Pittsburgh Gazette.

ROBERT ERSKINE—D. P. WILLIAMS—D. L. SAYOR—D. E. FERGUSON

R. BRECKT & CO.,
EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 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. GORBRINO, Reserve,
DAVID E. BAYARD, Peebles,
WILLIAM ESPY, Lower St. Clair.

ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE,
THOMAS MELLON, Collins.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JACOB H. MILLER, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
GOODMAN Y. COULTER, South Payette.

COMMISSIONER,
JONATHAN BRAUFF, South Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR,
DAVID CORNELIUS, Sewickley.

SURVEYOR,
M. T. ANDERSON, East Deer.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOSEPH MILLER, Snowden.

PIKE'S PEAK.—The Western papers bring us the statement, signed by Horace Greely and two other gentlemen, as to the productiveness, *not* of the gold diggings as they existed up to the time of the late spring emigration, but of the placers discovered *since* the return home of the most of those who were enticed to Pike's Peak by the lying reports so widely circulated during last winter. Whatever may be the value of the newly discovered mines, it is now certain that, up to the time of the discovery of what is known as Gregory's diggings, which was made in the latter part of May, 1859, there existed nowhere in these so-called gold regions any diggings productive enough to repay a man for a day's labor. It follows, therefore, that the stories, circulated prior to that discovery, representing the existence of rich placers in which men were earning from $5 to $20 a day, were fabrications, wilfully sent abroad to subserve the aims of heartless speculators. It is no wonder, in view of this fact, that the public mind is incredulous, now, as to similar stories concerning the new discoveries, or is slow to believe in them.

The statement of Messrs. Greeley, Richardson and Villard is dated at Gregory's Diggings, June 9th, and says:

"We have this day personally visited nearly all the mines or claims already opened in this valuable valley (that of a little stream running into Clear Creek at this point); have witnessed the operation of sluicing, transporting and washing the vein stone, a partially decomposed, or rotten quartz, running in regular veins from southwest to northeast, between shattered walls of an impure granite; have seen the gold plainly visible in the riffles of nearly every sluice, and in nearly every pan of the rotten quartz, washed in our presence; have seen gold (but rarely visible to the naked eye), in pieces of the quartz not yet fully decomposed, and have obtained from the few who have already sluices in operation, accounts of their several products."

Here follows an enumeration of the several claims worked, embracing twelve distinct claims, and *only* twelve. The owners of most of these are from Indiana and Iowa, and their earnings are stated as varying from $21 to $195 per day, each claim being worked by companies, including in every instance a number of men, the earnings varying according to the number. The statement then goes to say:

"Some forty or fifty sluices commenced, are not yet in operation; but the owners inform us that their "prospecting" shows from 10 cents to $2 to the pan. As the "leads" are all found on the hills, many of the miners are contructing trenches to carry water to them, instead of building their sluices in the ravines and carrying the dirt thither in wagons or sacks. Many persons who have come here without provisions or money are compelled to work as common laborers, at from $1 to $3 per day and board, until they can procure means of sustenance for the time necessary for prospecting, building sluices, etc.

The wall rock is generally shattered, so that it, like the vein stone, is readily taken out with the pick and shovel. In a single instance only did we hear of the wall rock too hard for this.

Of the vein stone, probably not more than one half is so decomposed that the gold can be washed from it. The residue of the quartz is shoveled out of the sluices, and reserved to be crushed and washed hereafter. The miners estimate this as equally rich with that which has "rotted" so that the gold may be washed from it; hence, that they realize, as yet, but half the gold dug by them. This seems probable, but its truth remains to be tested.

It should be borne in mind that, while the miners here now labor under many disadvantages, which must disappear with the growth of their experience and the improvement of their now rude machinery, they at the same time enjoy advantages which cannot be retained indefinitely, nor rendered universal. They are all working near a small mountain stream, which affords them an excellent supply of water for washing at a very cheap rate; and, though such streams are very common here, the leads stretch over rugged hills and considerable mountains, down which the vein stone must be carried to water at a serious cost. It does not seem probable that the thousands of claims already made or being made on these leads can be worked so profitably in the average as those already in operation. We hear already of many who have worked their claims for days (by panning) without having "raised the color," as the phrase is—that is without having found any gold whatever. We presume thousands are destined to encounter lasting and utter disappointment, quartz veins which bear no gold being a prominent feature of the geology of all this region.

