Pittsburgh Gazette.

RUSSELL BRETT, D. P. WILLIAMS, D. L. SATON, A. B. FERGUSON.

R. BRETT & CO.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 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. IKEIM, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM VARNUM, Pittsburgh,
DAVID A. PRESSLEY, Allegheny,
CHARLES L. GOSHORN, 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 ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE.—The people of this county will vote at the ensuing October election for one person, learned in the law, to act as Assistant Law Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, etc. We have always entertained serious misgivings as to the propriety of making our judiciary elective, and we confess that time and observation have but strengthened our convictions against this radical change in our governmental policy. Of all public servants, the judge, whose high province it is to impartially administer the laws, and to whose keeping is, in a measure, confided the life, liberty and security of the citizen, should be farthest removed from the influences of popular clamor or partisan prejudice. But entire immunity from extraneous influences can scarcely be hoped for where the candidate for judicial honors is compelled, as now, to enter the arena of party politics. We need not, however, at this time, discuss the merits or demerits of the elective system; as the people have the power in their own hands, we can but invoke them to make a good use of it.

Premising this much, we may be permitted to felicitate our readers, as well as the citizens of the county at large, on the prospect of the election of THOMAS MELLON, Esq., as an additional Law Judge in our Court of Common Pleas, an officer rendered necessary by the increasing business of our courts. Mr. Mellon commenced professional life in Pittsburgh under circumstances quite as unpromising as usually attends the outset of young legal aspirants of limited pecuniary means. By unwearied industry and assiduity, strict business habits and integrity, he speedily won upon the favor and confidence of the community, and a large and increasing practice rewarded his efforts. Success, after all the true criterion of genuine merit, has crowned Mr. Mellon's career at the bar, until now, after the lapse of nearly thirty years, he is able to withdraw from its active requirements, and accept the less arduous position for which he has been named by his Republican friends. That he is a sound and reliable lawyer no one will question; and if elected, of which there can be no well founded doubt, he will, in our opinion, make a most excellent Judge, and prove in every way acceptable to our people. Without possessing in any great degree the brilliant qualities of the forensic advocate, which so charm the popular heart, Mr. Mellon's peculiar traits, personal and professional, are such as best fit him for the Bench. Indeed it is a somewhat remarkable circumstance as exemplified in the history of English jurisprudence, that the most gifted orators of the Bar upon their election proved but ill adapted to the dry labors of the judge. Pemberton, before whom Lord Russell was tried, and who ranked amongst the most eloquent and polished lawyers of his time, made a very poor judge. So too with others that might be named. A degree of patience, laborious research and a plodding industry seems to be requisite to the proper discharge of judicial functions which we may in vain look for in the erratic, fiery and impulsive advocate. Aside, however, from Mr. Mellon's fine legal attainments and eminent fitness, he is also commended to our support as a Republican and an avowed friend of our cherished political principles. We therefore bespeak for him the generous, united and cordial support of our political friends. His election will ensure us a judge who will do credit to our party, but above all, secure for this important post a faithful, upright and intelligent public officer.

OREGON.—The Oregon legislature adjourned without electing a U. S. Senator in place of Dejunian Smith, whose term expired on the 4th of March last. The legislature consists of 43 locofocos and 7 Republicans, and Smith secured the caucus nomination by a vote of 22 to 21; but the 21 refused to submit and voted with the Republicans against going into an election. The Governor says he will not call a special session, and there will therefore be a vacancy until the next legislature is chosen, which will be next year. The legislature then chosen will have the election of both Senators in its hands, as Lane's term expires in 1861. The defeat of Smith is considered also a defeat of Lane, as the latter used all his influence to secure Smith's success.

