Pittsburgh Gazette.

BUSINESS OFFICE...D. P. WILLIAMS, D. L. SAYOR...D. S. FENCTIONS

R. BRETT & CO.,
EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 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. IRISH, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM VARNUM, Pittsburgh,
DAVID A. PRESSLEY, Allegheny,
CHARLES L. GORHRING, Reserve,
DAVID E. BAYARD, Peebles,
WILLIAM EPPY, Lower St. Clair.
ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE,
THOMAS MELLON, Collins.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JACOB H. MILLER, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
GOODMAN Y. COULTER, South Fayette.
COMMISSIONER,
JONATHAN BRAUFF, South Pittsburgh.
AUDITOR,
DAVID CORNELIUS, Sewickley.
SURVEYOR,
M. T. ANDERSON, East Deer
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOSEPH MILLER, Snowden.

☞ We are indebted to Hon. David Ritchie for Vol. X of the Pacific Railroad Explorations and two volumes of the Congressional Globe.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.—There is a great deal of squirming on the part of democratic editors, concerning the Homestead bill, and they wriggle in all sorts of ways in order to get out of the uncomfortable position in which the party is placed by its virtual rejection of that measure. The Harrisburg *Union*, which is much annoyed at the adoption of the resolution by the Republican State Convention in favor of the Homestead bill, tries to show that it is a democratic measure and that it would have passed the Senate last winter if there had been time.

We gave the history of this bill yesterday, and how it came to be defeated in the Senate last winter. The *Union* has a very mild way of telling the same story, and it puts the case thus:

"On the 17th of February, at the instance of Mr. Wade, it was considered and debated at some length, *and then laid aside* (necessarily) in order to proceed with one of the regular appropriation bills."

Now, the bill was *not* "laid aside." It was postponed indefinitely, every vote in the affirmative being democratic, and every Republican voting in the negative; and Mr. Vice President Breckinridge gave his casting vote in favor of thus killing it. Nor was it, as the *Union* says, "necessarily" disposed of in this way, for the purpose of proceeding with one of the regular appropriation bills. There was no "necessity" of the kind, for the appropriation bills were not disposed of until the last of the session, and the motion to postpone was made for the purpose of killing the bill by getting it permanently out of the way. The vote was a test one, on the merits of the bill, and for its defeat, in this way, the democratic party is alone responsible.

As to the other claim put forth, that this bill originated with Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, a democrat, it is not true. The measure was advocated years ago in the N. Y. *Tribune*, and other Northern papers, long before Senator Johnson took it up; and it passed the House under the successful lead of Mr. Grow, a Pennsylvania Republican.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—The Charleston *News*, speculating on the possible or probable nomination of Douglas by the Charleston Convention, says:

"Let it be presumed that this event occurs. If the Southern Democracy submits to it, still Douglas could not be elected, as he could not carry more than two or three of the Northern States, and half of the Southern States would either withhold from him their votes, or throw them in favor of any reliable, third candidate who was started. If, for instance, Dickinson, of New York, was united with a strong Southern Statesman, such as Senator Brown, for President and Vice President, the ticket would carry nearly every Southern State and possibly some of the Northern States, such as New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, Oregon and California. Everywhere there are indications that the next Presidential contest shall not be narrowed down to a struggle between a fishy Northern Democrat and a Black Republican. To the latter, Union Conservatives, State Rights men and party Democrats are opposed. To the former, not only their regular opponents, but every old element of Whiggery, Americanism, Free-Soilery and Black Republicanism. The difficulty of these circumstances can only be solved and removed by a third candidate. A third candidacy which eschews all old party-lam and fanaticism, would combine immense strength. *The nucleus of it may be found in the Charleston Convention*, who, dissenting from what may be its action, *will call and bring together a third and independent nominating convention.*"

The Northern Democracy will thus see what is expected of them. They must make an abject surrender on all points, or the South will bolt and take up a new candidate of their own. Any "fishy Northern Democrat" they cannot abide. A doughface like Dickinson and a platform utterly repudiating Douglas-ism in every form, is the only alternative to a Southern man of extreme fire-eating and slave-code principles. Failing in both, the South will bolt.

