroad and Steamboat Ticket Office, Corinthian Rooms, Monongahela House.

F. KNOWLAND, Agent.

MIX & MORRIS, Agents, Foot of River and Front sts., Cleveland, O.

jel7:1td JOHN HUTCHINGS, Gen'l Agent.

TWELFTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS for selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office up to June 16th, 1859.

Barker Henry, tavern,	Peebles Township,		
Beitler John,	do	do	do
Brown Richard, eating house,	21 ward,	Allegheny,	
Bliss John,	tavern,	5th do	Pittsburgh.
Buch John Peter,	do	6th do	do
Colombo Charles,	do	1st do	do
Crosline Mary, eating house,	1st do	do	
Carr Wm & Co, with other goods,	4 ward,	do	
Everhart C., eating house,	Reserve township,		
Gibson Francis,	do	2d ward,	Pittsburgh,
Harding & Bowling, with other goods,	4th w'd,	do	
Jarrett & Co, tavern,	South Fayette tp		
Leitmann Geo H, with other goods,	5th wd,	Pittsburgh	
Lostivity John, eating house,	1st do	do	
Meyer Nicholas, tavern,	1st wd,	Pittsburgh	
Maine Uriah,	do	Peebles tp	
Miller & Hickelson, with other goods,	4th wd.	Pittsburgh	
M'Afee H, tavern,	Clinton tp		
Richlin Eichnect, tavern,	1st wd,	Pittsburgh,	
Richards Jas, tavern,	5th wd,	do	
Straub Jno N, eating house,	4th wd,	do	
Seguill Anthony,	do	3d wd,	do
Taylor Jane, tavern,	Patton tp		
Wicht Christian, tavern,	2 ward,	Pittsburgh	

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, Clerk.

Clerk's office, June 16th, 1859. jel7:3td

THE NEW PICTORIAL EDITION

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

Now ready for sale at

jel7 HUNT & MINER'S.

LONGSTROTH ON THE HONEY BEE.

(NEW EDITION,)

For sale at

jel7 HUNT & MINER'S.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR

BENTON'S ABRIDGEMENT BY

jel7 HUNT & MINER, Sole Local Agent.

COUNTRY LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale several lots of Ground, containing from one acre to six acres each, beautifully located on the hill back of East Birmingham and Brownstown. These lots are within five minutes' walk of the Brownstown station, and are well situated for Market Gardens and Orchards, or for Country Residences for persons doing business in the city. The terms of sale will be made favorable to those wishing to purchase.

C. B. M. SMITH, 144 Fourth street.

R. CHEESE—Another consignment of prime cutting Cheese just rec'd and for sale by

J. B. CANFIELD & CO.

NEW MACKEREL—100 bbls. No. 3 large for sale low to close out, by

jel7 SHRIVER & HOLMES.

SEED BUCKWHEAT—1000 bus. prime Seed Buckwheat for sale by J. B. CANFIELD & CO.

OLD OATS—500 bus. extra heavy old Oats for sale by J. B. CANFIELD & CO.

CHEESE—100 boxes W. R. Cheese in store and for sale by R. DALZELL & CO., 121 Liberty st.

The Coralite and Porcelain Teeth

HAVE now been extensively tested by the citizens of Pittsburgh, and the verdict in their favor is unanimous.

Many have laid aside teeth mounted on gold plate to avail themselves of the improvements embraced in these Their superiority consists mainly in their perfect adaptation to the mouth, their perfect cleanliness, being without cracks or crevices for food to find lodgment, and made of a material on which the process of the mouth cannot act. They are free from all metallic taste, cure sore or furious and do not affect the breath. They also combine great strength, with lightness, comfort and elegance. This, with their close resemblance to natural teeth, render them the most desirable substitutes for these organs ever offered.—An examination will satisfy the wearer of the truth of these Praise.

J. ROBBINS, M. D., 75 Penn street, Pittsburgh

N. B.—Teeth operated on by the Pittsburgh dentists, on the fashionable process.

SAVE YOUR FRUIT by using "Mason's" Patent Short Metal Screw Top Preserve Jar. They are the best, most simple, durable, and cheap jar in use. They hold a quart, and are sold at the low price of $1 per dozen. You can also obtain at the same place, good White Preserve Jars at 10 cents per pound. Call and examine for yourselves.

jel6 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market st.

