Pittsburgh Gazette.

RUSSELL FARRAT.....D. V. WILLIAMS.....D. L. SAYCE, R. A. FERGUSON

R. ERRETT & CO.,

EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 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. IRWIN, Pittsburgh.

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

ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE,
THOMAS MELLON, Collins.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JACOB H. MILLER, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
GOODMAN P. COULTER, South Fayette.

CONSTABLE,
JONATHAN BRAUFF, South Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR,
DAVID CORNELIUS, Sewickley.

SURVEYOR,
M. T. ANDERSON, East Deer.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOSEPH MILLER, Snowden.

A SEEKER after political knowledge, residing in Kentucky, and anxious that the young men of the country shall not grow up in ignorance, requests the editor of the *National Intelligencer* to state, in an impartial manner, the creeds of the respective political parties of the country. The editor replies at length, but with this reply we have nothing to do in the present notice. Our attention was attracted to a description of the condition of the modern democracy, as given by our Washington cotemporary. Its harmonious features show to such advantage that we cannot avoid giving our readers the benefit of the sketch:

"We have Democrats who favor internal improvements, and Democrats who denounce them as unconstitutional; Democrats who think the public lands should be disposed of as speedily as possible by a general homestead bill, and Democrats who denounce this policy unwise and (not to put too fine a point on it) demagogical and agrarian; Democrats who espouse Mr. Clay's plan of 'distribution,' and Democrats who denounce the scheme as a rank political heresy; Democrats who believe in the gospel of fillibusterism, and Democrats who sustain the neutrality laws; Democrats who advocate the revival of the slave trade, and Democrats who vote it to be unwise, inexpedient, and contrary to the settled policy of the country.

At present our Democratic friends in all parts of the country seem to be particularly exercised by certain fillibuster-growing out of what is called the 'new dogma'—being the definition of the duty, enjoined by the Constitution of the United States on the National Legislature in the matter of the protection which slave property is entitled to claim in the common Territories of the Union. As this is a question which has been raised between different wings of the Democratic party, in consequence of their differing interpretations of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the Cincinnati platform, it might be deemed impertinent for us to express any opinion upon documents said to be so recondite and obscure even in the hands of their authors. And as the controversy on this subject is purely a family quarrel among the 'harmonious Democracy,' we may draw from certain homely proverbs a prudent moral in warning against any attempts on our part to reconcile the parties to these conflicting interpretations of the family dialect."

MR. FORNEY, as Chairman of the Independent States Rights Democratic Central Committee, of this State, has issued an Address to the Democrats of Pennsylvania which is well worthy their perusal. Speaking of the Address issued by Robert Tyler, it says:

"An address, purporting to speak for the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, but really uttering only the opinions of men in office, bearing date at Harrisburg on the 29th of June, and signed by Mr. Robert Tyler, as Chairman, substantially asserts the doctrine that the people of the Territories have no rights whatever in regard to slavery, and boldly takes the additional step, that, in the event of their assuming to exercise such right, it will be the duty of the Executive, and of Congress, to interpose for the protection of slavery. Although one of the gentlemen on the Administration State ticket—Mr. Rowe, the candidate for Surveyor General—has caused it to be understood that, to a certain extent, he sympathizes with the movement in which we are now engaged—the Administration committee, constituted to gratify the malevolent purposes of the Federal Administration and to maintain the dangerous doctrines alluded to, unhesitatingly place that ticket upon the issue of hostility to the will of the majority and the popular rule in the Territories, so far as slavery is concerned, and demands an endorsement of this issue at the polls in October next. In view of this State of facts, the duty of all Democrats is plain. They can evade or avoid it if they desire so to do. No Democrat, even reasonably impressed with the justice of his principles and the pledged faith of the Democratic party to carry them out in letter and in spirit, can give his vote for a ticket thus authoritatively advocated, because every such vote will be an endorsement of doctrines at variance with all our pledges and our principles. It is unnecessary to employ many words in the exposure of these doctrines."

At the conclusion of the address is this paragraph:

"It is a fact painfully proving the tendency to despotism on the part of the men who assume to control the organization of the Democratic party—the servants of the people at Washington, and their dependents and parasites in different parts of the Country—that while they are bending every energy to commit the Democracy to the extraordinary doctrine of ignoring the rights of the people of the territories of this Union, they are at the same time taking ground against the rights of the adopted citizens, thus furnishing *another evidence of their hostility to the absolute sovereignty of the individual man in this free country.* Those who deny equal rights to our countrymen in the territories are not inconsistent with themselves when they attempt to draw a distinction between the native-born and the adopted citizen."