FROM UTAH.—*The Mountain Meadows Massacre.—Great Salt Lake City, June 10th, 1859.*—Since the adjournment of Court at Provo, Judge Cradlebaugh has traveled south through his district as far as Santa Clara—a distance of near three hundred and fifty miles from here—visiting the scene of the Mountain Meadows, &c. He says that he did not see a Bishop, Bishop's Counsellor, or President on the route, although parties sent to inquire for them, and reports that all have been *non est camatibus*, except the Bishop of Spanish Fork, a Danish settlement 12 miles south of Provo—this being the only settlement, to its credit be it said, throughout his journey, in which he was not saluted with reports of horrid murders committed within the last two years. The Judge took affidavits, and issued warrants for about sixty of the offenders—forty in the massacre of the Mountain Meadows, ten in the murder of the Aikens and others, making in all forty-eight to one hundred persons that he has issued for. He reports that more than eighty white men were engaged in the massacre of the Mountain Meadows; that after reaching Parowan—eighty miles this side of the Santa Clara—at almost every camp the herders and soldiers gathering wood would come across skeletons, some indicating that they had been killed last fall and winter by their condition. To such an extent was this, that the herders, with the command that Judge C. accompanied, could not be induced to keep the herds out at night. No doubt many fugitives and discharged soldiers, wending their way to California, have been set upon and killed by the Indians, in pursuance of the example set them by their Mormon allies in the Mountain Meadow massacre, and whom they see act impertinently and with impunity in that matter.

Atrocities too horrible to be related, and which seemed to shock the brute savages themselves, are related by persons who claim to have been compelled to join in that massacre. The number of persons in the train was about one hundred and forty—seventeen small children alone are saved. The property confiscated amounted to from $60,000 to $80,000 counting 700 cattle, horses and mules, some very fine stock, and forty wagons and carriages. The personal effects were taken to the tithing office in Cedar City, and there sold out. Many of the clothes, stripped from the murdered persons, were piled in a room in the tithing office, and, not selling readily on account of being filled with blood, were allowed to remain in that condition until the room has become so much scented that it is very offensive to stay in. May it remain a stench in the nostrils of such saints for all time to come.—*Cor. of the St. Louis Republican.*

THE CHOLERA.—We regret to learn, by our advices from India brought by the last mail, that cholera has made its appearance in the Calcutta river. It appears that the Pomona, Benson, which cleared at Calcutta with troops on the 27th of April, and proceeded to sea, had the cholera raging on board, and that 17 deaths, viz, 16 of the troops and two of the crew, occurred within four days before the pilot left her. The Pomona left with 339 persons on board, including drafts of her Majesty's 84th and 824 Foot, and 24 battalion of Military Train, nine women and 14 children, under command of Major Edmiston of her Majesty's 324 Regiment.—*London Shipping Gazette.*

Further by the Asia.

As the result of the late victory, the Emperor Napoleon has established his head quarters on the left or East side of the Mincio, and the Emperor of Austria had removed his head quarters to Valeido.

The two armies had for two or three days been face to face along the line of the Mincio, the Austrian force numbering about two hundred and eighty thousand men.

PARIS, June 24.—The *Moniteur* contains a note explaining the nature of the dictatorship offered by the whole of Italy to the King of Sardinia. It is a false conclusion that Piedmont, without consulting the wishes of the different peoples or the great powers, reckons on uniting the whole of Italy in a whole state. Such conjectures have no foundation. The different peoples, whether delivered or abandoned, desire to make common cause against Austria. With this intention they have placed themselves under the protection of the King, but the dictatorship is purely a temporary power, which, while uniting the common forces in the same hands, in no way presages combination for the future.

THE DISTURBANCES IN THE PONTIFICAL STATES.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News, says that the bloody conflict at Perugia between the Pope's Swiss Guards and the people, is considered in government circles, as a deplorable event, and tends to increase the difficulty of preserving the temporal dominion of the Pope. The Romans claim the benefit of the Emperor Napoleon's Milan proclamation, that the French army shall not interfere with the manifestation of their legitimate wishes. Unless the Swiss shall be supported by French troops, nothing is more likely than that they will be driven out of Perugia by an overwhelming national force.

Gen. Gyulai, late commander in chief of the Austrian army, has retired to his estates.