We cannot conclude this statement without protesting most earnestly against a renewal of the infatuation which impelled thousands to rush to this region a month or two since, only to turn back before reaching it, or to hurry away immediately after, more hastily than they came. Gold mining is a business which eminently requires of its votaries capital, experience, energy, endurance, and in which the highest qualities do not always command success. There may be hundreds of ravines in these mountains as rich in gold as that in which we write, and there probably are many; but up to this hour, we do not know that any such has been discovered. There are said to be five thousand people already in this ravine, and hundreds more pouring into it daily. Tens of thousands more have been passed by us on our rapid journey to this place, or heard of as on their way hither by other routes. For all these, nearly every pound of provisions and supplies of every kind must be hauled by teams from the Missouri River, some 700 miles distant, over roads which are mere trails, crossing countless unbridged water courses, always steep banked, and often miry, and at some times so swollen by rain as to be utterly impassable by wagons. Part of this distance is a desert, yielding grass, wood and water only at intervals of several miles, and then very scantily. To attempt to cross this desert on foot is madness—suicide—murder. To cross it with teams in midsummer when the water courses are mainly dry and the grass eaten up, is possible only to those who know just where to look for grass and water, and where water must be carried along to preserve life.

A few months hence—probably by the middle of October—this whole Alpine region will be snowed under or frozen up, so as to put a stop to the working of sluices if not to mining altogether. There then, for a period of at least seven months, will be neither employment, food nor shelter within five hundred miles for the thousands pressing hither under the delusion that gold may be picked up here like pebbles on the sea shore, and that when they arrive here, even though without provisions or money, their fortunes are made. Great disappointment, great suffering, are inevitable; few can escape the latter who arrive at Denver City after September without ample means to support them in a very dear country, at least through a long winter."

The caution here given is wise and prudent, and it will be well if it is generally acted upon. Our conviction is that there are men enough now in the mines to work all the veins yet discovered; and that any material increase of their number, at present, will only lead to embarrassment and want. If new discoveries should be made, the case might be different; but it must be remembered that *this* gold region is not like California. It is an inhospitable, unproductive country, with long and rigorous winters, in which the miners must subsist upon supplies drawn in advance from the States; whilst California, on the contrary, is a fine, productive country, in which the miner, if disappointed in his gold hunt, may turn his attention to many other pursuits, and in which the attainment of supplies is comparatively easy. The Pike's Peak mines must not, therefore, be judged by the standard of the California mines; and those who go there should understand that the mining season is not only confined to the summer months, but that all the necessaries of life, for the entire year, must be drawn from the States, making the cost of living extremely high. The yield of gold during the summer season must, consequently, be very large to enable a miner to sustain himself during the year and save money.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—We are gravely told, by the administration organs at the north, that there is no public sentiment at the South in favor of re-opening the Slave-Trade, and that the agitation in its favor is confined to a mere handful of fanatics, who are unworthy of notice.—Some of the men who take this view may believe what they say; but it is a delusion. Facts occur every day to show its fallacy; and we may cite the following from the Louisville *Democrat* as proof of this. The *Democrat* is warmly opposed to the re-opening of the slave-trade; yet it is unwilling to shut its eyes to what is occuring all around it. Speaking of the proposed re-establishment of that traffic, it says:

"Judging from present indications, this is a growing sentiment in the South. Prominent men, who do not quite consent to the proposition, make but a feeble resistance, and usually concede enough to nullify their opposition."

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—We take pleasure in directing attention to the advertisement, in our columns, of the Northern Assurance Company—a London institution which presents a very strong showing, and which has established an agency in this city. The agent, Mr. ARNOUT, commends himself to the confidence of our citizens by a long array of some of the best names in the city, and we are able to add our testimony to his high character as a gentleman and correct business man. The strong character of the institution for which he is agent will be seen by reference to the advertisement.

ARE OUR NATURALIZED CITIZENS "FUGITIVE SLAVES?"—The *States* of Monday evening comes to the rescue of Mr. Secretary Cass, in an elaborate article in defence of his doctrine relative to the rights of naturalized citizens. It says that "whatever reputation Mr. Butts may have earned as a statesman, has assuredly been ruinously damaged" by his New York letter on the subject. Having thus summarily demolished Mr. Butt's reputation, the *States* pays its respects to its cotemporaries throughout the country by declaring, with characteristic modesty, that "the amount of ignorance that has manifested itself on this subject, as expressed through the newspaper press, is positively marvellous."

It is fortunate that there is at least one luminary in the country capable of dispelling the clouds of ignorance that obscure this subject; and fortunate are the inhabitants of the Federal city, in living within the radius of its light.