WHERE HOMICIDE IS JUSTIFIABLE.—The case of policeman Samuel H. Cunningham in Philadelphia has just been decided by Judge Allison. The ruling of the Court in this case is important. Cunningham, a member of the Police force of Philadelphia, was detailed on the 29th of April last to arrest one James McCrory, the keeper of a cigar store on Seventeenth street. McCrory refused to submit to the arrest, picked up a knife, and retreated towards a rear door, closely followed by Cunningham, who called upon him to surrender, and on his failure to do so drew his revolver, fired, and killed him. Having been arrested on a charge of murder, Cunningham's trial took place last week. Judge Allison charged the jury, that, if they believed the prisoner had, under the circumstances, a well grounded apprehension that the next step taken by the deceased would be fatal to himself, the law gave him the right to take life.

The rights of a policeman under such circumstances were further defined by the Court as follows:

"If as an officer, charged with the duty of arresting McCrory, he attempted to make that arrest, and McCrory endeavored to escape by the back passage he was right in attempting to head him off. That would not only be justifiable, but it was his duty. It is the duty of an officer to face danger, and he is not bound to retreat when in the performance of his duty. According to testimony taken upon himself he was bound to endeavor to make the arrest, and he was bound to go forward and not retreat, and if it became necessary for him to use his pistol in the defence of his life, while in the discharge of that duty, it would be justifiable."

THE KNITTING LADY.—We understand that the lady who knits in front of the residence of her debtor, on Swan street, continues her attentions daily. She has a good audience, and her tale is received with the warmest sympathy. The feeling only reaches toward the delinquent debtor, and seeks nothing, we are sure, beyond simple justice to an indigent widow, who has been rendered penniless through the neglect of this individual to pay. There is no disposition to injure the person or property of any one, and we trust that no demonstrations will be made that can interfere with the safety and comfort of the family. Some arrangement, however, should be made for the adjustment of this claim.—*Buff. Ex.*

THERE are many persons in the Township of Chatham, Canada West, positively in a starving condition. Many of these persons are religious, economical, and industrious. The causes of their suffering are the failure of their crops the past year, the hardness of the times, and the want of labor. They have had no bread for six or eight days, and are existing on greens like the beasts. It seems that one young woman has died for want of food, and many of them are destitute of clothing as they are of food.

THE Hon. W. H. Seward and the Hon. Hamilton Fish are both in the English capital. The former has received every possible attention from the leading officers of the Government, and has been treated with marked courtesy by the Queen and Prince Albert.

The Battle of Solferino.

[From the London Times, June 23.]

The Emperor of the French has named his new victory. The village of Solferino is to be identified with the tremendous battle of the 24th of June. The action is not one of unmitigated triumph to the conquerors, nor of utter defeat to the vanquished. It resembles rather Wagram than Austerlitz. It is as usual where Austrian troops fight and Austrian Generals command, just an inclination of the balance in favor of the enemy. It is an example of stubborn discipline contending at once against an enterprising and intelligent enemy, and against the evils of a divided command. While the Zouaves were being borne back by the Austrians in position at Buffalora, and Napoleon himself was engaged in an unequal contest, four Austrian Generals were quarrelling as to the manner in which supports should be sent up, and quarrelled till the victory was torn from them. Let us apply the lesson as the facts march forward before our eyes, changing as they go the rank and precedence of nations.

The recent battle has been properly named. The Austrians write of it as the battle of the Mincio, but this is incorrect. The conflict took place on the narrow district which is bounded by the course of the Chiese on the West and by that of the Mincio on the East. All the places mentioned in the telegrams will be found within this way between these two rivers. Great as was the force assembled, and enormous as was the amount of ground covered, the battle did not reach down to the neighborhood of Mantua, nor extend Southward beyond half the distance between that fortress and Peschiera. The tide of the battle did not roll parallel with the course of either river. In this campaign, which is fought in a network of waters, great rivers do not appear to play their usual important part; they are passed and repassed, they are bridged and forded, they are fortified and abandoned, but they are never seriously defended.