THE SEAT OF WAR.—The river Mincio, which flows out of the Lake of Garda, at Peschiera, is a clear and rapid stream, only fordable at a few places in dry seasons. There is a stone bridge of five arches across the Mincio at Peschiera, and also a railway bridge at the same place, both of which are commanded by the Austrian cannon. The great Austrian fortress of Mantua is situated 16 miles below Peschiera, on the banks of the Mincio, which river flows into the river Po, about seven miles below Mantua.—There are three bridges across the river between these two fortresses, but these are all more or less fortified, and the French, wherever they attempt to pass the Mincio, will be likely to do it by means of pontoons thrown suddenly across the stream. The fortress of Peschiera is defended by extensive outworks, and by eight lunettes, with bomb proof quarters for the troops. These form a kind of fortified camp.

In addition to these fortifications there are two forts, one of which commands the right and the other the left bank of the river. The garrison has also the power of inundating the country by closing the sluices which are between the lake and the river. The fortress of Mantua also lies on an island, and has a fortified camp for 30,000 men. It is a place of immense strength, being surrounded by extensive swamps and a lake. Mantua has been for ages considered the strongest fortress in Italy, and Peschiera and Verona are only second to it in strength. The Adige, which flows through the middle of the fortress of Verona, is a wide, deep, and turbid river, scarcely fordable at any point. The new railway runs along its eastern bank from Verona to Brixen, in the Tyrol, which is within 24 hours' march of the Innspruck railway, connected with all the railways of Germany. There are also lines of railway from Verona to Peschiera and from Verona to Mantua, by which troops can be moved with the utmost rapidity to any part of the district between the Mincio and the Adige.

WHERE WAS THE MINCIO CROSSED BY THE ALLIES.—The Paris *Siecle* has the following on this point:

"From Peschiera to Mantua the course of the Mincio is about six leagues as the crow flies; in that limited space the passage must be forced. To attempt this operation there are certain points naturally indicated by their positions. In fact, the principal condition to secure the *debouches* of any bridge thrown over a river is to drive the enemy away from the opposite bank. It is not difficult to imagine that if a spot is found in the course of the river where, on the one hand, the stream forms an angle toward the attacking party; and, on the other, the ground is high enough to command the bank occupied by the enemy, it would be a great advantage to attempt the passage at such a point, because a plunging fire could then be concentrated on the enemy placed in the middle of a semicircle of batteries.

Now the course of the Mincio presents to an army wishing to force its passage from the Milan side only two points combining these advantages—at Mozambano and Volta. On these two points the steam makes an elbow pointing to the West, and the ground on the right bank is considerably higher than the other. These two points were therefore chosen in the wars of the Revolution in 1796 and 1800 and also in the campaign of 1848, to force the passage of the Mincio. Moreover, the possession of two fortresses like Peschiera and Mantua, on so short a line, renders its defence easier, for the squares have their wing perfectly supported, and can debouch unexpectedly from either of these fortresses. However, history teaches us that no army well commanded the passage of the Mincio is almost a certainty.

A naval expedition, possessing immense means of destruction, is on the way to Venice, 120 flat bottomed boats, sheeted with iron and armed with rifled cannon, are, it is said to ascend the Adige and the Po. If Venice falls the fleet may land a *corps d'armee* on the Adige, and take the Austrians in the rear, while the land army attacks them in front. There were also in Tuscany French troops which will at an appointed day appear on the given point.

EXPLANATIONS of the Douglas letter do not agree. A telegram from this city, collected from a special Washington telegram, let the fact that Mr. Douglas meant to say that although he would not himself run on a platform which he could not endorse, he will adhere to the Democracy against the opposition, was sent to the Southern press only, if we may believe the Chicago *Press and Tribune*. The Charleston *Courier*, in publishing it, thinks it both laudable and characteristic of Mr. Douglas to send an apology straightway on the heels of his insult to the South. On the other hand, the Alton (Ill.) *Democrat* holds that: "Douglas intends to spurn the platform and nominee, unless they assume with his 'great principle;'" and that if he does not, the Illinois Democracy will.—*N. Y. Trib.*