The *States* gives the following oracular exposition of the whole subject:

"In Prussia every male child is born a soldier. The King has a claim upon him for a certain number of years of military duty, which is just as valid as the claim of a Virginian to a slave child for life is valid by the Constitution of the Union.

If a male child quits his realm, at whatever age, without having discharged his duty, he is ever liable for its performance, either personally or by a substitute, upon re-entering the realm. No obligations which he can take upon himself to contract, and no protection which any such country can extend to him, can impair this claim, because it is of anterior existence.

For instance if a male slave of Virginia—one of Mr. Butts' for instance—were to escape from his owner, proceed to Prussia, there become a subject of the Crown, and subsequently return to Virginia, is it likely that he would be restored to Prussia upon the demand that he is a Prussian subject?

The notion is too absurd to be entertained by a rational being. Old Virginia would surrender her existence before she would surrender him.

The cases are identical. So long as the slave remained under the jurisdiction of Prussian law, or out of the confines of the United States, so long would his master be without a remedy for his wrong, and so long as the Prussian, who owes military service, remains in the United States, or within the confines of Prussia and the Germanic Confederation, so long is he secure from the exactions of the sovereign in whose realm he was born."

This is the doctrine of Mr. Cass, as illustrated by the Douglas organ. Upon this point, at least the Buchanan and Douglas wings of the party agree. It must be truly consoling to our adopted fellow citizens to know that this Democratic Administration regards them as mere *"fugitive slaves."*

The doctrine is, that every subject of a foreign despotism is *born a slave*, and that this condition cannot be changed by anything he can do for himself, or that our Government can do for him, although it accepts his allegiance. "No obligations which he can take upon himself to another country, and no protection which such country can extend to him," can make him a *free man*, or even "impair the claim" which his *master* has to his personal services, in virtue of his having been *born to slavery*. True, he may *escape* from slavery if he can, and flee to this country, and here, in pursuance of our laws, go through the idle ceremony of renouncing his allegiance to his hereditary master, and being declared a citizen of this glorious Republic. But he is only a "fugitive slave," after all. Our Government can afford him no protection against the claim of his former master, because it recognizes that claim as "just as valid as the claim of a Virginian to a slave child for life." In fact his condition, according to the *States*, is "identical" with that of a "runaway nigger"—that is to say, he is free just so long as he can keep out of the clutches of his former master, and no longer. If that master once gets his hand upon him, our Government cannot interfere in his behalf, notwithstanding it has accepted his allegiance and made him a citizen.—*Wash Republic.*

INCIDENTS OF BATTLE.—The Paris correspondent of the London Globe, writing on the 9th of June, says:—A private letter from the field informs me that since Re active battle Napoleon III knocks up two horses every day, being in the saddle from four in the morning; and some of his grooms have just reached Paris for a fresh supply from the imperial stud. His indefatigable inspection of all matters involving supply, commissariat, and reinforcements are the theme of the whole army.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Advertiser* says, on the 6th of June: Several acts of individual bravery have been recounted to me this afternoon by the relatives of officers who have received news of the battle. Gen. Auge, an artillery officer, galloped up to an Austrian battery with some of his brother officers, sabred the gunners and captured the gun himself. The Turcos, those wild Africans who have been incorporated into the French army—performed prodigies of valor, mingled with some barbarities, which must be expected from such blood savages. Their yells and howlings absolutely annoyed, perhaps terrified, their phlegmatic foes, many of whom threw down their arms and implored the quarter which it is not customary for the Turcos either to give or take.

A letter from Cassis, in the *Salut Public* of Lyons, says: I met in the Place Sarone a French light infantry soldier with a sparrow perched on his shoulder; the soldier smoking, the sparrow chirruping. "You breed birds, my brave fellow!" said I. The man smiled, and answered, "This is an orphan from Montebello. The day of the fight, on leaving the village, we chased the Austrians across the fields. Bullets whistled among the trees like hail, and this poor bird, quite young, being terrified, fell from its nest on my arm. I thrust it into my shako, which had been pierced through by two balls, and thoughtno more of it, until, on returning, I felt something scratch my head, and then I said, 'it is my little prisoner,' and to the surprise and great amazement of my comrades I produced him. I have kept him since, and now we love each other dearly—do we not, Montobello?" And as he spoke he held out his finger to the bird, which hopped on it without hesitation. I begged permission to buy Montebello a few cherries, and to caress it. Catullus would not have kissed more tenderly the bird of Lesbia than I did that sparrow.

