Pittsburgh Gazette.

SUBSCRIBERS—R. ERRETT, D. E. WILLIAMS, W. M. KUHNS, R. M. FERGUSON.

R. ERRETT & CO.,
EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1859.

A Truly Hard Case.

If we have a weakness it consists in sympathy for the unfortunate, the injured and the oppressed. It might be better for us, sometimes, if it were otherwise; but we cannot help it, and it is therefore needless for us to attempt to suppress the gushing flow of our cosmopolitan benevolence. Our hearts have therefore been made to yearn with an irrepressible sorrow at the sad predicament of certain of the editorial fraternity who, we regret to say, are at present in rather an awkward dilemma. Aside from the fact that they are brother chips—disciples of Faust and Franklin, and the proprietors, as they say, of the "very best advertising medium" for the masses, they are also active church members, seen and known of all men by their good works. Need we say that we refer to the persecuted Messrs. Kennedy, of the *True Press*.

It seems that that profane sheet, the *Dispatch*, uttered and published of and concerning these exemplary men a scandalous libel, charging them among other things "with shaving notes with money entrusted to one of them by a church." To those acquainted with them, *of course*, no defence was necessary; but with a Christian forbearance worthy of imitation, they applied to the secular arm of the law for redress. Accordingly they gave the judges of our District Court, through their attorney, Mr. Thos. Williams, to understand and be informed—In fact complained to them in melting legal pathos, that they, the said Kennedys, "late of the county of Allegheny, yeomen," were of good name, fame, credit and reputation, and as good, just and upright persons from the time of their nativity hitherto had lived, behaved, and governed themselves; and that by reason of the making and publishing of the aforesaid malicious, false and scandalous libel, they had sustained damages to the extent of *Ten Thousand Dollars each*. We were sorely grieved and mourned as those without hope upon ascertaining that they had been damaged to this fearful extent. Would the editors of the *Dispatch* make reparation and at once pay over the $20,000 gracefully? They would not. On the contrary, they alleged that the libellous matters complained of were *true*. A jury was called, empaneled, elected by ballot, sworn and affirmed, in each case, to try the issue, and they respectively said that the alleged libellous charges *were* true, and so they rendered a verdict for the defendants.

This was too bad. There was, surely, some mistake in the law or some misconception of the facts. The Messrs. Kennedy moved for a new trial and their attorney argued it; the *True Press*, meanwhile, modestly withholding any remarks upon the matter until "an opportunity could be furnished to the court to correct its own obvious errors." The Court [HAMPTON, J.] considered the case, and, to make matters worse, refused the motion for a new trial on the ground that the jury had found that the charges made by the defendants against the plaintiffs were proved to be true.

We were certain there was something wrong about this—something rotten, if not in Denmark, certainly somewhere else. The *True Press* of yesterday, in an article of a column and a half, headed "*Our Libel Suits—Judge Hampton*," explains the whole business, satisfactorily, although the writer takes the unnecessary trouble of assuming us that he "is not a lawyer." It seems, then, that in these cases Judge Hampton entirely mistook the *law*, and the jury misconceived the *facts*. Judge Hampton, it appears from this article, is frequently guilty of "judicial blunders;" and of course it is not at all remarkable that he should err in this as well as other cases. The jury, too, saddest of all, were "bondholders and tax-gatherers, and strong party and personal friends of the defendants." It is probable, too, although it is not so stated in the article we are alluding to, that the witnesses were very bad men and drew largely upon their imaginations for their facts.

With this view of the case we think our readers will agree with us that the result could not have been otherwise than it is, and that as Courts and juries are at present unhappily constituted, the Messrs. Kennedy are without adequate legal redress. The case is one clearly requiring legislative interference, and we think a special commission should be authorized to investigate it, and if the $20,000 cannot be recovered, owing to legal technicalities, from the defendants, let the State donate it to them. A more deserving charity has not fallen under our notice.