A TEMPORARY appointment from James Buchanan, according to this statement, is more potent than the Constitution and the Laws, under which a naturalized foreigner is guaranteed the full immunities of American Citizenship. While the President's personal favoritism shelters poor Grund, he is safe, but when this is removed, the "national gift" is no longer for his protection. There is one consolation—Grund can be spared. The party of which he has been so active a member seems willing he should be a martyr, in honor of this great article of its faith.—*Cin. Gaz.*

SINGULAR DEPOSITORY.—At the vendue of the personal property of a Mr. Oaks, recently deceased, in Dauphin county, Pa., a few days ago, a bag of flaxseed was offered for sale. One of the bidders put his hand into the bag to examine the seed, and hauled out a purse, which was found to contain gold and silver coin. The bag was then thoroughly overhauled, and over one thousand dollars in gold and silver coins were found therein. The treasure was retained by the executors.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.—An imperial ukase, just published in St. Petersburg, makes some important ameliorations in the position of the Jews in Russia. The value of the concessions obtained may be gathered from the fact that they embrace, as we are assured, all the principal points for which Sir Moses Montefiore asked, upon his visit to St. Petersburg some five years ago. They include the admission of Jews into the high trading guilds, as well as into the Russian colleges, &c.

JEREMIAH SHINDLER.—We learn, from the Allentown *Democrat*, that this gentleman, who has for many years been an acceptable clergyman or Minister in the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, has, in consequence of the recent action of the Church authorities declaring the holding of a political office (State Senator,) incompatible with that of the clerical, resigned his Ministerial office, to take effect as soon as the congregation under his charge can be suited with a clergyman.

WHEAT Harvest commenced in many parts of Bucks county about the middle of last week.—Rye is said to be not quite as forward as usual and can wait until wheat is put away. There seems to be more rye growing this year than for some time past, and the crop looks well almost every where. The wheat crop as we have before noticed, is an excellent one.

MR. Eugene Fuller, of New Orleans, and for a long time news and commercial reporter of the New Orleans Press, was lost overboard from the steamer Empire City, on her last trip from Havana. Mr. Fuller was a brother of the celebrated Margaret Fuller, Countess d'Ossoli. His fate strangely resembled hers—the sea has claimed both brother and sister.

GOV. WISE has written a letter to a citizen of Lynchburg, Va., disagreeing with Gen. Cass on the question of the rights of foreign Governments to exact unrendered military service from our naturalized citizens who were born under their laws. He says he "would protect our naturalized citizens against military service of other powers to the uttermost ends of the earth."

THE following is extracted from a letter to the Cleveland *Herald* from Tuscarawas Co., Ohio:

"I saw yesterday some wheat, as good as ever grew, *that had been killed by the frost, which blossomed again*, producing four grains in a row, of fine, plump kernels as ever grew, yielding, it is supposed, from thirty to forty bushels to the acre."

ASTONISHING RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.—DUBLIN, June 16.—A short, but accurate account, of what has been unusual in this country, but with which, in America, you are familiar under the name of a "Revival"—a movement now rapidly spreading over Ulster, and regarding which there are conflicting accounts and bitter controversies in the northern newspapers, a movement, I may add, that far more than the Italian war, or the change of government, engrosses the attention of large sections of the public, I may interest the readers of the *Courier* and *Enquirer*.

This movement was not produced by the preaching of the English celebrities, Spurgeon, or Guinness, or McNeille, or Puncheon, on their visits to this country, nor did it commence in any of our large towns, under the ministry of any of our own "men of renown" for talents and eloquence.

There is, nearly in the centre of Antrim county, a quiet rural parish named Connor, whose population, mostly Presbyterian, have long enjoyed sound, Scriptural teaching, and have been accustomed to cherish a spirit of unostentatious piety in their "praying Societies." In these an unusual earnestness manifested itself; producing unwonted anxiety for the salvation of others: the result was a general awakening of people's minds to religious realities.