The Ticino and the Sesia submitted to the passage of the invader, and even the Po was crossed and recrossed several times with impunity. When in their turn the French and Sardinians wished to pass the Ticino, the *tete-de-pont* at Buffalora was discovered to be untenable, and the invaders of Lombardy marched over almost as unresisted as the invaders of Piedmont. After the battle of Magenta the Lambro was not an obstacle, the Adda was reached only to find broken bridges and dismantled fortresses, but no enemy such as once before had defended that bridge of Lodi. The Serio and the Mella were passed by both hosts, and the Chiese, which had been so often and so fiercely defended, was swarmed over by the Zouaves as though it had been a river of France.

This is novelty in tactics. Perhaps it has been discovered that the old masters of the art of war were wrong, and that the passage of great rivers is not an operation during which an enemy may be taken at an advantage. Perhaps this is the new principle of those "strategic considerations" which have been developed with such marvelous results in this campaign. However this may be, it is certainly not the battle of the Mincio or of the Chiese which was fought on Friday last, and the Emperor of the French has full title to name the victory after the centre of the Austrian position, and, if it shall so please him, to create his new Marshal Duke of Solferino.

It is singular that we are indebted to the vanquished for all our reliable information as to the circumstances of this great battle. Not only is the Austrian Bulletin the most candid acknowledgement of a defeat ever given to the world, but it is also the most satisfactory history of a battle ever put into the same number of words. By the light of these 17 lines of print and a tolerable map one can almost see the situation of the combatants and the great features of the engagement. The ground upon which this battle was fought differs much from the spongy plain through which the Austrians had been so long retreating and the French had been so long advancing. The southern end of the Lago di Garda consists of hills and broken uplands, which have always been considered as favorable to defensive operations.

When the Austrian Emperor changed his tactics so suddenly that the command to recross the Mincio appeared rather the result of a caprice than a deliberate judgment, it was into this district that he led his army. The village of Porzolengo, which he describes as having been occupied by his right wing, is about six miles to the South-west of Peschiera. Solferino, which played so important a part in the battle, is a little village about six miles to the south-east of Porzolengo, and is situate at the foot of the uplands, and just at the point where they descend into the plain. Away to the left across the plain another six miles distant, is that Castel Goffredo which we are told was occupied by the Austrian left wing. Here we have the three points of battle. The three places are nearly equidistant, and form a straight front in a south-westerly direction from the Garda Lake.

Moreover, the line is as nearly as possible of the length which the French Emperor mentioned in his message to the Empress. Its right extends over the highlands from Porzolengo to Solferino. Its left passes along the plain from Solferino to Castel Goffredo. Solferino is the centre and the key of the position. Behind these three points lies a second line of posts marked in the despatch, and important in the events of the day. Guidizzolo and Cavriana are the villages that afford this second line of stations; and Volta, also mentioned in the telegram, is a town about four miles in the rear of that second line of posts, and within a very short distance of the Western bank of the Mincio. We have thus the Austrian order of battle and distribution of force perfectly indicated. What the French positions may have been we can only conjecture. They probably formed a line which would have Castiglione for its centre.

As the Austrians say that their left wing advanced beyond Castel Goffredo, and nearly reached the banks of the Chiese, it is probable that the allied force was principally concentrated in the higher district which approaches the shores of the Garda Lake. The Austrian line seems to have advanced in a crescent form, pushing forward its wings from Porzolengo and Castel Goffredo with great energy and some success, and attempting to force forward their centre along the slopes of the uplands towards Castiglione. Here, however, they were met and defeated, Solferino, theroically defended,' was at last carried by the French troops. The Austrians had extended their line too far even for their immense force. Having thus lost the key to their whole position, the Austrian centre must have been forced back to the village of Cavriano, four miles in the rear. They must again have been dislodged by the pursuing French and Sardinians, and again must have retreated from Volta, six miles still further in the rear.

Volta is, we believe, an open town, and the Austrian centre which now occupied it, was ten miles in the rear of the position it had held in the morning. The French were following up their success, and were preparing for an attack upon Volta, with their main body. If this should succeed, the Austrian army must be cut in two and entirely routed. The Austrian Emperor, therefore, called in his wings, now so greatly in advance of his centre, and drew off his entire army; not, however, retreating very far, but, as it would appear, retiring only to the bank of the Mincio, which, after Volta, becomes his central position, was close in his rear. Next day he crossed the river, and we have now the significant announcement that Gen. Hess takes the command, and that important business requires the presence of the Emperor of Austria in Vienna.