ROBERT TYLER'S ADDRESS.—"Occasional," of Forney's *Press*, alludes in a spirited manner to the bitter dose which the democracy of Pennsylvania are expected to swallow in the shape of Robert Tyler's pro-slavery manifesto, issued in behalf of the State Central Committee. He says:

"The address of Mr. Robert Tyler, chairman of the Administration Central Committee of your State, gives great satisfaction to Mr. Buchanan. I must in candor to Mr. Tyler's courage in bringing forward his Virginia abstraction as upholding the Democracy of Pennsylvania responsible for them. He takes ground pretty squarely for a slave code in the territories, though I perceive that an attempt is made to torpedo the project. The New York *Herald* seeks to put the proper construction upon this pronunciamento. Your Administration men are really to be congratulated. The President has enforced the candidates for Congress friendly to him upon the Lecompton platform, and defeated all, with two exceptions; and now, out of his ashes rises fresh other friends, and believing they will submit to anything, he insists that his supporters shall take a much more bitter dose, which is so nauseous that it is even rejected by sensible men in the South. Mr. Tyler, as you are aware, is a great friend of Governor Wise; and as the Governor has accepted the slave code as a part of his platform, his champion and friend no doubt conceived it best to commit the Administration party in Pennsylvania to the same dogma. There is pluck in this, anyhow."

Robert is too much of a Virginian to permit a brief residence in our State to cause him to forget his abstractions. Besides, with such a pliable party to manage, why should he change his views? He finds it more agreeable to compel it to conform to his political notions, and hence the "pluck" which he seemingly displays in his address. The time was when such an experiment would have roused a feeling in Pennsylvania which would not have been easily allayed. But the party had men in it then, whose ideas were based upon something different from offices and government patronage, Tyler knows his men thoroughly.

QUEEN VICTORIA is not as much of a cypher in the government as certain Englishmen would have us believe. In the formation of the late cabinet it is said she objected to Bright, on account of his intense Republicanism and his dislike for the ceremonies of Royalty. This accounts for the omission of his name, which was regarded at the time as a strange proceeding on the part of Lord Palmerstone. The Liverpool *Post*, a journal not in the interest of Bright, in noticing the charge that her Majesty had interfered in the selection of the Cabinet, which was first prefered by the *London Morning Star*, says: "The *Star* is recognized as Mr. Bright's special organ, and would not have ventured on such a grave charge without due authority. Mr. Bright's onslaughts on the aristocratic orders have doubtless rendered him obnoxious in high places; and it is a matter of fixed belief in the London Clubs, and in other quarters likely to be well informed, that the Queen *did* interpose to save an offer of office." This exclusion from the Cabinet will not have the effect to diminish the great Reformer's contempt for the "aristocratic orders," or to mollify his well directed onslaughts on antiquated abuses, or useless and expensive royal pageants which may demand his attention.

ARREST OF NATHANIEL CHILDS.—Nathaniel Childs well known for his alleged complicity in the mysterious robbery of the State Bank of Missouri some years ago of $120,000, was arrested on Thursday by the county Marshal, by virtue of a bench warrant issued by the criminal court, at the instance of the grand jury. The details of the matter have not yet been made public, and we were not able to learn anything in regard to the matter further than that the accused had been arrested on the charge of committing forgeries upon sundry parties in the city to the amount of $10,000.—*St. Louis Herald.*

Battle of Solferino—Details of the Action.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

CASTIGLIONE, Friday, June 24.—Francis Joseph has commanded and lost to-day his first battle. His army, concentrated at leisure within the last fortnight, was the most formidable in number of modern times. It was stationed at a point chosen by himself, where he had the advantage of a superior position, and yet he was beaten completely from the field by the French army.

The two armies had been gradually approaching each other for several days, and it was generally understood, as well in the army as in the country near the scene of the great conflict, that a field battle was imminent. The army of the Emperor of Austria, which had gradually retreated from the fatal field of Magenta, halted, demoralized, at the Mincio. The Emperor, who had been collecting reinforcements—one might call it a new army—at Verona, advanced a week ago with this force, and, joining with the army which had fallen back from Magenta, moved to the encounter of the French, to seek revenge for the defeat of GYULAI. The French were only too well pleased to meet their enemy thus, and the encounter on the plain of Castiglione was as if by mutual agreement.