The spirit of zeal, thus enkindled, spread into the neighboring towns and villages. The people of Ahoghill, Broughshane, and Ballymena, were brought under the same influence. The ministers opened the churches, daily, for meetings of prayer and praise. These were crowded; and soon others began to be held in private houses, the streets and the fields. At these, amid deep solemnity which pervaded all, and an excited awakening which stirred many, some where so affected—"stricken," as they phrased it—as to cry out audibly; after which, there was bodily prostration, as well as mental agony, which continued, in some a longer, and some a shorter time, before "peace" was enjoyed.

The news of these strange doings spread abroad in all directions. Visitors from Belfast, on the East, and Coleraine, on the West, came to see and hear; and some of those who had felt the influence, visited these, and intermediate and adjacent towns. From village to village, and from hamlet it has spread, and not only is the whole of Antrim pervaded by it, but it extends far into the neighboring counties. Newtownlimavady and Derry, Westward; Antrim and Carrickfergus, Eastward; Cookstown, Dungannon and Armagh, Southward, are all mentioned in the newspapers, now filled with reports of the movement, as twilled, more or less strikingly, with these singular manifestations.

Belfast, as the largest town, with the greatest number of churches and zealous ministers, with a band of devoted auxiliaries in the form of "town missionaries," is now the most conspicuous scene of this extraordinary visitation; and there as elsewhere, it is not confined to one denomination of Christians. It commenced with the Presbyterians, and is displayed most signally among them; but Episcopalians, Independents, and Methodists all recognize it, and all participate in the blessing.

The Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, held a meeting of his clergy, at which they were advised to open their churches and afford every facility for attention to religious realities. The Belfast Presbytery resolved to take advantage of the spirit pervading the people, and their churches are opened daily, and several hold open-air services. The Methodists and Independents have "penitents' pews," to which the awakened resort. Multitudes of all ranks, ages, and sexes, profess to have felt the power of religion, and the greater number are from those classes heretofore not the most distinguished for solemn attention to sacred things—factory-men, mill-girls, and young men in the large mercantile establishments.

There is, however, some controversy going on in the local papers, regarding the origin and character of the work. Among the converts are some who had been Roman Catholics and Unitarians, and who, as the result, they say, of the influence of which they have been the subjects, have relinquished their former communions. The parish priest of Ballymena, Mr. Lynch, and the Northern Whig, have refused to acknowledge the heavenly origin of a movement of which such fruits are the consequences; and they have already, been some extravagances, and probably more may be expected, which bring discredit on those who countenance them. But the general results—temperance, religious observance and morality, giving a changed aspect to society, vastly for the better, make the wide diffusion of an influence which produces such effects, exceedingly to be desired. And, judging from appearance, that wide diffusion is likely to take place, and it will be all the more effectual if, as hitherto, there be no getting up of excitement or displays.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA.—The election on the 1st of May, in Liberia, resulted in the re-election of President Stephen A. Benson to a third term, without opposition. D. A. Warner, Esq., of Monrovia, was elected Vice President. These represent the "Whig" party, the "Free Liberty" party having no nominations, as ex President Roberts, whom they proposed, refused to be a candidate.

ON Saturday of last week, a novel scene occurred at the Cleveland jail. Four hundred Sabbath School children from Oberlin, visited their superintendent, Mr J. M. Fitch, who is imprisoned for violating the fugitive slave law. He addressed them, and their leader, Prof. John Ellis, spoke in reply.

DYSPEPSIA.—The worst foe of humanity is so well known, that we hardly feel disposed to occupy time or space in its exposure. 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 disease, and taken in its early stage, we believe one trial of SHEPHERD'S HOLLAND BITTERS—will always mitigate, if not effect a permanent cure. We might use stronger language, but, as we do not wish to be regarded 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 that have their origin in impaired digestion—in connection with BILIOUS DISORDERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, Mental Disorders, *Irritability, Indisposition to Fatigue, Impatience, Depression of Spirits, Nervous Fears and Frontal Pain, Want of Relish*, and a number of other affections of this class, rendering a man unfit for intercourse with the world and the society of his family—will, in most instances, be found to have proceeded from that diseased state of the digestive organs which this medicine is so peculiarly adapted to relieve.