PIKE'S PEAK.—The papers of Leavenworth and St. Louis are laboring assiduously to make it appear that there is abundance of gold at Pike's Peak. Having contributed so much to the late *furore*, which led unhappy thousands into misery and the danger of starvation, it behooves them to turn the tide, if they can, and this they are now attempting. Their columns glow with details of newly discovered placers, and letters without end are given, all telling the same tale of extraordinary success in prospecting for gold. It is remarkable, however, that with all these tempting accounts there comes but little of the gold itself. We hear of any quantity of men making ten and twenty dollars a day, and companies realizing their thousands; but the gold they dig does not manifest itself. There is but one statement of gold received, so far, and that claims only $1,700 as having been actually seen and handled. We are justified, therefore, in cautioning all who are in danger of being led away by these stories to wait a little, until the actual receipts of gold from that region are sufficient to demonstrate the truth of the published accounts.

THE NATURALIZATION LETTER of Gen. Cass meets with no favor anywhere, except from the organs of the administration. Mr. John M. Botts, while in New York the other day, was interrogated by a number of naturalized foreigners of distinction, as to his views on the subject; and he, in reply, although originally a political "American," repudiates the new democratic doctrine, and contends that a foreigner, when he becomes naturalized, attains to all the rights of an American citizen and, as such, is entitled to the protection of the Government, wherever he may be. This is the true ground; and the administration will find its opponents perfectly willing to take issue with it, everywhere, upon the clause so lately incorporated in the democratic creed. The Philadelphia *Press* says:

"We have conversed, within the last few days, with a number of gentlemen of all political opinions, including some of the most prominent democrats, and we have yet to meet the first man to approve of the extraordinary doctrine set forth in the letter of General Cass to Mr. Le Clerc, of Tennessee, in regard to the protection of naturalized citizens against the encroachments of foreign Powers."

THE first number of the Fayette *Patriot*, (lately the Connellsville *Enterprise*,) has made its appearance under the editorship of R. LYLE WHITE, late of the Erie *Constitution*. Mr. White hoists the Republican banner and will do good service in the cause. He is a spirited writer, and the *Patriot* under his care will become an efficient aid in promoting correct political principles.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The official returns from one hundred and thirty-nine counties give an aggregate vote

For Letcher	74,737
For Goggin	69,344
Letcher's majority in 139 counties	5,393

There are twelve more counties to be heard from officially, viz: Boon, Brooke, Buchanan, Clay, Craig, Elizabeth City, Essex, King George, Lancaster, Louisa and Wyoming. Reported majorities in these counties to be heard from (except Clay and Wyoming) are, for Letcher 536, Goggin 397, or 139 more for Letcher. Therefore the majority in the State for Mr. Letcher may be estimated at about 5,540.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

[Correspondence of The Manchester Guardian.]

BIELLA, May, 27, 1859.—It was on Monday evening that Garibaldi's Chasseurs of the Alps arrived at Varese, after a prodigious march of two days. A proclamation was issued by the General inviting the whole of the Varesotto province to rise against their oppressors. The appeal was generally listened to, and men of every age and condition hastened to the official residence of Marquis Visconti, the extraordinary commissioner sent by Count Cavour as the consjutor of the Italian General. In less than two hours the whole of the surrounding country was in arms. Old men, children, and even women, came to the Town Hall, with all sorts of weapons, ready to help the small band (3,000) of their brethren. Varese was soon fortified, barricades erected, means of defense carefully ordered. Bands of peasants were pouring into the town from the numberless hamlets, villas, and villages which deck the picturesque hills of that beautiful country—the finest in Lombardy, and, perhaps, of Europe. Garibaldi, who is always to be found everywhere when danger is coming, began to array in companies the new comers, and gave the necessary orders for the defense of the country, as he supposed that the Austrians posted at Gallarate would attack him the next day. He was not deceived in his expectation, for on Wednesday morning at dawn 300 Croats and 130 Hussars, with a field battery, marched from Gallarate to Sesto Calende, where the advanced guard of our Chasseurs was posted. This advanced guard was commanded by Capt. Decristoforis, a young man of great military ability, who only two months ago was in England, and kept a first-rate military school at Putney. After a fight which lasted two hours, the enemy was completely defeated, leaving some prisoners in our hands. The Austrians were obliged to retire on Somma, and nothing was heard of them till next morning at 4 o'clock. This second attack was of a more serious character. It was effected by a brigade, 6,000 strong, with ten field pieces, and two squadrons of Uhlans. After a first discharge of their muskets, the Italian volunteers assaulted the enemy with the bayonet and with so much impetuosity that the Austrian centre was obliged to fall back on its left wing already engaged by a battalion of our right wing. Now the fight became general—a tremendous hand to hand fight in which every inch of ground was bravely disputed, by both armies. The enemy's artillery was of no more use, and Garibaldi having none, had ordered his men to fight hand to hand with swords and bayonets. At the report of the musketry and artillery, the country people hastened to the scene of action with pitchforks, half-pikes and cleavers. "It was a dreadful scene of slaughter," said an eyewitness to me, "which lasted three hours." Nothing can give an idea of the impetuosity of those Italians who could at last revenge so many wrongs, so many cruelties. It was almost madness. Two brothers named Strambio, one captain and another lieutenant, were seen to leap into the inside of a hedge of bayonets, and cut down Croats as if they had been puppets. A Count Montanari, from Verona, whose brother had been hanged, in 1853, by Radetsky's order, was running up and down the bloody field, striking right and left with his powerful sword.