The Austrians and French assisted each other in burying the dead at Montebello. Not the least animosity was displayed by either party.

Among the wounded in the personal staff alongside the Emperor Napoleon, is Edgar Ney, son of the great Marshal.

A TALE OF CRIME AND HORROR.—We are informed by a gentleman from Henderson of one of the most deeply tragical events that has ever occurred in our State.

Some time ago, Dr. A. J. Morrison, of that place, was prosecuted for forgery, and desirious of revenging himself on the prosecuting attorney, who was active in all the measures against him, he attempted to procure his death by poison. For this purpose he employed Harrison, a negro waiter at the Hancock House, and engaged his services to consummate his devilish intentions. The servant was to place the prussic acid in the coffee of Mr. John D. Arnold, but instead of fulfilling the engagement, he informed Mr. A. of the conspiracy against his life.

Not discouraged by his first failure, Mr. Morrison gave the negro another dose of deadly poison to place in a plate of raspberries which he was to hand Mr. Arnold. But the honest servant boy again informed, and then arrangements were made for the detection of this worse than Borgian conspiration.

At a certain time he was to give Harrison a potion, evidencing a cool and malicious determination to destroy the attorney for the Commonwealth. In order that his villainy might be thoroughly exposed to competent witnesses and his hellish plans completely frustrated, a hole was bored through the ceiling, so that persons in the upper chamber might notice what was going on below without being observed. The plan proved entirely successful. Morrison was seen to hand the negro the poison and give him instructions concerning it. The rascal was immediately seized on Thursday and confined in jail.

Thus providentially was this base attempt against the life of a valued and efficient officer of the Commonwealth foiled.

But the *denoument* of the tradegy remains to be unfolded. Morrison, overcome by the weight of testimony against him, and apprehending violence from the hands of an outraged and excited populace, committed suicide on Sunday morning.

He procured a knife, and after cutting his throat severed the main artery of his leg. When found, he was dead, literally weltering in his blood. The remains of Mr. Morrison were brought to Louisville Sunday evening, and thence shipped by railroad to Springfield, Ill., where he has connections.—*Louisville Democrat.*

MARCY VS. CASS.—A feeble and uncandid attempt has been made by the Government organ to back up the position of Mr. Cass on the rights of naturalized citizens, by quoting from the late Mr. Marcy's letter to Chevalier Hulsemann. The passage relied on, unfortunately, relates to the case of criminals, not to those going abroad on lawful errands, and maintaining an honest character. To quote such an opinion against naturalized citizens, when their case, in fact, would not be any different from that of native-born Americans, even as criminals, is an insult to adopted citizens.

This reference to Mr. Marcy is unlucky for the defenders of Cass, in another respect. The former Secretary put himself on the record, in this same Hulsemann letter, as a vindicator of the rights of American citizens of every sort. The following extract from that able document, is in marked contrast to the tame surrender of his venerable successor:

"Whenever by the operation of the law of nations, an individual becomes clothed with our national character, be he native-born or naturalized citizen, an exile driven from his native home by political oppression, or an emigrant enticed from it by the hopes of a better fortune for himself and his posterity, he can claim the protection of the government, and it may respond to that claim without being obliged to explain its conduct to any foreign power, for it is its duty to make its nationality respected by other nations, and respectable in every quarter of the globe."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The Levent *Herald*, printed at Constantinople, has the following important statement:

"It appears that within the past week an autograph letter from the Emperor of Russia has been received by his Majesty the Sultan, wherein he strongly protests against the warmest professions of friendship towards the Sultan, and assures his Majesty that so far as Russia is concerned, the present complicated state of European politics need not create the least apprehension of any hostile intentions toward the Ottoman Empire."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred in Brandy township last week, at a barn raising, whereby Reuben, youngest son of Judge Bonsall, came near losing his life. A joist falling from the top of the barn, struck him on the back between the shoulders, crushing him to the ground. Dr. Boyer was soon upon the spot, and administered restoratives, and the young man is now thought to be out of danger.—*Clearfield Raftsman.*

THE Pittsburgh *Post* announces that the Devil has become "a well known abiding opponent of the national Democracy." So, another of the great leaders of the party is gone. The national Democracy has become so depraved that even the devil can't stand it any longer.—*Fayette Patriot.*

DYSPEPSIA.—The worst foe of humanity is so well known, that we hardly feel disposed to creep 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 almost every other disease; and taken in this stage, we believe one remedy—BERRIAN'S HOLLAND BITTERS—will always mitigate, if not effect a permanent cure. We might use stronger language, but as we are addressing a reasoning 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 short, all those diseases whose origin is impaired digestion—as Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, BILIOUS DISORDERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, Mental Disorders, *Irritability, Indisposition to Think, Impatience, Depression of Spirits, Nervous Fears and Trembling, desire for Solitude*, and a number of other affections of this class, rendering a man unit for intercourse with the world and the society of his family—will all, in most instances, be found to have preceded from that disordered state of the digestive organs which this medicine is so eminently calculated to relieve.