The most wonderful part of this battle—and indeed the most wonderful characteristic of the whole campaign—is, that the Austrians when beaten were allowed to evacuate the field of battle without pursuit. Whether this is moderation or policy or necessity on the part of the French Emperor we cannot yet tell. Nor can we tell whether he looks upon this Austrian army as a sportsman looks upon the game in his preserves, and manages them with a design of getting as many battles out of them as possible, or whether it has always been a chance, happily decided in his favor, whether he should drive back the obstinate Austrians, or fall himself in the effort. Napoleon III. keeps his own counsel too closely to let Europe know this interesting truth.

It appears certain, however, that when the Austrians were content to retreat, the contemplated attack upon Volta was suspended, and the advance of the French ceased. Was it the bridge of gold to the flying enemy, or was it the accord of peace to the beaten and yet abiding foe? We cannot quite comprehend the restraint of the French upon this and other occasions, except upon the supposition that they had good reason for avoiding any further conflict at that particular moment. But whatever may be the determining cause of these tactics, it certainly is not the want of any personal enterprise on the part of the French Emperor which has allowed the Austrian army to remain unbroken after this defeat. He has shown himself to be as personally brave, as any one of his own Grenadiers, and we must not cavil at the steps of progress which are so leisurely, but apparently so surely mounted. We should rather look forward with interest for tokens of that moderation in victory, which, after all, must test the ultimate prosperity of even this most prosperous of men.

[Correspondence of the London Times]

PARIS, June 26.—The *Patrie* of last night was in error when it announced that the French army had crossed the Mincio in pursuit of the Austrians. This may soon be the case, but it was not the case when the *Patrie* announced it.

Nothing is said of the loss in killed and wounded on either side; but when we consider that, according to the Emperor's first account, the whole Austrian army was on the field, that the battle lasted 10 hours—from 4 in the morning till 8 in the evening, and that the two Emperors were present, we may be certain that it was very great. Something is said of 10,000 or 12,000 killed and wounded on the side of the French, and still more on that of the Austrians, but I believe this is only conjecture.

The fact seems to be that the Austrians had strongly fortified all the passes of the Mincio against the French, and the guns that were taken were taken from these positions. Had the French crossed it is not improbable that they would have had to fight a pitched battle, and we have not had to fight a pitched battle, and we have not details enough to judge whether the object of the Austrians was not to compel them to accept it on their side of the Mincio. Reinforcements have left from the army in Lyons for Italy, and the vacancy has been filled up by troops from here. It is expected that another battle will have to be fought before the siege operations come on. Our information as yet is meagre, but the results of the battle, so far as we know them, do not seem to be in proportion to its duration.

MUTATIONS OF THE WAR.—The London *News* has the following pithy paragraph:—

The Emperor of Austria is suddenly called to Vienna, not on "urgent private affairs," but on public business of importance. Reputations are made and unmade fast in this Italian campaign. The proclamation of Francis Joseph, announcing that he took supreme command of the army, and would continue the struggle at the head of his gallant troops, was only issued at Verona the Saturday before the great battle, and already that Prince abandons the seat of war. Gyulai, the author of those threatening and formidable manifestoes intended to affright the unarmed population of Milan, is at one of the Badens, meditating on the capriciousness of fortune in hurling him from a position to which he ought never to have been raised. Meanwhile the Emperor of the French, whose carpet strategy was the jest of the saloons of Vienna a month ago, is displaying a genius for war which should stir up Europe to remove the causes which keep open a field for its exercise.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The gentlemen below named have been selected to constitute the State Committee of the Republican Party of Pennsylvania:—

Chairman.—Hon. LEVI KLINE, Lebanon.

