Pittsburgh Gazette.

RUSSELL ERRETT, D. P. WILLIAMS, D. L. HAYS, D. S. FERGUSON

R. ERRETT & CO.,
EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1859.

Republican State Ticket.

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

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

Republican County Ticket.

SENATE,
ELIAS H. IRWIN, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM VARNUM, Pittsburgh,
DAVID A. PRESLEY, Allegheny,
CHARLES L. GOEHRING, 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 Fayette.

COMMISSIONER,
JONATHAN BRAUFF, South Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR,
DAVID CORNELIUS, Sewickley.

SURVEYOR,
M. T. ANDERSON, East Deer.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOSEPH MILLER, Snowden.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE ADDRESS—SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY REPUDIATED—A SLAVE CODE ADVOCATED.—As was anticipated at the time Mr. Robert Tyler, of Virginia, was appointed Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, that gentleman has issued an address to the democracy he was imported to take charge of, in which he advocates the enactment of a Congressional Slave Code for the Territories. This advocacy is concealed under some very specious verbiage; but its aim is easily perceived, in spite of the flimsy attempt to conceal it.

It is well known that in 1856 the democracy of this State carried on the campaign on the ground that Congress was *not* sovereign in the territories, and that the people thereof *were* sovereign, and had therefore the right to regulate their own institutions in their own way. Compare the doctrine then urged by the Buchanan party with the following, which we copy from the Address:

"We cannot, therefore, subscribe to the illegitimate assumptions of "Squatter Sovereignty." We are clearly of opinion that a Territory of the United States can, in no respect whatever, be regarded as either a Foreign or Sovereign State. Nor can it enjoy, by possibility, any political capacity independent of, or inconsistent with, the government of the Union established by the States, by whose agency they, *the States*, through an expenditure of *their* treasure, and it may be *their* blood, have acquired the very territory in question, as so much public domain or "*common property.*" Where, let us ask, resides the right of eminent domain over a Territory of the United States? Is it not admitted by all to be with the Federal Government? Where shall we look for the right and power to ascertain and fix all Territorial boundaries? Is it not to the Federal Government? Where shall we seek the right and power and duty to dispose of all lands embraced in the Territory? The answer is, in the Federal Government. Where in the government of a Territory is lodged the Executive authority? It is lodged in the hands of a Federal Governor. Where is the Judicial power of a Territorial Government? In the keeping of a Federal Judiciary. Where is the Legislative power? Every one knows it did not exist, and that it could not legally exist, until called into being by the Federal Congress, in the organic act of Territorial Government. In all these demonstrations of power, and there can be none others outside of them in a Territorial Government, we behold the direct, positive and tangible evidences of the presence of the sovereignty of the Government of the United States, excluding the pretensions of Squatter or Territorial Legislative Sovereignty, or Popular Sovereignty when used as a convertible term with these, as being alike untenable in fact and preposterous in logic."

In 1856 "Squatter Sovereignty" was the watchword of the party; now, the party cannot subscribe to it! On the contrary, it contends that the power of Congress in the territories is supreme, and that the interpretation of the constitutional power of Congress belongs to the Supreme Court. So, the people of the territories are powerless—mere subjects of Congress *and* the Supreme Court. The Address goes on to say:

"We are opposed, however, to the introduction of any provision (particularly protecting slave, or any other kind of property, into an act organizing a Territorial Government. But if a Territory attempt nullification, or rebellion, in the shape of resistance to acts of Congress, or to judicial decisions in their proper logical and legal consequences, or to any other legitimate acts done in and by virtue of the constitutional authority of the United States over the same, then the Federal Government should at once interpose and put it down."

In other words, if a territorial legislature should undertake to exclude or prohibit Slavery, in contravention of the Dred Scott decision, it would be the duty of Congress at once to interpose and put down such an act of rebellion. If the territorial legislature opposes Slavery, Congress must interpose for the protection of Slavery—an indirect and roundabout way of announcing the duty of Congress to enact a Congressional Slave Code.