BRAN CAKES.—The genuine highly Concentrated Berry have'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, 27 Wood street, between 1st and 2d sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

my26:d&w7

DIED—In the village of Cleveland, Le Sueur county, Minnesota Territory, on the 14th inst., JOHN PHIPPS LEE, late Sheriff of Allegheny county, in the 70th year of his age.

New Advertisements.

Lost or Miscarried.

A LETTER, MAILED AT JOHNSTOWN, Penna., addressed to JOHN SNODGRASS, at New Alexandria, Penna., enclosing a note drawn to his order by WOODS, MORRELL & CO., payable at their office in Philadelphia, date May 6th, 1859, at sixty days, for $1,874 7-100. All persons are cautioned against receiving said note, as it is not endorsed, and payment has been stopped. je27 1xd

INVENTOR'S SALE ROOM.—The subscriber having rented a large warerooms for the exhibition and sale of new inventions and patents—using the Telegraph, he invites all those who have any to dispose of to give him a call or send on their models, and he will dispose of them; and also their Patent Right on reasonable terms. He also invites all those who wish to save time and labor by a trifling expense to give him a call and examine the articles now on hand, at this W. BUNN'S Real Estate and Insurance Office, North side of Liberty street, 4th door east of Federal st., Allegheny City. je27

LISLE GAUNTLETS, SILK GAUNTLETS,
LISLE GLOVES, SILK GLOVES,
Selling by express of
je27 BURCHFIELD & CO.

NEW MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.—Just received, Bradley's New Super Imperial Sheet Map of the Seat of War; embracing a full map of Europe, and complete maps of Sardinia and Lombardy, Austria and Italy. Price 25 cents. Also, one Super Imperial Sheet Map, 36x44 inches; furnishing such reliable geographical information as cannot be procured elsewhere. For sale by W. S. HAVEN, Stationer,
je27 Cor. Wood and 3d sts., and cor. 2d and Market sts.

CORN.—3 car loads of Shelled Corn, in store for sale by P. HELL & CO.,
je27 Corner of Front street and Chancery Lane.

2,500 BUSH WHITE AND RED WHEAT on hand, for sale by
je27 MCBANE & ANGER.

GINSENG AND FLAXSEED.—1 cask Ginseng and 1 do Flaxseed now landing from steamer Clifton for sale by
je27 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

WOOL.—2 sacks now landing from steamer Clifton for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

FEATHERS.—4 sacks now landing from steamer Clifton for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

GREASE.—3 bbls. now landing from steamer Clifton for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

BEANS, BEANS.—75 bbls. prime small white for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS

SOAP.—100 bxs. Buffalo Yellow Soap for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS
je27

FOURTH SPRING SUPPLY

Steinway & Pianos.

JUST received the first two Pianos of our Fourth Spring supply of the above celebrated manufactures. They are superb instruments, and must not be heard and seen to be pronounced SUPERLATIVE IN EVERY RESPECT to all other pianos. For sale by
H. KLESER & BRO.,
je14 Sole Agents for Steinway's unrivalled Pianos.

CARD.—MESSRS. CARTWRIGHT & YOUNG, No. 85 Wood street, invite the attention of medical men, city and country drug store keepers, and also the afflicted, to the fact that they are the ONLY TRUSS AND SUPPORTER MANUFACTURERS in the city. The senior partner having had long experience in the business of making, fitting and repairing Trusses, he is prepared to give purchasers the benefit of that experience, as well as of any mechanical skill he may possess in the manufacture of these instruments. When preferred, Trusses will be made to order, and in all cases they will be WARRANTED, and sold at prices far below those usually asked for inferior instruments. An examination, after having examined and priced Trusses in the stores, is all that is desired. je27

FARM FOR SALE ON THE OHIO RIVER, seven miles below Rochester and immediately adjoining Industry Station, C. and P. Railroad. This property is worthy the attention of those desiring a Farm of easy access by railroad. The soil is of excellent quality, and a vein of good Bituminous Coal is already opened.