DISTRICTS.		
1st	Robert C. Smith,	Philadelphia.
"	Henry E. Wallace,	"
"	Geo. W. Pomeroy,	"
"	William B. Thomas,	"
2d	James J. Lewis,	Morgan's Corner.
3d	Robert Iredell,	Norristown.
4th	John H. Oliver,	Doylestown.
5th	John S. Richards,	Allentown.
7th	Robert M. Palmer,	Reading.
8th	E. H. Rauch,	Pottsville.
9th	S. D. Chase,	Honesdale.
10th	B. P. Longstreet,	Montrose.
11th	Wm. A. Williams,	Wilkesbarre.
12th	B. Rush Petriken,	Smithport.
13th	Israel Gutelius,	Lock Haven.
14th	Lemuel Todd,	Selinsgrove.
15th	Joseph Casey,	Carlisle.
16th	Bertram A. Shaffer,	Harrisburg.
"	Benjamin Brock,	Lancaster.
17th	Wm. M'Conkey,	Columbia.
18th	James C. Austin,	Wrightsville.
19th	J. Sowden Bell Stewart,	M'Connellsburg.
20th	Lewis W. Hall,	Huntingdon.
21st	Wilmot J. Coffey,	Altoona.
22d	D. W. Shyrock,	Indiana.
23d	John Hall,	Greensburg.
24th	J. Haron Foster,	Washington.
"	Russell Errett,	Pittsburgh.
25th	Thomas J. Power,	Rochester.
26th	John S. Fenwick,	New Castle.
27th	J. Newton Pettis,	Meadville.
28th	Henry Souther,	Ridgeway.

DAVID TAGGART,
President of the Convention.

Col. H. P. SCHOLTZ, an influential and intelligent Hollander, of Marion county, Iowa, who has heretofore acted with the Democratic party, and who was elected a delegate to the Democratic State Convention at Des Moines, somewhat astonished the Democracy assembled at the Capital, by his renunciation of all sympathy or connection with them, and boldly walking into the Republican State Convention, and acting as a delegate there. The Hollanders are a numerous class in Marion county, and it is said they sympathize with Col. Scholtz in this change of party association.

SOMEBODY emptied upon a wharf in Philadelphia a quantity of cherries which had been used to flavor rum. About twenty pigs parlock of the fruit, and were made very drunk thereby. They intoxicated, they began to squeal, and in other ways to make themselves ridiculous. In the foolish gravity of their countenances they were said to resemble inebriated humanity very closely.

DYSPEPSIA.—The worst foe of humanity is so well known, that we hardly feel disposed to occupy time or space in its exposition. Few have escaped suffering from one or another of its varied forms. In its milder stages it is 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 reasonable community, we prefer 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 which are included BILIOUS DISORDERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, will find a speedy remedy in *Holland Bitters to Tonic, Impatience, Depression of Spirits, Nervous Fears and Trembling, Want for Solitude*, 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 find in this preparation, be found to have proved from that diseased state of the digestive organs which this medicine is so eminently calculated to relieve.

Caution.—The Genuine Highly Concentrated Berhave's Holland Bitters is put up in half pint bottles only, and retailed at $1 per bottle. The great demand for the fully 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, 77 Wood street, between 1st and 2d sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.
my28:4wF

New Advertisements.

SUMMER WARES—
The Polar Refrigerator;
Ice Chests—all sizes,
Five Minute Ice Cream Freezers;
Water Coolers—all sizes;
Bathing Apparatus;
Gas Stoves. For sale at
T. J. CRAIG'S, No. 124 Wood street.
jul3

NO. 23 VINE ST. FOR SALE.—Three tenements of 3 rooms each and one of four rooms; with a lot of ground 25 by 60 feet. Rents for $200 per year. Price $1,300. Terms very easy.
S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market st.
jul12

500 GROSS HAVEN'S NO. 1 PENS just received and for sale at the Stationery Stores of
W. S. HAVEN,
jul3 Corner Market and 2d and Wood and 3d sts.

BLUE, White, Buff, Canary and Pink Envelopes of all sizes and qualities for sale at the Stationery Stores of
W. S. HAVEN,
jul3 Corner Market and 2d and Wood and 3d sts.

NEW TENN. WHEAT—482 sacks on steamer Charter to arrive for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
jul12

FLOUR—200 bbls. St. Louis rec'd this day and for sale by HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

POTATOES—300 bus. prime (old) for sale by jul12 HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

A PLEASANT RESIDENCE on Mount Washington for sale.—1½ acres of ground—good brick all around; grape vines, strawberries, peach, currants, currants, gooseberries, &c., &c. A Cottage House of parlor, hall, 4 rooms and kitchen, well of water, stable, &c. Price $2,300. Terms easy. For sale by
S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market st.
jul12

OAKUM AND COTTON—
160 bales best Navy Oakum;
1000 lbs. best Cantking Cotton,
On hand and for sale by JONES & COOLEY.