READ CAREFUL—The Genuine highly Concentrated Hoofland's German Bitters is put up in half pint bottles only, and retailed at $1 per bottle. The great popularity of 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.

Prepared by JACOB PAGE, Jr., & CO., Sole Proprietors, 27 Wood street, between 1st and 2d sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

my28dawly

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF LEVARI Facias issued out of the District Court of Allegheny County, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of July, A. D., 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, to wit: All the right, title, interest and claim of Mary Troth, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, in the lands of William J. Troth, her administrator, to be administered, of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the city of Pittsburgh, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on the south side of Third street, at the corner of lot number two hundred and ninety-nine (No. 299) in the general plan of said city, and running thence by Third street westwardly fifteen feet (15 feet), thence by a line parallel with Grant street southwardly eighty feet (80 feet); thence in the rear by a line with Third street eastwardly fifteen feet (15 feet) to the line of said lot number two hundred and ninety-nine (No. 299) aforesaid, and thence by said line northwardly eighty feet (80 feet) to Third street aforesaid, the place of beginning; being the same lot or piece of ground which by deed dated April 1st (No. 238) in Col. Woods' plan of the town (now city) of Pittsburgh, and being the same lot of ground which Christopher Hagan and Elizabeth, his wife, sold and conveyed to Dublin granted and conveyed by deed bearing even date herewith to the said Mary Troth, with appurtenances, as Seized and taken in execution as the property of Mary Troth, deceased, in the hands of William J. Troth, her administrator.

JAMES I. GRAHAM, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 8th, 1859. jy9:3tw7

CARD.—MESSRS. CARPWRIGHT & YOUNG, No. 60 Wood street, invite the attention of mechanics, 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 satisfactory proofs of the best of his 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. jy8

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration to the estate of John Gillilan, Sen., late of Upper St. Clair township, have this day been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay.

jy8:6tw*2 JOHN GILFILLAN, Jr., Adm'r.

BEAUMONT & FLETCHER.—The works of Beaumont and Fletcher; the text formed from a new collection of the early editions, with notes and a biographical memoir, by the Rev. Alexander Dyce, in 2 volumes.

jy7 KAY & CO., 55 Wood st.

THE BRITISH DRAMA.—A collection of the most esteemed Tragedies, Comedies, Operas and Farces in the English language, in 2 vols.

jy7 KAY & CO., 55 Wood st.

LORD MAHON'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.—The History of England, from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Paris, by Lord Mahon, edited by Henry Reed, in two vols. KAY & CO., 55 Wood st.

TENN. WHEAT—130 sacks now landing from steamer Arizonia for sale by

jy7 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

GINSENG AND BEESWAX—1 cask Ginseng and 1 do Beeswax now landing from steamer Arizonia for sale by jy7 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

FEATHERS—6 sacks now landing from steamer Arizonia for sale by

jy7 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

COTTAGE HOUSE FOR RENT—Pleasantly situated on Nunnery Hill; 6 rooms, stable, &c., and 3 acres of ground. Rent $150 per year. Immediate possession can be given.

jy8 R. TIBBETS & SON, 51 Market st.

FLOUR—600 bbls Extra Family Flour just landing from Goody Friends and J. B. for sale by

jy7 JOHN HARBAUGH & CO., No. 209 Liberty street.

BACON—10,000 pcs. Shoulders, Sides and Hams, 50 tierces Sugar Cured Hams, 15 do do Dried Beef, 100 bbls. Mess Pork, for sale by jy6 R. ROBISON & CO.

WOOL—9 bales fine Western Wool for sale by

jy7 EDGERTON & STEWART, 107 Wood st.

Miscellaneous.

1859.

OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Open to Visitors Seeking Health or Pleasure, from June 1st to October 1st.