There is one of the most beautiful sites for improving to be found on the Ohio river, already partially improved by Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Strawberry. This property will be sold low and on accommodating terms if applied for soon. For further information, please apply to
R. F. VON BONNHORST.
Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Office,
je22:w&d1mw7 Fourth street, above Smithfield.

ICE CHESTS, Meat Safes, Bird Cages, wooden and wire; Charcoal Furnaces, Laundress' Stoves, Bathing Apparatus, Stew Kettles, Porcelain, Brass and Copper and French Metal; Fruit Cans, a superior article, every one warranted; in addition to a large and well selected stock of Household and Kitchen Utensils, at the Iron City Stove and Tin Warehouse of
W. W. BRADSHAW, No. 134 Wood street,
je25 1st door below sign of the Golden Gun.

JOHN RUSKIN'S NEW BOOK—The Two Paths, being lectures on Art and its Application to Decoration and Manufacture, by John Ruskin, M. A., author of "Modern Painters," &c.

Elements of Zoomatology, a Treatise on the General Properties of Matter, by Geo. McIntosh McLean, M. D. For sale at
je22 DAVISON'S, 93 Wood st.

MARX'S GENERAL MUSICAL INSTRUCTOR.—An aid to teachers and learners in every branch of musical knowledge. This work contains minute explanations of every musical matter, from the simplest rudiments through the various elaborations of rythm, doctrine of tones, instruments, stenography and artistic forms of composition, artistic performance and musical education in general, by Dr. A. B. MARX. Price $1.50. For sale by JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.

CORN.—2500 bus to arrive, for sale by
je13 HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

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

BUCKWHEAT—1000 bush. New England for sale by HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

New Advertisements.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.—The Defenders of their Country in the War of 1812, residing in Western Pennsylvania, will hold their Annual Meeting in the Common Council Chamber of the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, July 4th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Officers for the ensuing year, and attending to any other necessary business. A punctual and full attendance is desirable.
LUKE LOOMIS, Sec'y. WM. GRAHAM, Jr., Pres't.

The Committee appointed to make arrangements for celebrating in a rational manner the approaching Anniversary of the Nation's Independence, respectfully announce that they have made arrangements with the proprietor of the GIRARD HOUSE (Valentine Fehl, Esq.) to prepare for the Association a Plain Dinner, on strictly temperance principles, and will be glad to see any and all such soldiers of 1812 from the adjacent States as can make it convenient to meet with us
WM. GRAHAM,
JOHN MCKEE,
NATHANIEL PATTERSON,
LUKE LOOMIS.
je22:2wsd&eT

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—Proposals for the grading of Smith street, from Penn street to the Allegheny river, will be received until July 1st, at the office of the Recording Registrar, No. 50 Smithfield street.
ISAAC MORLEY, Recording Registrar.
Pittsburgh, June 22, 1859.je23:8tdecd

GOVERNMENT PIPE CLAY,
IN BOXES OF 25 LUMPS EACH,
In store and for sale by
je21:eod1m* VON KAPFF & ARENS, Baltimore.

NORTHERN
Assurance Company,
NO. 1 MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

CAPITAL	$6,298,800 00
PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS	2,194,111 02
ANNUAL REVENUE, for the year ending January 31, 1858	933,924 12

THIS COMPANY INSURES AGAINST Loss or Damage by Fire, almost every description of Property. *The Rates of Premiums are moderate*, and, in all cases, based upon the character of the owner or occupant, and the merits of the risk.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid without reference to London. *A special permanent fund provided in Philadelphia for payment of losses in this country.*

REFERENCES IN PITTSBURGH:
Messrs. James McCrady & Co., 174 Wood street;
" John Floyd & Co., 172 " "
" Brown & Kirkpatrick, 157 Liberty street;
" D. Gregg & Co., 99 Wood street;
" Wilson, M'Kirdy & Co., 54 Wood street;
" James McCandless & Co., 107 " "
" Nimick & Co., 95 Water street;
" R. A. Fahnestock & Co., First and Wood streets;
" Jos Woodwell & Co., Second and Wood streets;
" Atwell, Lee & Co., 5 Wood street;
" Bruckhalter & Co., Fourth and Market streets;
" McCandless, Moore & Co., Water and Wood streets.