OILS AND PITCH—
25 bbls. No. 1 Lard Oil;
25 " B. W. Whale Oil;
20 " Machinery do
On hand and for sale by jul12 JONES & COOLEY.

CLOSING them out at a great reduction in price, Lawns, Organdies, Barages, Decals, Challies, Robes, etc., etc., marked down very low to close out.
jul12 G. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market st.

MANILLA ROPE—150 coils new'd sizes Manilla Rope on hand and for sale by
jul12 JONES & COOLEY, No. 141 Water st.

IOWA LANDS, in Boone and Franklin counties for sale at $5 per acre by
S. CUTHBERT & SON, Real Estate Agents.
jul12

TWO LOTS ON DIAMOND ST., each 20 feet front by 100 deep for sale by
S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market st.
jul12

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—10 acres of land, with Dwelling House of 6 rooms and cellar, good water, spring and spring house, a bearing 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,
jul2 Real Estate Agents.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.—
20 boxes Oranges,
20 do Lemons,
On consignment now landing for sale by
ROBERT DICKEY, 345 Liberty st.
jul1

CARD—JULY 11.—BURCHFIELD & CO. commence TO-DAY their Closing Out Sale of Summer Dress Goods. Their stock of Barages, Travelling Dress Goods, Robes, in Silk and this goods of Lawns, Lace Mantles and Embroideries—ALL at greatly reduced prices.
jul11

SIX AND A FOURTH CENTS per yard is what we are selling a large lot of Washington Brown and White Prints for, being of old styles and somewhat soiled, otherwise excellent goods.
G. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market st.
jul11

ENVELOPES of every size, color and quality for sale by W. G. JOHNSTON & CO.
jul11 Steam Job Printers and Stationers, 57 Wood st.

PORTFOLIOS, Pocket Books and Memorandum Books in great variety for sale at the Stationery Store of W. G. JOHNSTON & CO., 57 Wood st.

BOOK-BINDING done with neatness and dispatch. Old Books re-bound, at
jul11 W. G. JOHNSTON & CO'S, 57 Wood st.

200 BUS. CORN;
1000 do prime White and Red Wheat,
for sale by JAMES GARDINER.
jul11

PEARLS—20 casks rec'd and for sale by
J. B. LIGGETT & CO.,
jul11 76 Water and 92 Front streets.

BOSTON AND FARINA CRACKERS—2 bbls. just rec'd and for sale at FRANCE'S Family Grocery and Tea Store, Federal street, below the Post Office Allegheny.
jul11

SUMMER CANDLES—25 boxes hard pressed Summer Mould Candles, for sale at FRANCE'S, Federal street, Allegheny.
jul11

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 Hon. Alexander Dyce, in 2 volumes.
jul7 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.
jul7 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—139 sacks now landing from steamer Arizonia for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

GINSENG AND BEESWAX—1 cask Ginseng and 1 do Beeswax now landing from steamer Arizonia for sale by
jul1 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

TERRILL'S OINTMENT—5 gross for sale by
jul1 R. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

New Advertisements.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FROM

BURCHFIELD & CO.

COMMENCES

TO-DAY,

AT

North-East Corner Fourth and Market Streets.
jul1-eod4w

NEW AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT.
TO ALL WANTING FARMS,
A Rare opportunity in a delightful and healthy climate, twenty-five miles south-east of Philadelphia, on the Camden and Atlantic R. R., New Jersey.

An old estate consisting of several thousands of acres of *productive soil* has been divided into Farms of some *fifteen Hundred*, from various parts of the middle States and New England have settled there the past year, improved their places, *and raised excellent crops.* The price of the land is at the low sum of from $15 to $20 per acre, the soil is of the best quality for the production of Wheat, Clover, Corn, Peaches, Grapes and Vegetables. IT IS CONSIDERED THE BEST FRUIT SOIL IN THE UNION. The place is *perfectly* secure from frosts—the destructive enemy of the farmer—Crops of grain, grass and fruit are now growing and can be seen. By examining the place itself, a correct judgment can be formed of its productiveness and fertility. The terms are made easy to secure the rapid improvement of the land, which has only said the commencement. The result has been, that within the past year, *some three hundred houses* have been erected, two mills, one steam, four stores, some forty vineyards and Peach orchards planted, and a large number of other improvements, making it a desirable and active place of business.