The Democracy of this State, under the sagacious lead of Mr. Robert Tyler, of Virginia, are therefore plainly on the record as the friends of Congressional Intervention for the protection of Slavery in the territories. After quoting the pretentious resolution in the Cincinnati platform, which asserts that the people of a territory in forming a constitution have a right to exclude slavery or not, as they please, the address goes on to say:

"This resolution distinctly represents the marked difference between the revolutionary efforts of the first squatters in a new territory to abolish negro slavery or to prevent the introduction of slave property into the territory by the incompetent agency of a territorial legislature, and the constitutional and quiet exercise of the rights of sovereignty, by the people of a territory in the formation of a State Constitution with or without domestic slavery, as they may determine. In the meantime, the citizens of each and every State, being in all respects equal with each other under the Constitution, take their various kinds of property into the territory with them, and while in a territorial condition they and their property are all equally protected by the Constitution of the United States and the Dred Scott decision. We thus stand on the sure foundation of the Constitution and the Law, which sternly and justly deny *the arbitrary power of one set of settlers to confiscate the property of another set.*"

This is an emphatic affirmance of the doctrine that if ninety-nine hundredths of the people of a territory are opposed to slavery they can do nothing to prevent the other hundredth from bringing in slaves *ad libitum*. The right to hold slaves, there, in defiance of the popular will, is thus distinctly recognized; and by parity of reasoning, the right to hold slaves therein involves the duty, in those who recognize the right, of protecting it.

The whole address is a direct repudiation, not merely of the ground taken by the party in 1856, but of the positions now occupied by Mr. Douglas and his friends. It is a declaration of war against the Douglas men, and we cannot see how it is possible for any democrat who sympathises with Douglas, to give his support to the Democratic State Ticket. If any one of them does so, he gives it upon the basis laid down in this address, and every vote given for Rowe and Wright will be claimed as a vote in favor of its repulsive and Anti-Democratic doctrines.

We find the following singular blunder going the rounds of the press:

"Oregon has chosen the first delegates to the National *Democratic* Convention. They are A. G. Hovey, W. Warren and Leander Holmes. The State Convention appointing them squatted on squatter sovereignty as follows:

"While we recognize the fact that by the Constitution the sovereignty of the Territories is vested in the Congress of the United States, we acknowledge as well that Congress may delegate the exercise of that sovereignty, in part or in whole, to the people of such Territories, and are in favor of such delegation, as far as may be consistent with the protection of free labor and good government therein."

When this paragraph first started on its news errand it was couched in correct terms; but by the blunder of some editor, who thought he knew better, the word "*Democratic*" was substituted for the word "*Republican.*" The delegates named were appointed to the *Republican* National Convention, and the resolution quoted was passed by a Republican State Convention.

WHICH TELLS THE TRUTH?—Mr. Secretary Cobb, in his recent letter to a friend in the South, upon the use made by the government of the funds appropriated by Congress, to convey the Echo Negroes to Africa, maintained in the most emphatic of italics, "*that not one dollar was paid to the Colonization Society in consideration of the education or schooling of the Africans which were committed to their charge by the President.*" Now, as the administration seems to have staked its claims to southern support entirely upon this question, and as it has absorbed its entire energies, it is important that the question whether these negroes were taught their a, b, ab's at the expense of the nation should be settled. We are painfully compelled to say that the President in his last annual message stated as follows:

"An agreement was entered into with the Colonization Society, under which the Society engaged for the consideration of $45,000, to receive these Africans in Liberia, from the Agent of the United States and furnish them during the period of one year thereafter, with comfortable shelter, clothing, provisions and medical attendance, causing the children to receive schooling, and all, whether children or adults, to be instructed in the arts of civilized life suitable to their condition."

Which of these two men tells the truth—the President or his Secretary? It is plain that one or the other is—mistaken.

RELIGIOUS INTERFERENCE IN POLITICS.—The State Auditor of Ohio has so construed the law of that State relative to taxation as to make the private residences of the clergy, adjoining churches, subject to taxation. The application of the law, thus construed, to the property occupied by the Catholic clergy of Cincinnati has, it seems, made them very angry, and on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the new Catholic Institute, in Cincinnati, a few days ago, Archbishop Purcell took occasion to say, in his remarks, that "the Auditor who would tax the Archbishop's private residence is no man, *and the party which sustains him must fall.*" The reporters say that this utterance was received with "furious" and "tremendous applause;" and we may fairly presume that the Archbishop intends that the whole Catholic vote shall be cast against the Republican party.