At 7 o'clock, the Austrian General was obliged to give the order for a retreat, as his men were falling in all directions. Garibaldi was close at their heels till they reached the strong position of Malnate, where they stopped to repair their losses.

This is a short but faithful sketch of Garibaldi's exploits. It will always be recorded as one of the most brilliant actions fought in the present war, because he had no artillery, and his soldiers were but volunteers, scarcely drilled and unaccustomed to camp life.

A battalion belonging to Gen. Cialdini's division which is now quartered on the left bank of the Sesia at Vercelli, has left Biella this morning to re-enforce the gallant band of Garibaldi. Two 24 pounders also left this place last night for the same destination. If I am rightly informed, and I have reason to believe I am, the King has ordered Gen. Cialdini to send a whole brigade in support of Garibaldi, who it is hoped will be thus able to hold his ground for a few days, even if attacked by superior force. This movement will be gladly welcomed by our brave volunteers, for the news brought an hour ago to Biella leaves no doubt that 1,600 Austrians are already on their way to Arona, in order to cut off the Chasseurs of the Alps from the main body of our army.

HOW GARIBALDI CROSSED THE TICINO.—A letter from Vercelli of the 30th May, in the *Siecle*, says:

The manner in which Garibaldi crossed the Ticino and baffled the Austrians, who acted on information obtained by their spies, was curious, and may now now be divulged without danger. He left Turin with 3,700 men, and the day after his departure he quitted Biella and proceeded to Borgomanero, where he passed the night and part of the next day. He then prepared his plans and put them in harmony with the instructions given him at headquarters. The principal object was to cross the Ticino, and effect the passage and invasion without danger to himself or men. Garibaldi knew that all these men asked their lives, inasmuch as before becoming soldiers they were refugees, and bearing arms they incurred, according to the Austrian code, the penalty of death. He accordingly spread the report that he intended to stop at Arona, and he even wrote himself orders to have stores and lodgings prepared there, and the churches fitted up for the reception of horses. No sooner had he sent off these orders by special messengers to Arona, which is on the Lago Maggiore, than he gave orders to his men, each of whom carried two muskets, to leave for Castelletto, where they crossed the Ticino in a ferry boat to Sesio Calende, and by a forced march proceeded to Varese.

The Austrians, on learning how they had been tricked, assembled at Camerlata, and intercepted the line of the Ticino at Varese, believing that they would thereby cut off the retreat of the force and surprise it. Garibaldi troubled himself but little about that proceeding, and induced the towns and villages to revolt. His success in this was so great that he had to write to the King for 8,000 muskets and 8,000 great coats. Foreseeing, however, an attack on Varese, he barricaded the town, which does not mean that he barricaded himself in the town. That done, he left 200 of his men, who, with the assistance of the population, heroically resisted the Austrians, who soon attacked the place. In the meantime, he marched with the main body of his army from the town towards the hills; and some time after surprising the enemy in flank, defeated and routed them.