THE MARKET:

as the reader may perceive from its location, is the BEST IN THE UNION.

Produce bringing double the price than in locations away from the city, and more than double the price than the West. It is known that the earliest and best fruits and vegetables in this latitude come from New Jersey, and are annually exported to the extent of millions.

In locating here, the settler has many advantages. He is within a few hours ride of the great cities of New England and Middle States, he is near the old friends and associations, he is in a *settled country where every improvement of comfort and civilization is at hand.* He can buy every article he wants at the cheapest price, and sell his produce for the highest. (in the West this is reversed,) he has schools for his children, divine service, and will enjoy open winter, and delightful climate, where fevers are utterly unknown. The result of the change upon those from the north has generally been to restore them to an excellent state of health.

On the way of building and improving, lumber can be obtained at the mills at the rate of $10 to $15 per thousand.—Bricks from the brick yard opened in the place. Every article can be procured in the place, good carpenters are at hand, and there is no place in the Union where buildings and improvements can be made cheaper.

The reader will at once be struck with the advantages here presented, and ask himself why the property has not been taken up before. The reason is, it was never thrown into the market; and unless these statements were correct, no one would be invited to examine the land before purchasing.—Thousands are expected to do. They will see and know the situation, such is the extent of the settlement that they will no doubt, meet persons from their own neighborhood; they will witness the improvements and can judge the character of the population. If they come with a view to settle, they should come prepared to stay a day or two and to study for purchase, as locations cannot be held on referal.

Tourists two daily trains to Philadelphia, and to all settlers who may prefer, *the Railroad Company gives a Free Ticket for six months, and half price Ticket for three years.*

THE TOWN OF ATLANTIC SEMINARY.

In connection with the agricultural settlement, a new and thriving town has naturally arisen, which *presents inducements for any kind of business, particularly shoemakers and manufacturers. The Rice business* could be carried on in this place and market to good advantage, also cotton business, and manufactories of Agricultural Implements or Foundries for casting small articles. The improvement has been so rapid as to insure a continued increase of business. Town lots of a good size, (we do not sell small ones,) as it would affect the improvement of the place) can be had from $100 and upwards.

The *Hammonton Farmer*, a monthly literary and agricultural sheet, containing full information of Hammonton can be obtained at 25 cents per annum.

Title indisputable—warranties deeds given, clear of all incumbrance when money is paid. Route to the land: have Vine street wharf, Philadelphia for Hammonton by Railroad, at 7½ a. m., 4 p. m. Fare 50 cents. When there, inquire for ELI BYRNES. Boarding conveniences on hand. Parties had better stop with Mr. Byrnes, a principal, until they have decided as to purchasing, as he will show them over the land in his carriage, free of expense. Letters and applications can be addressed to LANDIS & BYRNES, Hammonton P. O., Atlantic county, New Jersey, or S. D. COGGSHALL, 502 South Fifth street, Philadelphia. Maps and information cheerfully furnished.
jul1 eod10w

THE HAMMONTON FARMER—A newspaper devoted to literature and agriculture, also setting forth full accounts of the new settlement of Hammonton, in New Jersey, can be subscribed for at only 25 cents per annum.

Inclose postage stamps for the amount. Address to Editor of the Farmer, Hammonton P. O., Atlantic Co. New Jersey. Those wishing cheap land, of the best quality, in one of the healthiest and most delightful climates in the Union, and where crops never cut down by frosts, the terrible scourge of the north, see advertisement of Hammonton Lands.
jul1 eod6m

FARM LANDS FOR SALE 25 MILES from Philadelphia by Railroad, in the State of New Jersey. Soil among the best for Agricultural purposes, being a good loam soil, with a clay bottom. The land is a large tract, divided into small farms, and hundreds from all parts of the country are now settling and building. The crops produced are large and can be seen growing. The climate is delightful, and secure from frosts. Terms from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years by instalments. To visit the place—Leave Vine Street Wharf at Philadelphia at 7½ a. m. by Railroad to Hammonton, or address R. J. Byrnes, by letter, Hammonton Post Office, Atlantic county, New Jersey. See full advertisement in another column.