THE *Post* of yesterday, puts up the democratic ticket, but splits both upon the platform and the candidates. We had supposed, that both ticket and platform were peculiarly acceptable to that sheet, and we are sorry to see it distracting the harmony of the party. So small and select a party, ought to be able to get along without quarreling.

THE Albany *Evening Journal* recommends the Republicans of Pennsylvania to support Gov. PACKER for re-election, but if a new man is to be taken, thinks that HENRY M. FULLER is the man. We think one is about as good as the other. Neither of them is a Republican, either in sentiment or otherwise.

THE Fiscal or Commercial year of the United States, 1859, will close to morrow, June 30. To this date the Commerce and Navigation returns of the year will be made up at the Treasury Department, but will not be officially published until the meeting of the next Congress. We venture, therefore, with the semi official data of the trade of the port of New York for the year before us, and the aid of other information in regard to the general movement of trade at the Southern ports, to anticipate the result, so far as it may be done by mere estimate on both sides the account. The impression has been made pretty general that the Import entries of the country are excessive for the year—and they certainly are large by comparison with the returns for June 30, 1858, the close of a season of revulsion—but in this rather one sided view, the fact has been overlooked that the Export clearances have nearly or quite kept pace with the consumption of Foreign Goods, notwithstanding the partial failure of the Breadstuffs movement. It is with a view to spread the probable results on both sides the account together before our readers, and to show that the Specie export of the year has already nearly or quite equalized the year, that we have compiled the following estimates. With the exception of the port of New York, where the returns are nearly exact, (the last week in June only being assumed,) the figures are submitted as mere estimates, but are believed to be in the main well based.

ANNUAL IMPORT ESTIMATES—JUNE 30, 1859.

States.	1858, June 30.	1859 June 30.
New York City	$171,480,000	$219,500,000
Lake Districts, N. Y.	6,925,000	6,000,000
Louisiana	10,836,000	25,000,000
Massachusetts	42,312,000	46,000,000
Pennsylvania	12,892,000	15,500,000
Maryland	8,920,000	10,000,000
South Carolina	2,071,000	2,500,000
Georgia	411,000	600,000
Alabama	8,980,000	12,500,000
California	8,341,000	10,200,000
Total	$282,613,000	$350,000,000
Of which is Specie	19,274,000	10,000,000
Total Foreign Goods	$263,339,000	$340,000,000

ANNUAL EXPORT ESTIMATE—JUNE 30, 1859.

States	1858. June 30.	1859. June 30.
New York City	$100,767,000	$107,500,000
Lake Districts	7,673,000	5,500,000
Louisiana	83,770,000	100,000,000
Massachusetts	22,452,000	20,000,000
Pennsylvania	6,022,000	5,000,000
Maryland	10,442,000	9,000,000
South Carolina	18,922,000	21,000,000
Georgia	9,607,000	15,500,000
Alabama	21,022,000	25,000,000
California	15,623,000	17,500,000
Other Districts	22,612,000	21,000,000
Total	$324,644,000	$350,000,000
Of which is specie	12,633,000	63,000,000
Total Produce, &c.	$272,011,000	$252,000,000

EXPORTS CLASSIFIED FOR THE TWO YEARS.

Staples.	1858. June 30.	1859. June 30.
Cotton	$131,556,000	$160,000,000
Tobacco	17,000,000	17,000,000
Rice	1,870,000	2,000,000
Provisions	16,515,000	18,000,000
Breadstuffs	34,004,000	15,000,000
Produce of Sea	3,650,000	3,000,000
Produce of Forest	13,475,000	14,000,000
Manufactures, &c.	35,240,000	35,000,000
Total Produce	$251,108,000	$266,000,000
Bullion	68,006,000	62,500,000
Foreign Goods reexp'd	20,903,000	16,000,000
Total of all Exports	$324,644,000	$350,000,000

—*N. Y. Times.*

THE WAR AND GERMANY.—The telegraph, as at present administered in certain sections of this country, bids fair to become a public nuisance. The squabbles of individuals, and the clashing interests of small speculations, are constantly allowed to interfere with the due transmission of the most important news in the most important crises of public affairs. The news by the Arabia, which was nominally received here on Tuesday night, came to the press of New York in a lamentably shorn and bungled state, the leading feature in the brief report received, being the highly authoritative assertion of some irresponsible individual that the intelligence from the seat of war was "unimportant" in point of fact, the fuller details received yesterday prove that the intelligence from the seat of war is very far indeed from being unimportant, indicating, as it does, the continued advance of the allied forces on the flank and rear of the Austrian army, in a line which, if well maintained, will enable the French Emperor to bring his enemies to action at a disadvantage whenever he shall think the moment for so doing to be come.