Accommodations for Over 600 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, 6 miles from the White Sulphur Station on the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad, and 13 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

B. MILLER, Jr., ANDREW WILSON, Jr., White Sulphur Springs, Ohio.

jul:1tawlt

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ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

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PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS... 2,196,111 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.*

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" Nimick & Co., 95 Water street;
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George H. Stuart, Esq., 13 Bank street.
Messrs. Myers, Clagborn & Co., 232 Market street;
" Wm. M'Kee & Co., 22 South Front street;
" M'Cutcheon & Collins, Front and Raw sts;
" Smith, Williams & Co., 513 Market street;
" James Graham & Co., 20 and 22 Lotitia street;
Joseph B. Mitchell, Esq., President Mechanics' Bank;
James Dunlap, Esq., President Union Bank;
Hon. W. A. Porter, late Judge Supreme Court.

JAMES W. ARHOTT, Agent,

jy:22:1yds Temporary Office, 103 Wood street.

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.

W. M. GORMLY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS, PRODUCE

AND

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES,

No. 271 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

jy2:6md2p

GREAT SALE OF LANDS

AT

HOMEWOOD.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 16th,

AT THREE AND A HALF O'CLOCK, P. M.,

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, near Homewood Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, all that body of land known as

FOUNTAIN HILL FARM.

This Land will be sold to suit purchasers, in lots of from 4 to 30 acres. The land is so situated as to make it particularly adapted to building purposes, lying along the side of a hill, covered with GROVES OF OAK. Fine Springs of water abound in it, and the prospects disclosed towards the South and West are as fine as any in the county. It is within six minutes walk of Homewood Station. The whole lot contains 91 acres.

TERMS—One-fourth in cash, and the balance in three equal annual payments, or one-third cash down, and the balance at the expiration of four years from date of sale with interest; purchase money secured by bond and mortgage on the property.

☞The Cars will leave the Depot on the day of sale at 3:30 P. M. and return at 6:30 P. M.

Any further information can be obtained by calling on

DR. JOHN WILSON,

jy5:2td At Homewood Station.

JOHN T. LOGAN.....EDWARD GREGG.

LOGAN & GREGG,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE,

NO. 52 WOOD STREET,

Four Doors above St. Charles Hotel,

jy30:3dm PITTSBURGH.

G. S. BRYAN, late of Lancaster.....LOGAN & GREGG, Pittsb'g.

GEO. S. BRYAN & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,

No. 52 Wood St., Pittsburgh.

REFERENCES—Lyon, Shorb & Co., Pittsburgh; Livingston, Copeland & Co., Pittsburgh; Thos. E. Franklin, Esq., Lancaster; Hon. Simon Cameron, Harrisburg; Bryan, Sons & Co., Hollidaysburg, Pa.

THE ENTERPRISE

Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., on Reasonable Rates of Premium.

DIRECTORS.—F. Ratchford Starr; William M'Kee, of Wm. M'Kee & Son; Nathan Hilles, of Hilles & Jones; Thomas Pratt, of Pratt & Shaw; John C. Davis, of John C. Davis & Co.; Jos. T. Tredick, of Tredick, Stokes & Co; Henry Wharton; Mordecai L. Dawson; Geo. H. Stuart, of Stewart & Bro.; John H. Brown, of John H. Brown & Co.; D. A. Fahnestock, of R. A. Fahnestock & Co.; Andrew D. Cash; J. L. Erringer, of Wood & Erringer.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.

CHARLES W. COXE, Secretary.

INTERNAL INSURANCE.—Wm. Holmes & Co., J. Painter & Co., Thomas Wattson, Jr., Thomas Bonsall, Esq., Allen Kramer, Esq., Wilson, M'Elroy & Co., Wilson, Payne & Co., Thomas Kelly, Esq., Livingston, Copeland & Co., James R. Lyon & Co., Wm. S. Lovett & Co.

GEO. S. BRYAN & CO., Agents,

jy5:6dm No. 52 Wood Street.

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS,

Damasks, Diapers, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the article they purchase be sealed with the full name of the firm,

RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

as a guarantee of the superior quality of the Goods sold. This caution is considered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and deceptive Linens are prepared, season after season and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted on the fair fame of American commerce and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with good of a worthless character.