ALL WANTING FARMS IN A DELIGHTFUL climate, rich soil, and secure from frosts, see advertisement of Hammonton Lands in another column.

PERSONS WANTING CHANGE OF CLIMATE for health, see advertisement of Hammonton Lands in another column.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS, See Advertisement of Hammonton Lands.
jul1 eod6m

PERSONS WISHING TO CHANGE their business to a rapidly increasing country, a New Settlement where hundreds are going, where the climate is mild and delightful, see advertisement of the Hammonton Settlement in another column.
jul1 eod6m

PERSONS WISHING TO ESTABLISH Manufactories in a newand thriving place where business is good, also advertisement of the Hammonton Settlement.
jul1 eod6m

SHOE BUSINESS AND FACTORIES can be carried on profitably at Hammonton. See advertisement of Hammonton Lands.
jul1 eod6m

A Valuable Site for a Manufacturing Establishment and Private Residence for Sale.

THAT PIECE OF GROUND SITUATED on the Monongahela river, being lot No. 15 in Steele Semple's plan of lots in Pitt township, and adjoining lands of John Arthurs, Esq., and the heirs of Oundff, and near the Copper Work of O. G. Hussey & Co., containing between seven and eight acres. It is a very desirable situation for a Manufacturing Establishment, having at out lots fronting on the Plank Road and the River, and along which the Connellsville Railroad will pass.

The upper part of the place is a delightful situation for a Private Residence, having good Springs and a commanding view of the Monongahela Valley and the Ohio river. The upper or town part of the place will be sold separate or together, as might suit a purchaser. For terms and price, apply to W. GIBSON MILLER,
At the Western Insurance Company, Water street.
Or— R. MILLER, Jr.,
jul8:2wd No. 155 Fourth street.

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

NEW ARRIVAL OF PIANOS.—The subscriber has just received from the manufactory of CHICKERING & SONS, a fresh supply of their unrivalled PIANOS.

The instruments have all been selected personally by the subscriber, at the factory,

ESPECIALLY FOR THIS MARKET.

Those in want of Pianos are invited to call and examine this stock, which comprises all the various styles manufactured by Chickering & Sons, from the plainest to the most elaborately carved cases, and at prices to suit purchasers.

All instruments warranted.
jul1dwt. JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.

J. B. 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.
UNIFORM PRICES, in plain figures, and no variation.
jel2:1yd

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMP'Y OF PITTSBURGH.

OFFICE—No. 37 Fifth Street, Bank Block,

INSURES AGAINST ALL KINDS OF FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

ISAAC JONES, President; JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President; D. M. ROOS, Secretary; Capt. WILLIAM BRAN, General Agent.

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Miscellaneous.

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
ANDREW WILSON, Jr.,
jul1:1tauG7 White Sulphur Springs, Ohio.

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

CAPITAL.....$6,298,800 00
PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS... 2,194,111 03
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 McCully & Co., 174 Wood street;
" John Floyd & Co., 172 "
" Brown & Kirkpatricks, 152 Liberty street;
" D. Gregg & Co., 59 Wood street;
" Wilson, M'Elroy & Co., 54 Wood street;
" James McCandless & Co., 103 "
" Nimick & Co., 95 Water street;
" B. A. Fahnestock & Co., First and Wood streets;
" Joe Woodwell & Co., Second and Wood streets;
" Atwell, Lee & Co., 8 Wood street;
" Berchfield & Co., Fourth and Market streets;
" McCandless, Means & Co., Wood and Water sts;

REFERENCES IN PHILADELPHIA.

George H. Stuart, Esq., 13 Bank street.
Messrs. Myers, Clagborn & Co., 232 Market street;
" Wm. M'Ee & Co., 22 South Front street;
" M'Cutcheon & Collins, Front and New sts;
" Smith, Williams & Co., 618 Market street;
" James Graham & Co., 99 and 2[illegible] street;
Joseph B. Mitchell, Esq., President Mechanics' Bank;
James Dunlap, Esq., President Union Bank;
Hon. W. A. Porter, late Judge