SUNDRIES—1 cask Ginseng;
1 " Flaxseed;
2 " Wool;
2 " Feathers;
1 bale Green Ginger.

Furniture steamer 1 ribbon for sale by

jel6 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

POCKET BOOKS AND PORT-MONNAIES—A large assortment of Pocket Books, Port Monnaies, Pocket Purses, Pass Books and Bankers Cases for sale by

jel6 HAVEN'S, corner Wood and Third and Market and 3d sts.

City Taxes and Water Rents

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with Acts of Assembly, and by ordinance of the City of Pittsburgh, all City Taxes and Water Rents for 1858 are now due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer, Fourth street.

On all Taxes and Water Rents paid before August 1st, a deduction of five per Cent will be made.

On those paid from August 1st to September 15th, a deduction of Two per Cent.

On those paid on or after October 1st to November 1st, Five per Cent will be added.

And for all the Taxes and Water Rents remaining unpaid on November 1st, warrants will be issued, with an addition of Ten per Cent.

N. B.—Tenants who agree with their landlords to pay Water Rents in the tenements they occupy, can ascertain the amount on application at the Treasurer's office. jel5:td

PIANOS! PIANOS!

SECOND SPRING STOCK OF THE CELEBRATED

GOLD MEDAL PREMIUM

PIANO FORTES,

MANUFACTURED BY

WILLIAM KNABE & CO., BALTIMORE.

The have been awarded the HIGHEST PREMIUMS for excellence over all competitors, and are pronounced by

SIGISMUND THALBERG,
M. STRAKOSCH,
GUSTAVE SATTER,

And other distinguished Pianists to be equal, if not

SUPERIOR TO ANY IN THIS COUNTRY.

☞ Manufacturer's Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania.

CHARLOTTE BLUME,

Old Established Piano Depot,

Jel6 No 118 Wood st., 2d door above Fifth.

CARD.—JUNE 9TH.—

BURCHFIELD & CO.

Would say to customers and buyers generally that they are every few days replenishing their stock with new and accessable Goods, embracing recently received a further supply of Lace Mantillas, Linen and other Dusters, Lawns at 12½c (very cheap), Black Silks and other articles.

They have an assortment of new styles of goods for Traveling Dresses, Lace and Muslin Embroideries, and all at low prices

jel6:3td

OAKLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT PORTION OF OAKLAND known as "Four Union Grove," lying within two and a half miles of the city, has been subdivided into lots of convenient size, ranging in from one to ten acres each. Some of them are level, others beautiful and symmetrical knolls, covered with forest trees, and others gently rolling, susceptible of being improved in the most picturesque manner.

These lots are surrounded by an excellent neighborhood, with the advantage of a first class private school, taught by Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Kerr, with public schools in the vicinity.

A line of omnibuses runs every hour during the day, and rendering them most eligible and desirable.

For beauty of scenery, facility of access, purity of air, and convenience to the city, they are unsurpassed as sites for country residences.

In order to accommodate those who may wish to improve, they are offered at the following very easy terms:

One-fourth in hand and the residue in nine equal annual payments. jel6:3td W. O. LESLIE, 91 Diamond st.

City and County Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of an act of Assembly, relating thereto, and the Charter of Incorporation, approved April 11th, 1859, Books to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the City and County Insurance Company of the city of Allegheny, will be open at the office of PETER PETERSON, Federal street, Allegheny, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 5th, 6th and 7th of July, and at the office of WM. P. HAUM, on St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 8th and 9th of July next, to remain open for five days (unless the stock is sooner subscribed,) from 10 A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. of each day

Joshua King,	James J. Graham,
Henry Irwin,	Wm. B. Posey,
Peter Peterson,	John Birmingham,
O. G. Craig,	Wm. P. Baum,
James Old,	John Irwin, Jun.,
James Gibson,	John Sampson,
C. Yeager,	George Lewis,
Samuel Gormly,	Nicholas Voghlty, Jun.,
John A. Scott,	R. P. McDowell,
John W. Riddle,	David Greig,
Saml Lindsay, Jun.,	J. Longnecker,
M. Borland,	Thomas Farley,
D. M. Evans,	Alex. Hilands,
R. W. Poindexter,	Thos. Donnelly,
James Park, Jun.,	James A. Gibson,
D. Lest Shields,	Commissioners.

jel4:3td

OPENING THIS DAY—Very handsome Dress Goods in Robes and by the yard. Also, all kinds of Domestic and Staple Dry Goods usually found in a well assorted stock. Please call and examine for yourselves.

O. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market st.

jel4

COOKING EXTRACTS, assorted, for sale by

jel6 R. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

Miscellaneous.

WEED'S PATENT

SEWING MACHINES

HAVE gained the confidence of all who use them, and have proved one of the most valuable inventions of the age. They use a Shuttle, making the lock Stitch on both sides of the cloth alike, which cannot be unravelled or pulled out.

They are all made with the highest mechanical skill, and all warranted to work well on all kinds of goods, from the lightest Fabric to Heavy Leather. In particular, we would call the attention of all to our new Family Sewing Machine. It has been manufactured expressly for Family use, and has met with favor from all. It is so simplified as to render it almost impossible to get out of order, or derange its operations, indeed it is so simple as to astonish one, that a small a piece of mechanism will sew.

Below, we give a description of the different styles of the Weed Patent.

No. 1 Is a very convenient style, which can be worked by hand or foot, on or off its own table. For convenience of shipping, and also for large manufactories, where it is necessary to place a number of Machines into a long bench, making one table answer for them all. Price, $65.

No. 2, With Walnut or Mahogany Table, either with or without Box Top, which locks down. Price, $100 and $110.

No. 3, Same size as No. 2, but runs with a belt, and at a much higher rate of speed. This kind is well adapted to manufacturing Clothing or Leather work. This is really the cheapest Machine in the market, as there is no work done on a Sewing Machine that it will not do. It is confidently asserted that this Machine runs easier than any machine now in use. Price, $100.

No. 4, This Machine has a long arm, to accommodate large work. It runs at a high rate of speed, runs easily, and is, without a doubt, the best Machine for Tailors' use, ever offered to the public. It is also peculiarly fitted for plantation work, as it is very simple yet substantial and durable, with but little liability to get out of order. Price, $125.

No. 5. This is a new and cheaper style, and a general favorite for Family, Light Leather, and a great variety of work. It has been gotten up with reference to furnishing a strong and durable, yet light and tasty Machine, at a less price than either of the above. It runs very easy, rapidly, and is pronounced the best machine now in market, for $50.

No. 6 This is a Machine got up on an entirely new principle, different from anything ever before offered to the public, and we confidently assert that, for family use it has not an equal. It is very light and tasty, runs very rapidly, is almost noiseless in its operation, and uses A STRAIGHT NEEDLE. It is so arranged as to be utterly impossible for it to miss stitches. It has a tension on both sides, and carries a large supply of thread on the under spool. The motions are gained by two small cranks that run without perceptible noise. The two threads are worked in such a manner as never to both pull at the same time, and consequently, little liable to break. The seam is very elastic, and the thread does not break in washing. It will do coarse work better than any cheap machine now in market, and it uses silk, cotton or linen with equal facility. Price, $50.

Descriptive Circulars furnished gratis.

OFFICE, 477 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITNEY & LYON, PROPRIETORS.

☞ AGENTS WANTED. jel6:3m4w

1859. Second Arrival of 1859

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

AT THE FOURTH STREET CARPET STORE,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

W. D. & H. M'CALLUM RESPECTFULLY announce that they are receiving a second supply of CARPETING, selected directly from the Importers and Manufacturers by one of the firm, now in the East, to which they invite the attention of purchasers. Also, a new style of CANTON MATTING, for summer parlors. The latest make of CARPET SWEEPERS, etc., etc., which shall be offered at the lowest rates.

W. D. & H. M'CALLUM.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

OFFICE—No. 37 Fifth Street, Bank Block,

INSURES AGAINST ALL KINDS OF FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

ISAAC JONES, President; JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President; D. M. BOOK, Secretary; Capt. WILLIAM D