The Austrians retired in great disorder, and only reformed at Camerlata, a very important position, from which Como can be defended without great loss. But Garibaldi scarcely left them time to count themselves, and he attacked them again, and after a sharp combat, in which many of their officers were killed, dislodged them; he then entered Como, where he received a positive ovation from the population. All the country is in full insurrection. Young men are putting themselves in uniform and arming themselves. All classes, without distinction—nobles, peasants, citizens, men, women, and children, are prepared for resistance. Garibaldi has taken the precaution of being able to supply the population with arms and ammunition."

A BATTLE IMMINENT.—VERCELLI, Monday, May 30.—A correspondent of the *Constitutionnel* writing from Vercelli at the above date, says a decisive battle is imminent. The French forces are concentrating at Casale, Valenza, and Vercelli.

"Great changes have taken place within the last two days. Since I informed you of the sudden departure of the Imperial Guard from Alessandria, I have been to Turin, and then to Vercelli, back again to Turin, and now I am again at Vercelli. There were reasons to prevent my alluding to the movements of the army, but, as the telegraph has ere this informed you of the principal facts, I now may give you the details.

While the Imperial Guard was hastily leaving Alessandria, and, according to general opinion, was taking the road to Voghera, orders issued on the eve of its departure prescribed a concentration of our forces towards Casale, Valenza and Vercelli. The French army combined its movements with those of the Sardinian army, and advanced on all the points where an attack was preparing, which will be probably over before this letter reaches you.

Unless then a few hours Castaggio, Montebello and Voghera were evacuated by the *corps d'armee* of Gen. Baraguay D'Hilliers, I am informed this morning that the Austrians, not understanding our reasons for leaving, have resolved to attack us.

A great force is now assembled at Vercelli. A decisive battle is imminent. All the men are anxiously expecting the order to advance. All the sick have been sent to Alessandria, and the army actually assembled here consists of healthy, robust men, all eager for battle.

The *Globe* says the latest movements of the French and Sardinians appear to indicate an advance on Milan of the Allies left and centre. As soon as the corps of Marshal Baraguay D'Hilliers evacuated Castaggio, Montebello, and Voghera, on Monday, the Austrians again entered those towns.

BERNE, Thursday, June 2.—Gen. Garibaldi himself, with a strong detachment of his force, has left Como, arrived in the afternoon of the 30th before Laveno, a fortified town on the Lago Maggiore. He commenced an immediate attack on the town, and maintained it during the whole night. Yesterday Garibaldi's troops withdrew, but resumed in the evening the attack, which lasted the whole night.

THE Board of Education, after full debate, resolved, last night, by a vote of 25 to 16, to adopt the report of the Committee appointed some time since to consider the propriety of drafting a by-law asserting the authority of the Board to insist on making all the Public Schools in the City assume, as a part of the daily routine, the reading of the Scriptures. Henceforth, therefore, the teachers in the Public Schools must either read the Bible to their scholars, or go without their salaries.—*N. Y. Times.*

EXCITEMENT IN PARIS—*Rumor of a General Battle—Reported Death of Marshal Gyulai.*—The Daily *News'* Paris correspondent writes on the evening of the 31st ultimo:—"Paris is in a state of extraordinary excitement in consequence of a rumor that a general battle has been going on all day between the main body of the French army commanded by the Emperor, and the Austrian forces. The absence of the King of Sardinia upon Palestro, mentioned shortly in the *Moniteur* of this morning, was the commencement of a grand plan of operations.

It is known that the Empress has received several despatches in the course of the day, and it is believed that the fighting commenced at a very early hour this morning. There are many rumors of details, but none that I consider sufficiently reliable to repeat. Preparations are making in Paris for a grand illumination, in anticipation of an expected victory. The Emperor's head quarters are now at Vercelli. He merely passed through Casale. The great battle is probably going on between Robbio and Palestro. The Duke of Malakoff has gone to Nancy, to assume the command of the army of observation of the East. He is accompanied by his young duchess."

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent writes on Tuesday night, the 31st ult:—"If a report which is current in town is reliable, the battle of Palestro has been merely a prelude to a far more serious affair. The successes of Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel would appear to have fired the emulation of their great ally. It is stated that private telegraphic messages have been received in Paris, stating that the great bulk of the French army concentrated between Vercelli and Valenza were crossing the passage of the Sesia and the Po, that the fighting had commenced at three o'clock this morning, and that 'all was going on well.' I have no means of testing the accuracy of this report, but I find it generally circulated, and as generally believed.'