J. BULLOUGH & J. H. LOUIS,

Agents, 56 Church street, New York.

jy2:1yds

ISLE GAUNTLETS,

ISLE GAUNTLETS.

ISLE GLOVES, ISLE GLOVES.

Selling low at stores of

jy11 BURCHFIELD & CO.

INVENTOR'S SALE ROOM.—The subscriber having rented a large warerooms for the exhibition and sale of newly invented and labor saving Machines, 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 GEO. W. BURNS' Real Estate and Insurance Office, North side of Leacock street, 6th door east of Federal st., Allegheny City.

jy27

CITY WEIGH SCALES.—Sealed Proposals, addressed to the Finance Committee of Councils, will be received at this Office, for one week from date, for Weighmasters for the several City Weigh Scales. Bidders will state how much per cent of the gross revenue arising from said scales they will pay the City for the use of same.

jy4 HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

ARRIVAL.—ORGAN HARMONIUM.—The subscribers are happy to announce that they have at last received another of those unrivalled ORGAN HARMONIUMS, from the factory of Carhart, Needham & Co., New York, which have caused such a sensation in the musical world, and of which a specimen may be seen at the Lutheran Church, Seventh street.—Rev. Dr. Kruth's. The extraordinary demand makes these instruments very scarce, and purchasers should make early application for them.

For sale by H. KLEBER & BRO., No. 63 Fifth st.

Sole Agents for Carhart & Needham's Organ Harmoniums.

AMERICAN FLUTE SCHOOL—With new and complete rules and exercises, and all necessary instructions to perfect the learner in the art of playing the flute without a master, together with a large collection of popular music, consisting of Polkas, Marches, &c., by E. Howe. Price 50c. For sale by

JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.

Copies mailed on receipt of the price. jy4

CUTLERY.—We invite the attention of housekeepers and the trade to our stock of American, English and German CUTLERY. It is unsurpassed for variety, and will be sold at very low figures.

jy2 CARTWRIGHT & YOUNG, 80 Wood st.

TOY LIST—

ICE CHESTS,
MEAT SAFES,
WATER COOLERS,
BATHING APPARATUS,

Cheap for the 4th at the Iron City Stove and Tin Ware house of

W. W. BRADSHAW, No. 124 Wood st.

jy2 First door below the sign of the Golden Gun.

C. SILL, SURGEON DENTIST, Office corner of Wood and Diamond, No. 97 GRANT STREET, opposite the Court House, believes he can suit the wants of any that may favor him with their patronage. Any of the various styles of Teeth inserted if wished. my:6ly

Public Notices

☞YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A Special Meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Saturday) EVENING, 9th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the Rooms on Fifth street. Business of importance will be brought up, and a full and punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

jy8:2td H. A. LATELY, Cor. Sec'y.

☞NOTICE.—The Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania will hold its Regular Monthly Meeting at 7½ o'clock on MONDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at the Rooms of the Mercantile Library Association, Fourth street, over Adams' Express Office.

jy8:2td D. L. SATON, Secretary.

☞PITTSBURGH GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION.—The Regular Quarterly Meeting of the Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, July 11th, at 7½ o'clock. In addition to the regular business, a "Charter" will be before the meeting for adoption, with changes in the by-laws, &c. A full attendance of the members is requested. By order of the President.

jy8:2td J. D. M'FADEN, Secretary.

☞5000 AGENTS WANTED.—To sell four new Inventions. Agents have made over $20,000 on one and get 80 pieces particulars, gratis.

jel:3mdaw*2 EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

☞AGENTS WANTED in this State to contract with the GOLDEN SALVE. Sells rapidly. Can make good pay. For terms, &c., send stamp.

jel:3mdaw*2 C. F. WHITTEN, Lowell, Mass.

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 expense, thereby avoiding the danger and expence of failing into the hands of unskillful physicians. This medicine (sufficient to cure,) will be sent by mail or Express, with all necessary directions on receipt of Ten Dollars.

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

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

Patients too numerous to mention have been restored to perfect hearing and forever rescued from the snares of the numerous designing quac