REFERENCES IN PHILADELPHIA:
George H. Stuart, Esq., 13 Bank street.
Messrs. Myers, Cleghorn & Co., 232 Market street;
" Wm. M'Kee & Co., 22 South Front street;
" M'Cutchen & Collins, Front and New sts;
" Smith, Williams & Co., 613 Market street;
" James Graham & Co., 20 and 22 Letitia street.
Joseph R. Mitchell, Esq., President Mechanics' Bank;
James Dunlap, Esq., President Union Bank;
Hon. W. A. Porter, late Judge Supreme Court.

JAMES W. ARNOUT, Agent,
je22:1ydis Temporary Office, 103 Wood street.

NEW ANNOUNCEMENT.—HUNT & MILLER'S List of New Books:
Memoirs of Catharine the II, 1 vol, cloth, $1.00.
The Cavalier, by G. P. R. James, 1 vol, cloth, $1.25; 2 vols paper, $1.00.
Prairie Farming in America, by J Caird, M. P., 1 vol. cloth 50c; paper 25c.
Love Me Little, Love Me Long, 1 vol, cloth 75c; paper 50c.
Views and Experiences of Religious Subjects, (New star Papers,) by H. W. Beecher, 1 vol, cloth $1.25.
Fruits, Flowers and Farming, by H. W. Beecher, 1 vol, cloth $1.25.
Acadia, by Frederic S. Cozzens, 1 vol, cloth, $1.00.
Life of James Watt, by Hoppus, 1 vol, cloth $1.25.
Tribute to the Memory of Humboldt—Addresses by J. P. Thompson, D. D., Prof. Bache, Prof. Lieber, Prof. Guyot, Hon. George Bancroft, Prof. Agassiz, in the Pulpit and Rostrum; price only 10 cents.
Volume 6 new American Cyclopædia:
Ebb's Africa (new edition,) 1 vol, cloth, $1.25;
The Iron Manufacturers' Guide, by Lesley, 1 vol, clo. $5;
Longstreet on the Honey Bee, new edition, $1.25;
The American Stair Builder, 1 vol, cloth $6.
je23 HUNT & MILLER, Masonic Hall, 5th st.

FOR SALE.

THE FURNITURE, GOOD WILL AND FIXTURES of the Hotel, known as the FRANKLIN HOUSE, on Chestnut street, above Third, Philadelphia.—The furniture is in good condition, and the whole arrangements of the house are well calculated for the business.

A five year's lease will be given to the purchaser, to date from the time of the purchase.

The present proprietor is desirous of quitting the business; therefore he offers this opportunity to some popular hotel keeper who may be desirous of entering into the business in Philadelphia.

The Home will accommodate two hundred with comfortably. For further particulars, address the undersigned.
je23 1w3 O. H. P. PARKER, Proprietor.

Regulators.

J. R. REED & CO.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED SOME VERY FINE
REGULATORS,
je24:d3t Suitable for Railroad and other Offices.

Bradstreet's Commercial Reports.

For Bankers' and Business Men.

THE FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL VOLUME of this valuable record of credits, which has published on the 15th of January, having been exhausted by a rapid sale to subscribers, a second edition, revised and corrected, has been issued, and is now ready for delivery to such as have not already supplied themselves with the work.

Several hundreds of the Great Bankers and Merchants in different cities of the United States assisted in perfecting this Rich Commercial Record, thus making a vexatious and reliable compend of the pecuniary condition and prospects and business capacity of about 22,000 mercantile firms, in twenty-six of the principal cities and centres of trade in the United States.

The New York Merchant or Banker will ascertain by a key accompanying the book, the grade of credit, character, habits, and capital of such as will be likely to deal with him, while the out-of-town merchant will learn with a correct, the exact foundation on which the New York houses base their business.

To provide for any possible error that might occur in a work so gigantic in detail and to keep purchasers informed of the changes that must necessarily take place, the proprietors issue a *printed sheet of corrections every week.*

The time and trouble such a work must save, the losses it must prevent, and the influence it must lend to parties of a sound and profitable trade, make it invaluable to wholesale Merchants, Manufacturers, Note Brokers, and Banks of Discount, and yet the whole, including the two semi-annual volumes, the sheets of corrections and the facilities of the office, is furnished to subscribers at one Hundred Dollars per annum.

Full particulars, not embraced in this advertisement, may be obtained at the office of the proprietors and publishers.
J. M. BRADSTREET & SON,
No. 277 Broadway, New York.
Also, of Over Broadway Bank.
E. H. NEVIN, Jr., Agent
je19:1ydis No. 55 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

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

Gold have laid aside teeth mounted on gold plate to avail themselves of the improvements embraced in these new and beautiful style of dentistry.