In a postscript the same correspondent says: "The report of the fighting having commenced is perfectly correct. A general action is engaged on all the line. Prince Jerome and all the ministers are at St. Cloud, where telegraphic messages from the seat of war are received every quarter of an hour. Up to the last accounts, it is said that the Austrians still bravely resisted, but that the French had succeeded in forcing them back a little way. Marshal Gyulai is said to have been killed, and there is a report that General Hess commands. A great many of the despatches are couched in these terms, '*Rien de nouveau;*' others state '*Notre gauche avance;*' others '*Notre droite recule.*'"

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent writes: "Operations for an attack on a grand scale are known to have begun at three o'clock on the morning of yesterday, along the centre and right wing of the Italian, the success of King Victor's advance at the left wing being the first instalment of a general battle. The King passed last night on the field he won, at the hamlet of Torrione. Government is known to have got fragmentary accounts, but until the whole can be embodied in a decisive announcement nothing is divulged. I know that telegrams for London, of fractional news, have been refused from Paris."

A FIENDISH MURDER.—Late yesterday afternoon, two men who appeared to be heated by an angry altercation, got into a Mantua Village omnibus at the lower end of the route. One got up on the box with the driver, the other got inside. The name of the latter was French Lewis a sidewalk butcher, whose wagon stood in Market below Tenth street. When the omnibus reached Twentieth and Chesnut streets, the man on the outside alighted, and commenced in grossly opprobrious terms to order Lowrie to alight, the driver keeping the vehicle standing while he did so. After being goaded beyond his endurance, Lowrie came out of the omnibus, the other man saying that "if he didn't come he'd be G—d d—d if he wouldn't drag him out." As soon as Lowrie alighted, the other man rushed upon him. They clenched and a scuffle ensued, when the first party drew a knife and inflicted three rapid thrusts in the breast and abdomen of Lowrie. Lowrie fell and expired without a groan, while his assailant climbed upon the box and the driver lashed up his horses to their fastest speed. The whole affair was done so quickly that although witnessed by several persons, the murderer was out of sight before the spectators realized the terrible character of the occurrence.

Four detective officers started at once in search of the guilty party, and it is not improbable that by this time he is in custody.—*Phil. N. Amer.*

ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE DECLARED A NUISANCE.—A dispatch to the St. Louis Republican states that the Grand Jury of the United States Court for the District of Keokuk, have found a true bill against the Rock Island Bridge as a nuisance.

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 to those who believe in one remedy, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—will always mitigate, if not cure. Numerous testimonials have on strongest imaginable, but, as we are addressing a *necessity* as well as a reasonable community, desire to avoid the prejudice which would attach to what would seem mere boasting.

Indigestion, Heartburn, Headache—Sick and Nervous—in fact, all the Ills which result from a disordered condition of the digestive organs which this medicine is so eminently calculated to relieve.

RAN CAMPH.—The Genuine highly Concentrated Boerhave's Holland Bitters is put up in half pint bottles only, and retailed at $1 per bottle. The great demand for this truly Celebrated Medicine 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, 22 Wood street, between 1st and 2d sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.
my28:dawF

New Advertisements.

A NEW, POPULAR AND
ILLUSTRATED CYCLOPÆDIA.
CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA:
A Dictionary of Universal Knowledge on the basis of the German Conversations Lexicon: now being issued by the Messrs. Chambers in London and Edinburg, and reprinted by D. Appleton & Co., of New York, in
MONTHLY PARTS,
AT ONLY 15 CENTS EACH,
To be Completed in about Eighty Parts.
It will be the CHEAPEST ENCYCLOPÆDIA ever published, and one of the most comprehensive in its kind.
CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA
Is the crowning contribution of its Editors to Cheap Literature
SPECIMEN COPIES CAN BE SEEN AT
DAVIS & CO'S.
ODD FELLOW'S BUILDING,
Who are Agents for the Work
je14:2d&1tw7