Napoleon's head-quarters on the 23d were at Montechiaro. A part of the army, however, camped the same night at Castiglione, and on the 23d the whole army was encamped, a portion at the farther border of the town of Castiglione, and the balance along the road to Montechiaro. A body of four hundred and fifty Austrians had been captured on the 23d on the road to Castiglione, and the advanced posts of each army were constantly in the neighborhood of one another.

Castiglione, a compact town of perhaps two thousand inhabitants, and almost two thousand years old, is built upon a slight elevation, which is actually the termination at that place of the Lombardian Alps. To the south and west of the town extends as far as the eye can reach, the level and highly-cultivated country for which this part of Italy is so celebrated. To the east of the town there extends a series of hills, three or four hundred feet high, in a circular form, presenting their concavity to the south, and terminating at a distance from the town of perhaps six miles. Around this tongue of hill there also extends to the north, where it terminates at the strongly-fortified town of Peschiera.

On the night of the 23d the whole Austrian army moved up to the vicinity of Castiglione, within a mile of the advanced camp of the French army. They came up so noiselessly that the French supposed it to be their intention to sweep around and encircle the town. No such attempt, however, was made, and at 5 o'clock this morning the battle commenced, but by which army the first gun was fired no one thus far has been able to inform me. It was an understood thing, no doubt, on both armies, that the moment had arrived for the decisive trial of strength, and it mattered little who fired the first gun. Both armies were eager to begin the struggle, and only awaited the signal of attack.

The Austrian centre was one end toward the extremity of the long tongue of hills to which I have referred; their right on the same range of hills, close up to the town of Castiglione, and their left extending directly out across the plain to the south of the termination of the tongue of hills. On these hills there were two villages occupied by the Austrians, and a high old tower overlooking the plain and the whole country around. The Austrian position was in a crescent (as at Magenta,) about eight miles long; and was exceedingly strong in every point of view, since the French were obliged to attack from the plain, in full view, and in a concentrated form.

During the first hours of the battle the French were twice driven back by the superior numbers and the impetuosity of the Austrians. But this retrograde movement was not a repulse, and the ground lost was immediately regained. It was the First Regiment of Zouaves that suffered most at this moment.

The two villages on the line of hills held by the Austrians offered the greatest resistance to the advance of the French. One of these, Solferino, was taken and retaken three times by Canrobert's division, and it is said that at this point the dead bodies actually concealed the ground from view.

Another village nearer to Castiglione, in which, strange to relate, both the men and the women of the town fired upon the French, was totally burnt down by Marshal Canrobert's order, who was naturally indignant at such conduct.

The Austrians were gradually driven back over the plain; and from their strong position on the hillsides till 4 o'clock they made their last obstinate stand at the town of Volta, six miles east of Castiglione. An hour's work dislodged them from this place, and then, at 5 o'clock, a violent rain storm coming up, attended with lightning and thunder, the retreat of the Austrians commenced.

The storm, which was but a burst, and which seemed to have been sent expressly to cool the hot air and to lay the dust, had no sooner ceased than the cannon of the artillery was again heard, but this time around and to the north of the point of hills in the direction of Pozzolengo. The battle had been renewed, or perhaps to us at the village, only drowned by the storm. We hastened to a high hill half a mile east of the town, a point near where the Austrian right rested at Castiglione, and from this point—the very place on which Napoleon had stood during the first hours of the battle, and from this point we could see distinctly what was going on. Away to the northeast, towards Peschiera, which was clearly in view, and apparently near the borders of the lake of Garda, the battle was raging with renewed fury. The Piedmontese, fifty thousand strong, commanded by the King, who had stopped the night of the 23d in advance of Sonato, and who had come to the field of action in the rear of the Austrian morning position, had attacked the Austrians in the flank as they retreated. We could see each discharge of the cannon as they vomited forth in rapid succession their death dealing missiles, and when we shaded our ears behind the crown of the hill on which we stood, could hear distinctly not only the discharges of the cannon, but the sharp, rapid cracking of the rifled muskets of the infantry.