Our anticipations of Garibaldi's progress towards the line of the Mincio, are fully borne out by the news that he has occupied Brescia; and that the headquarters of Victor Emanuel have been advanced to within a few miles of that important post. An Austrian movement towards the Valtelline for the protection of the Stelvio pass, is also reported, but comes accompanied with rumors of risings throughout the whole Italian Tyrol. Austria has been forced already to reduce the standard in raising a new conscription, and the projected reinforcement of the French army by 100,000 men indicates a renewed determination on the part of the allies to push the war fiercely to an end.—*N. Y. Times.*

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.—The "unterrified" of this county met in convention at Ebensburg, on Tuesday last, and nominated the following ticket:

Assembly—Daniel Litzinger, of Chest Springs.
Prothonotary—Jos. M'Donald, of Ebensburg.
District Attorney—P. S. Noon, Ebensburg.
Treasurer—John A. Blair, Ebensburg.
Commissioner—Dr. D. T. Storm, Richland.
Coroner—James S. Todd, Ebensburg.
Auditors—George C. K. Zahm, Ebensburg, 3 years; T. B. Moore, Ebensburg, 2 years.
Poor House Director—Rees J. Lloyd, Cambria township.
County Surveyor—S. D. Pryce, Ebensburg.

The contest for the Senatorial nomination resulted in the choice of Augustin Durbin, of Munster, who was additionally complimented in being granted permission to choose his own conferees. His competitor for the nomination was our respected fellow-citizen, G. N. Smith.—*Cambria Tribune.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia *Press* says that Mr. Wendell, the public printer, has in his possession a letter, in which Mr. Buchanan, over his own signature, does not hesitate to recommands the disbursement of a large amount of public money to certain favorites connected with newspapers in different parts of the country.

SAD.—Two little daughters of Dr. Stanton, of Warsaw, Coshocton county, Ohio, died suddenly a few days ago from poison as is supposed. They had been playing in a field, where, it is thought, they found and eat of the ivy, or deadly nightshade.

THE AUSTRIAN PRISONERS TAKEN AT MAGENTA.—Amedee Achard, the French journalist, writing from the field of battle, concludes a description of the scene, which we translate, as follows:

"After passing the bridge of San Martino, to get on the ascent leading to the positions occupied yesterday by the Zobel and Lichtenstein divisions, the traces of the combat were distinctly seen. All the victims of this murderous shock had not been interred. Here and there lay great numbers of corpses, lying in those terrible positions that death gives, when it takes by surprise. Some were stretched on their backs, with their arms crossed; others sunk, with their heads in the grass, and their hands shut and full of earth; others were unrecognizable, disfigured by a mass of grape or a ball. On a declivity lay seven or eight Zouaves surrounded by fifty Austrians, their bayonets all twisted. At the foot of a thicket lay an officer, stiff and cold, his hands joined over his breast, like the statues on tombs. There was a ghastly red hole in the middle of his forehead. Wounded grenadiers were walking about, wearing white overcoats, with green or blue collars. They had to wear these instead of their ordinary coats, which had been badly torn.

"The same confusion and the same transformation that were seen at San Martino, were also seen at Buffalora. There was not a house, not a room in the railway station buildings that had not been borrowed to put prisoners in, or for the medical service. Three thousand two hundred Austrians were waiting to be sent on to Novara. A certain number wore the oilcloth cocked hat, from which glistened the brass hunting horn of the Tyrolse chasseurs. Others had the long light moustache of the Hungarians. The bearing of all was proud but tranquil.

"A word here on the subject of those soldiers who dropped on one knee and threw away their rifles, at the sight of the Zouaves. These were Lombard youths, dragged from their firesides to fight under a detested flag. The Germans, Moravians, Bohemians or Sclavonians did their duty bravely; they knew how to face death resolutely. But, when we encountered them on the Buffalora road, if it was not so. It will not do to depreciate an army that has measured its strength with the Guards and the old companies of Africa.