L. B. LENT'S
MAMMOTH
National Circus
WILL EXHIBIT IN PITTSBURGH ON
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 number of the most talented American and European artists. The celebrated bands of thoroughly trained circus 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 ROSETON,
W. KINGADE,
SAM WELSER, the American Clown,
And the incomparable Educated Mules,
DAN RICE AND P. T. BARNUM.
WM. KINGADE, YOUNG FORREST; The Child Rider M'LLE ELISE; The Three Great Clowns, SAM WELSER, TOM VANCE and W. KINGADE, assisted by YOUNG DAN the Three Year Old, the smallest, youngest, and finest Grimaldi ever known in the ring; JOHN FRANKLIN, HIRAM LEE, WM. ROTHERFORD, R. HERNANDEZ, W. DUCHOW, O. W. ROSS, H. FORREST, JOHN GLENROY, M'LLE AUGUSTA, M'LLE BURKE, L. HIGH BURKE, W. HEATHTON, W. CARNEY, J. F. LECKLEY, ADOLPH GONZALES, the Chilian Sprite; Masters 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 surrounding 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.
je17:3wd

IMPORTED MEDITERRANEAN SEED WHEAT.
200 bushels per ship "Delta," arriving and for sale by
Je18.3td* JAS. McCULLY & CO., 172 & 174 Wood st.

CHEESE—300 boxes prime Cutting; 100 do. English Dairy; 100 do. Hamburg; for sale by
Je18 HENRY H. COLLINS.

FISH—200 packages Lake Herring; 100 do White Fish; 100 do Trout; 150 do Mackerel; 75 do Herring; for sale by
Je18 HENRY H. COLLINS.

LIME—250 bbls fresh for sale by
Je18 HENRY H. COLLINS.

BUCKWHEAT! BUCKWHEAT!! 1000 bus New England Buckwheat, for sale by
Je18 HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

CORN—2500 bus to arrive, for sale by
Je18 HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

200 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES in store and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD & CO.

FISH—Eastern and Lake Fish of all kinds at Je18 J. B. CANFIELD & CO'S.

BALTIMORE HERRING—25 bbls, in store and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD & CO. 27

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. je16:3td

Bedford Springs,
Via Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad from Huntingdon.
VISITORS to this celebrated and delightful Watering Place, from Pittsburgh and the West, will take the Mail Train leaving the Pennsylvania R. R. Depot at 3 A. M., arrive at Huntingdon at 9 A. M., connecting direct with trains on the Huntingdon & Broad Top R. R. to Hopewell, and arrive at the Springs in time for tea, same evening.
By taking the Fast Line east at 4:30 P. M., passengers arrive in Huntingdon at 10:45 P. M., and remain over night; or if passengers prefer it, they can stay all night at Altoona, and connect at Huntingdon next morning with a train for the Springs.
RETURNING WEST FROM THE SPRINGS:
Leave Bedford after breakfast and connect at Huntingdon with Mail Train west at 8 P. M., on Penna. R. R., arriving in Pittsburgh at midnight.
This route will be found pleasant, quick and safe, and every attention paid to the comfort of passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS TO HOPEWELL, $5 00, can be had at the *Union Ticket Office, Pittsburgh*, from
J. J. STAWART, Agent Penna. R. R.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Sup't H. & B. T. R. R.
Huntingdon, June 15, 1859. je16:sw&w

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 has been used with great success by the most skillful physicians 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 falling 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. A case of this medicine (enough to effect a cure,) will be forwarded to any part of the country for Fifteen Dollars. Address DR. JOHNSON, Drawer 404,
Je11:3awly Office 95 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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 12
Amount received from Depositors for last six months	$ 18,748 17	
Amount paid to Depositors during same period	58,333 44	51,414 63
Amount due Depositors, exclusive of June Dividend		$221,191 75
Amount of Contingent Fund, Dec. 1st, 1858	$ 3,949 65	
Interest Account	8,276 41	*12,226 06
Total amount of Liabilities		$233,417 81
ASSETS:		
Bonds and Mortgages	$149,102 20	
Stock in Pittsburgh Banks	36,651 76	
Bills of Exchange	22,161 85	
Fixtures	614 26	
Cash on hand	18,007 74	228,617 81
*Am't of Interest, May 31st, 1859	$ 12,226 06	
Dividend due Depositors on the 1st of June	4,955 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, if 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.
[Signed] ISAAC WHITTIER,
W. B. HAVEN,
Je17:3td Auditing Committee.

TWELFTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS for selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office up to June 7th.

Barker Henry, tavern,	Pedlers	Ward,	Allegheny,
Beltler John,	do	do	do
Brown Richard, eating house,	21	ward,	Allegheny,
Bliss John,	tavern,	5th	do Pittsburgh,
Buch John Peter,	do	6th	do do
Colemire Charles,	do	1st	do do
Crosline Mary, eating house,	1st	do	do do
Carr Wm & Co. wholesale grocers,	4th	ward,	Pittsburgh,
Everhart C., eating house,	Reserve	township,	
Fitzsimmons Thos.	do	21	ward, Pittsburgh,
Howling & Downing, with other goods,	4th	wd,	do
Jarrett Geo G, tavern,	South	Fayette	tp
Leimann Geo H, with other goods,	5th	wd,	Pittsburgh
Loetterly John, eating house,	Reserve	tp	
Meyer Nicholas, tavern,	1st	wd,	Pittsburgh
Maier Uriah,	do	Peters	tp
Miller & Rickelson, with other goods,	4th	wd,	Pittsburgh
M'Afee H. tavern,	Chartiers	tp	
Richlin Richert, tavern,	1st	wd,	Pittsburgh
Richards Jas, tavern,	5th	wd,	do
Straub Jno N, eating house,	4th	wd,	do
Sequill Anthony,	do	3d	wd, do
Taylor Jane, tavern,	Patton	tp	
Wicht Christian, tavern,	21	wd,	Pittsburgh

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, Clerk.
Clerk's Office, June 10th, 1859. je17:2td

City Taxes and Water Rents.
NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with Acts of Assembly, and by authority of the City of Pittsburgh, all City Taxes and Water Rents for 1859 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 16th, 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. WM. EICHBAUM, City Treasurer.
N. B.—Tenants who agree with their landlords to pay Water Rents on the tenements they occupy, can ascertain the amount on application at the Treasurer's office. je15:tf

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 competition, 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,
je10 No. 118 Wood st., 2d door above Fifth.

OAKLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THAT PORTION OF OAKLAND known as "New Lincoln 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. R. M. Kerr, with public schools in the vicinity.
A line of omnibuses runs every hour during the day, and in a short time a Passenger Railroad will be built, thus 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 persons who wish to improve, they are offered at the following very easy terms:
One-tenth in hand and the residue in nine equal annual payments. je15:tsd 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. BAUM, No. 58, Clair street, Pittsburgh, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 8th and 9th of July next, to remain open for five days, (unless the stock be sooner subscribed,) from 10 A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. of each day.

Josiah King,	James L. Graham,
Henry Irwin,	Wm. B. Posey,
Peter Petersen,	John Birmingham,
O. G. Craig,	Wm. P. Baum,
James Old,	John Irwin, Sen,
James Gibson,	John Sampson,
C. Yeager,	George Lowis,
Samuel Gormly,	Nicholas Voughtly, Sen.,
John A. Scott,	R. P. McDowell,
John W. Riddle,	David Greig,
Sam'l Lindsay, Jun.,	J. Longmore,
M. Borland,	Thomas Farley,
H. M. Evans,	Alex. Hilands,
R. W. Poindexter,	Thos. Donnelly,
James Park, Jun,	James A. Gibson,
D. Lee Shields,	*Commissioners.*

je4:30d

THE NEW PICTORIAL EDITION
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY
Now ready for sale at
je17 HUNT & MINER'S.

LONGSTROTH ON THE HONEY BEE,
(NEW EDITION,)
For sale at [je17] HUNT & MINER'S.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR
DENTON'S ABRIDGEMENT BY
je17 HUNT & MINER, Sole Local Agent.

POCKET BOOKS AND PORT-MONNAIES
—A large assortment of Pocket Books, Port-Monnaies, Buckskin Purses, Portfolios and Banker's Cases just received as
je16 HAVEN'S,
corner Wood and Third and Market and 24 sts.

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 so 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, $60.
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, $120.
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 finishing 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