The scene at this moment was one long to be remembered. Ten miles north of us, and on the eastern and western shores of the lake, the Alps reared their snow-covered tops above the clouds. The storm had cleared away, and the sunset was never more beautiful in this country of lovely skies. Nearer to us, on the south side of the lake, where the shore is nearly level, the battle was raging, and the movements of the batteries from point to point could be perceived. The rays of the setting sun illuminating the snow-clad tops of the mountains, rendered their sides dark and sombre, and threw a shade upon the water beyond the contending armies which brought these into strong relief. The Austrians could be seen steadily receding; the batteries of artillery on both sides were constantly shifting from one little hillock to another, and as soon as placed in position a regular rolling discharge could be heard and a line of fire seen like a conflagration. The scene was alike picturesque and terrible.

This great battle which will render Solferino and the 24th of June memorable in history, lasted from 5 o'clock in the morning till 9 in the evening—a total of sixteen hours; and it may be that the pursuit is not yet suspended. It was a battle in which French skill in the art of war once more proved superior to that of Austria, her ancient enemy, and it would seem that she ought now to be willing to make peace.

We were unable to arrive even at an approximation of the casualties of the day. All the officers who might have been able to furnish us correct information continued in the pursuit of the enemy, and we were obliged to rely upon what we saw with our own eyes and could obtain from the wounded themselves. From these data we feel warranted in saying that the French must have had 25,000 *hors de combat*. We certainly saw ourselves 10,000 wounded men come from the field, on carts, wagons, mules and litters. The procession of the wounded was continuous during 12 hours that we remained spectators of the scene, and now, in the morning hours, the stream is pouring on, seeking a resting place in the churches of the surrounding villages and hamlets towards Brescia, all of which have been seized by the surgeons for hospital purposes.

If anything were wanting to prove that the French were the most admirable soldiers in the world, as well on the field of battle as when wounded, it was surely manifested on this memorable day. With the exception of a few men who were dying as they were jolting along the streets in the carts, and from whom escaped the involuntary groans of the dying hour, not a word of complaint was uttered; and I saw officers and men, on whom the blood was oozing from gashy wounds, calmly smoking their pipes as they passed along on their way in search of an *ambulance* and a surgeon. Altogether it was a fearful sight, and excited the pity of the most hard-hearted. Many of the soldiers were naked to the waist, their coats having been torn to pieces in the bayonet and hand to hand fights, and their shirts torn up to staunch their blood. We saw about three thousand Austrian prisoners brought in. How many were taken during the day could not be ascertained. I saw one crowd of 500, another of 400, and many smaller squads. The Austrian wounded were piled into the carts sometimes indiscriminately with the French. The largest gang I saw were brought in by the Turcos. They were obliged to stop on account of the crowding at the point where I stood, and I thus had an occasion to take a good look at them. A considerable portion of these were Lombards, a fact of which a large and savage looking Turco of the escort evidently did not know, for he explained to us in ridiculing them, that they fired but once and then laid down their guns. Poor fellows, they were no doubt glad to remain on their own soil, as prisoners, and one only wonders at the blind egotism of the Austrian rulers in placing reliance upon men who have no love for them, and are compelled to fight against their brethren and their own firesides. The Hungarians also were in considerable numbers, and some of these were large and magnificent physical men. But they were not quick enough nor powerful enough for our Turcos and Zouaves, who, while rendering justice to the good will and obstinacy with which they fought, merely talked of their inferiority as a matter of course, and of their own success as equally a sure thing.

The Very Latest.—A Paris letter gives a few details of the first great battle in Italy. Gen. Niel, with 35,000 men and two divisions of cavalry, in all about 50,000, were engaged till 4 P. M., when he succeeded in forcing the Austrian centre after 12 hours' fighting. The Austrians had brought up their reserves of 80,000 and the Allies their's of 60,000. It was a most critical moment. Three hours more, and the general fighting ended to the advantages of the Allies. The Zouaves are said to be much cut up, and the 1st Chasseurs of Algeria terribly treated. Four generals were wounded and one killed. Fourteen thousand beds have been commanded at Milan for the wounded.