"On the way, as I have said, I met a great many prisoners. Some of them were talking and laughing. Those who were Italians were recognized by their language. 'We would not have been taken,' said they, 'if we had not wished it. We stopped fighting because we hate the Austrians as much as the French do themselves. Don't suppose, therefore, that we have been captured by force. We fought in 1848.' There was no romancing about this. It was said with simplicity and in the tone of truth."

THE Republicans, Americans and Broderick Democrats of California are trying to unite on two candidates for Congress for the ensuing election in that State; and John C. McKibben, one of the anti-Lecompton Democrats of the last Congress, and Col. E. D. Baker, formerly a Whig Member of Congress from Illinois, are men prominently named for the nominations. If the effort at a union of all the Opposition succeeds, and with these candidates, it will surely win in the election.

THE grape crop, we learn from the vine growers, is exceedingly promising. One gentleman, who has ten acres in grapes, thinks he will make this Fall, "if nothing happens," about 6,000 gallons of wine. Another gentleman, who has a vineyard of eight acres, anticipates a crop of 1,000 gallons to the acre! Last year he had orders for 5,000 gallons of wine and made only 800 gallons.—*Cin. Gazette.*

EUROPEAN TRAVEL.—Passports for Europe are now being made out at Washington at the rate of thirty a day.—*Enquirer.*

Well, what are they worth? If a man happens to be a naturalized citizen of the United States, and to have owed military service to some foreign power, the certificate that he is a citizen of the United States, is waste paper, nothing more.—*Cin. Com.*

A GREAT NAME FOR A GREAT MAN.

Master Case, in his cabinet, cosy and stock,
Says to naturalized citizens—"Pray you, be meek:
I'll protect you, while here in Republican land,
But, *beyond the great pond*, you're at Gerpot's command!"
After this, Master Case sure all men must agree
That your name should be sounded—"*beyond the great* [illegible]"

DYSPEPSIA.—The worst foe of humanity is no 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 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 suffering community, desire to avoid the prejudice which would attach to exaggeration.

Indigestion, Heartburn, Headache—Sick and Nervous—in fact, all that long catalogue of evils in impaired digestion—in which are included BILIOUS DISORDERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, Mental Disorders, *Irritability, Indisposition to Exertion, Despondency, Depression of Spirits, Nervous Fears and Trembling, desire for Solitude*, and a number of other affections of this class, rendering a man unfit for intercourse with his family or the society of his family—will all, in most instances, be found to have proceeded from that class and state of the digestive organs which this medicine is so eminently calculated to relieve.

READ CAREFUL—The Genuine highly Concentrated Berry'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 the 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.
my28:3dawF

New Advertisements.

CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS DAY associated with him in the WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS, Mr. SAMUEL EWART and Mr. WILLIAM CURRY, and will continue the same at the OLD STAND, NO. 271 LIBERTY STREET, directly opposite the Eagle Hotel.

WILLIAM M GORMLY.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1859.

SAMUEL EWART.....WM. M. GORMLY. ...WM CURRY.

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GROCERS,
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Pittsburgh Water Cure Establishment.

LOCATED at Haysville Station P. F. W. & C. R. R. Having completed our new building we are now enabled to accommodate a good style, and solicit a share of your patronage. The liberal patronage we have heretofore received has been a source of pleasure to us, more by the good it has enabled us to do in healing the sick and spreading among the people a knowledge of the truths of the Hydropathic system, than from any mere personal consideration. With our largely increased accommodations, as well as our increased experience in treating the sick, we hope for the future to do still more for the welfare of our guests than we have been able to in the past.

For particulars, call at the Cure, or address at Box 1304, Pittsburgh, Pa. H. FRASER, M. D.

Heretofore we have had room for more than invalids. We expect hereafter to be able to accommodate a limited number of boarders, who are not invalids.