Their superiority consists mainly in their perfect adaptation to the mouth; their perfect cleanliness, being without cracks or crevices for food to lodge, ferment, and made of a material on which the juices of the mouth cannot act.—They are free from all metallic taste, corrosion or tarnish 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 substitute for those organs ever offered.—An examination will to by confirm all that has been said in their Praise. N. STEBBINS, M. D., Dentist,
No. 191 Penn street Pittsburgh.

N B.—Teeth drawn by the painless process
apl2:ly&eod1y

OAKLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT PORTION OF OAKLAND known as "New Lipton 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 these 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 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 who may wish to improve, they are offered at the following easy easy terms:

One tenth in hand and the residue in nine equal annual payments. W. O. LEILIE, 91 Diamond st.
je21:d&w2w

LOW PRICED SUMMER DRESS GOODS.—BURCHFIELD & CO. have received a lot of strong English Bareges which they are selling at 12½, 18¾ and 25 cents per yard. Also, firm French do. and other thin Summer Dress Goods—a very full assortment. je22

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 15th, a deduction of Two per Cent.

No Taxes 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. MCHARAM, City Treasurer.

N. B.—Tenants who agree with their landlords to pay Water Rents on the premises they occupy, can ascertain the amount on application at the Treasurer's Office. je15:tf

BLANK BOOKS,
LEDGERS,
JOURNALS,
CASH BOOKS,
DAY BOOKS,
TIME BOOKS,
COURT RECORDS,
And every description of Blank Books on hand or made to order at short notice, of the best materials, and in a superior manner, by WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO.,
je20 Blank Book Makers, 57 Wood street.

FIRE WORKS, FIRE WORKS—FOURTH OF JULY, 1859—We are now receiving from the factory of H. P. Diehl, for whom we are SOLE AGENTS, a full and complete assortment of Fire Works, consisting of the following, viz:

Rockets from 1 oz. to 2 lbs.	Mines of Stars, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5;
Roman Candles, from 1 ball to 20;	Flower Pots, No. 1 and 2;
Roman Candles, Colored, from 1 ball to 20;	Flying Pigeons;
Blue Lights, No. 1 to 5;	Triangles, No. 1 to 6;
Grasshoppers;	Vertical Wheels;
Pin Wheels, No. 1, 2, 3;	Saxon Wheels;
Chasers, No. 1, 2, 3;	Rockets;
Scrolls, No. 1, 2, 3;	Colored Serpents;
Exhibition pieces from $20 to $500, with directions.	Double Header;
	Torpedoes—500,000.

REYMER & ANDERSON,
Jel4 No. 29 Wood st., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

SUNDRIES—100 bus. Buckwheat Seed;
200 do Red Potatoes;
300 do Oats,
50 bbls. new No. 3 Mackerel,
20 halves do
20 bbls. Herring,
10 casks superior Hams,
50 bbls. Extra Flour,
20 kegs fresh Butter,
50 boxes new W. R. Cheese,
For sale by RIDDLE, WIRTS & CO., 185 Liberty st.

NEW MACKEREL.—100 bbls. New Mess No. 3 large in store and for sale by
je22 SHRIVER & DILWORTH.

LESLEY ON IRON.—The Iron Manufacturer's Guide. Fresh supply just received and for sale by DAVISON'S, 93 Wood st.
je25

BUCKWHEAT—100 bus. in store and for sale by je25 SHRIVER & DILWORTH.

Miscellaneous.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
822 Chestnut Street,
[opposite Girard House,]
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW IMPORTATIONS—FINE WATCHES
PATEK, PHILLIPE & CO. Watches, in Geneva.
CHARLES FRODSHAM'S London Time-Keepers, new series, all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face.
☞ Sole Authorized Agents for above.
GOLD AND SILVER, ENGLISH AND SWISS
WATCHES.
RICH JEWELRY, new designs.
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all the Fashionable Styles.
SILVER WARE, unsurpassed in style, quality and finish.
☞ Strangers visiting Philadelphia, are invited to examine their
NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT,
a visit entailing no obligation to purchasers.
EMPLOYM PRICES, to plain figures, and no variation.
je23:1yd

WEED'S PATENT
SEWING MACHINES
HAVE gained the confidence of all who use them, and have proved one of the most valuable inventions of