The reason why the Austrians crossed the Mincio to fight is attributed to the suggestion of the Prince of Prussia, who it is said if they gained the battle, the intervention of Prussia would not be needed. If the Allies followed the Austrians across the water that would alter the question. The French Government does not appear alarmed at the military movements of Prussia. The garrisons on the entire frontier have not been re-enforced. Marshal Pelissier has made arrangements with the railways to convey 30,000 troops from Strasbourg within twelve hours, so that 100,000 men may be assembled on the Rhine within thirty-six hours.

STABBING AFFAIR.—A serious affray occurred in the "Neck," on Monday evening, in which a man named Theodore Dwyer, was so badly cut that fears are entertained of his recovery. It appears that a difficulty arose between him and another man named William Dyke, a workman in the carriage factory of Mr. Alexander Moffitt, of Bridgeport, and a fight ensued, when Dyke drew a pair of sharp scissors, and stabbed him in the back in three different places; the wounded man then turned and ran down a hill on the "bottom," when his strength became exhausted, and he fell down insensible. He was picked up some time afterwards and taken to the St. Charles Hotel, where his wounds were dressed by Drs. Jackson and Jones, who pronounced them very dangerous ones, and express doubts of his ultimate recovery.

Dwyer, we learn, lives in or near Greenfield, Washington county, and came up to this place in company with a noted bully, named Jack Miller, who, as a matter of course, got up a fight with somebody, and on its termination, Dyke and Dwyer became involved in the fight which resulted so disastrously to the latter.

We did not learn the origin of the difficulty between the parties, but understand that they were both under the influence of liquor.

Dyke is still at large. A warrant was issued for his arrest immediately after the fray, but it seems he anticipated the operation of the law, and fled before the officers had time to effect his capture.—*Brownsville Clipper.*

HARVESTING.—Our farmers are now busily engaged in harvesting their grain such as it is. The reports that reach us as to the yield, are so conflicting that we are not able to arrive at any definite conclusion—some, to the effect, that the yield is not so bad, and others, that it is even lighter than it appeared two weeks ago.—*Beaver Argus.*

HON. S. A. PURVIANCE, member of the last Congress from the Butler and Allegheny District, with his family, has been stopping several days past at the Huron House, in New Brighton. He starts West this week, with some intention of making St. Joseph, Missouri, his future home.—*Beaver Argus.*

THE Postmaster General has appointed Mich'l E. Boyer, Esq., of Reading, a route agent to take charge of the mails between Harrisburg and Allentown, at a salary of $700 per annum.

KOSSUTH IN GENOA.—The Daily News says that Kossuth arrived at Genoa on the 22d ult., and was received with great enthusiasm by the Hungarians there.

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 entirely from one or another of its varied forms. In fact, its stiller modes of action are common of almost every other disease and taken in this stage, we believe one remedy—DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC HOLLAND BITTERS—will always mitigate, if not effect a permanent cure. We might use stronger language, but a word to the wise is sufficient. We will say as a reasonable conclusion, that the remedy for the dyspepsia which would attach to what would seem mere boasting.

Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache—Sick and Nervous—in fact, all that, and their entire train of impaired digestion, which are included BILIOUS DISORDERS AND LIVER COMPLAINT, Mental Disorders, *Irritability, Indisposition to Think, Impatience, Depression, Spirits, Nervous Fears and Trembling, desire for Solitude*, and a number of other distressing symptoms rendering a man unfit for intercourse with the world and the society of his family. In most instances, he found to have proceeded from that diseased state of the digestive organs which this medicine is so eminently calculated to relieve.

READ THE TESTIMONY. The Genuine highly Concentrated Bourbaise's Holland Bitters is put up in half size bottles, and retailed at $1 per bottle. The great demand for the truly Celebrated Bitters has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Beware of impositions! See that our name is on the label of every bottle you buy.

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FINISHERS OF ALL KINDS OF BRASS WORK, and dealers in GAS FIXTURES, &c.