L. W. CHADWICK.....CHAS. CHADWICK.

CHADWICK & SON,
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Mahoning Fire Brick and Pot Clay,
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FLY LIST—
ICE CHESTS,
MEAT SAFES,
WATER COOLERS,
BATHING APPARATUS,
Cheap for the 4th at the Iron City Stove and Tin Warehouse of
W. W. BRADSHAW, No. 131 Wood st.,
First door below the sign of the Golden Gun.
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A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—10 acres of Land, with Dwelling House of 6 rooms and cellar, good barn, spring and spring house, a young Orchard of choice fruit, grape vines and variety of small fruits; situate at 3 miles from Allegheny City, on the Perrysville Plank Road. For price and terms apply at our office, 51 Market street.
S. CUTHBERT & SON,
Real Estate Agents.
jo2

Fair Grounds—Lease.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society will receive proposals at their Regular Meeting, to be held on the LAST WEDNESDAY OF JULY, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the Lease of ground for two DINING HALLS within their enclosure, in the 9th ward, for five years, at the annual rent of one hundred and fifty dollars. Lessees to provide their own buildings. The sites for the Halls will be those parts of the grounds now covered with the buildings of Messrs Price and Johnston. For full particulars enquire of the Secretary.
R. SCHOYER, Jr.,
Atty's at Law, No. 151 Fourth street.
jul-3tdawd&d

100 BOXES PEARL STARCH in store and for sale by
McBANE & AMJER.

New Advertisements.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.
Fourth of July Excursions to Iron City Park, Wilkinsburg & Turtle Creek.
EXCURSION TICKETS!!
Secure Tickets before taking seats in the Cars.

TO IRON CITY PARK.—Trains will run between Pittsburgh and Iron City Park, every half hour. First train will leave the corner of Wayne and Liberty Streets at 8:50 A. M. Last train will leave the Park at 7:30 P. M.

TO WILKINSBURG,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Pittsburgh	7:00	A. M.
" "	9:10	"
" "	9:50	"
" "	10:40	"
" "	11:40	"
" "	1:00	P. M.
" "	1:50	"
" "	2:10	"
" "	3:30	"
" "	4:20	"
" "	6:35	"
" "	7:35	"
Returning, leave Wilkinsburg	8:17	A. M.
" "	9:56	"
" "	10:18	"
" "	11:50	"
" "	12:45	P. M.
" "	1:40	"
" "	2:00	"
" "	2:50	"
" "	5:25	"
" "	6:30	"
" "	7:20	"

TO TURTLE CREEK: Trains will run as follows:

Leave Pittsburgh	7:00	A. M.
" "	9:50	"
" "	10:40	"
" "	11:40	"
" "	2:50	P. M.
" "	3:30	"
" "	4:20	"
" "	7:35	"
Leave Turtle Creek	7:40	A. M.
" "	10:05	"
" "	11:15	"
" "	12:20	P. M.
" "	1:05	"
" "	4:50	"
" "	8:55	"

RETURNING:

TO JOHNSTOWN: Mail and Accommodation trains, stopping at all intermediate points:

Leave Pittsburgh	6:00	A. M.
" Johnstown	2:50	P. M.

RETURNING:

Leave Johnstown	8:17	A. M.
" Pittsburgh	4:17	P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS
To all points on the P. C. R. R. good for the 4th and 5th.
jy2:2td J. D. POTTS, Sup't Western Div. P. C. R. R.

1859.
OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
Open to Visitors Seeking Health or Pleasure, from June 1st to October 1st.
Accommodations for Over 500 Visitors.

THE OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS are situated in Delaware County, 18 miles North of Columbus, (the Capital of Ohio,) on the Scioto River, 10 miles from Delaware, 5 miles from the White Sulphur Station, on the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad, and 10 miles from Pleasant Valley or Springs Station, on the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad.

The medicinal qualities of these Springs are unsurpassed by those of any other Mineral Waters in the United States.

☞ For Room or other information, address
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SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any officer of the city, or any clerk, deputy or assistant of any officer, if such clerk, deputy or assistant receives pay from the city, to engage directly or indirectly in the purchase or sale of City Warrants, nor shall any such officer, clerk, deputy or assistant, except the City Treasurer—at any time, directly or indirectly, use the funds of the city for the redemption of warrants; but they shall pay into the Treasury all moneys received by them for the city.

SEC. 2. The City Treasurer shall not receive from any officer, clerk, deputy or assistant as aforesaid, in payment of debts due to the city or in collections made for the use of the city, any warrant, except such as may have been originally issued to the