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The well known practical skill and experience in the various branches of Brass Castings, Steam and Gas Fitting of the senior members of our firm, will give them special attention to all work entrusted to them, should entitle us to a liberal share of public patronage.

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Tickets sold at the corner office,

MONONGAHELA HOUSE,

As also Tickets sold by all Western Lines.

jy14:1td F. KNOWLAND, Agent.

25 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND FOR sale.—About 12 acres in cultivation, balance in woods. A small dwelling house, stable, garden, &c. A never-failing spring of good water. Situate at 7 miles from the city, and one mile from Clifton station. Price $1,400. Half to hand, remainder at one year.

jul4 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 61 Market st.

TENN. FLOUR FROM NEW WHEAT.—
25 bbls. Broadway Extra Family;
25 " do do
Now landing, for sale by HAIAH DICKEY & CO.

PRINTED LINEN LAWNS very cheap at closing out sale of BURCHFIELD & CO.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS very cheap at closing out sale of BURCHFIELD & CO.

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
jul13 T. J. CRAIGS, No. 124 Wood street.

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

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.
jul13 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 61 Market st.

500 GROSS HAVEN'S NO. PENS just received and for sale at the Stationery Stores of W. S. HAVEN
jul13 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
jul13 Corner Market and 2d and Wood and 3d sts.

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

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

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

OAKUM AND COTTON—
110 bales best Navy Oakum;
100 lbs. Lead Caulking Cotton,
On hand and for sale by JONES & COOLEY.

OILS AND PITCH—
25 bbls. No. 1 Lard Oil;
25 " No. 2 Whale Oil;
20 " Machinery do
On hand and for sale by jul12 JONES & COOLEY.

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

MANILLA ROPE—150 coils ass'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 $3 per acre by
jul12 S. CUTHBERT & SON, Real Estate Agents.

TWO LOTS ON DIAMOND ST., each 20 feet front by 100 deep for sale by
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ENVELOPES of every size, color and quality for sale by W. G. JOHNSTON & CO.,
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PORTFOLIOS, Pocket Books and Memorandum Books in great variety for sale as the Stationery Store of W. G. JOHNSTON & CO., 57 Wood st.

BOOK-BINDING, done with neatness and dispatch. Old Books re-bound, at
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200 BUS. CORN,
1000 " Spring Wheat and Red Wheat,
for sale by jul1 JAMES HANDIBIDE.

TERRILL'S OINTMENT—5 gross for sale by
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Miscellaneous.

1859.

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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.

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ANDREW WILSON, Jr.,
jul4:2taul7 White Sulphur Springs, Ohio.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

CAPITAL..... $6,329,600 00
PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS... 2,194,111 03
ANNUAL REVENUE, for the year end-
ing January 31, 1858..... 933,924 12

THIS COMPANY INSURES AGAINST Loss or Damage by Fire, almost every Description of Property. *The Rates of Premium 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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James Dunlap, Esq., President Union Bank;
Hon. W. A. Porter, late Judge Supreme Court.
JAMES W. ARROTT, Agent,
Temporary Office, 103 Wood street.
jy22:1ydis

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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No. 271 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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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 50 acres. The land is so situated as to make it particularly adapted to building purposes, lying along the side of a hill, covered with young timber. Pine Springs or 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 mort. gage on the property.

☞The Cars will leave the depot on the day of sale at 2:30 P. M. and return at 6:00 P. M.

Any further information can be obtained by calling on
DR. JOHN WILSON,
At Homewood Station.
jul4:dtd

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

LOGAN & GREGG,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE,

NO. 52 WOOD STREET,

Four Doors above St. Charles Hotel,

jel3:ddm 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, Eberle & Co., Pittsburgh; Lytle, Stein, Copeland & Co., Pittsburgh; Thos. H. Franklin, Esq., Lancaster; Hon. Simon Cameron, Harrisburg; Bryan, Gardner & Co., Hollidaysburg, Pa.
jy4:d3m

THE ENTERPRISE

Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA,

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

DIRECTORS.—F. Ratchford Starr, William M'Kee, of Wm. M'Kee & Co.; Nalbro Frazier; Jno. M. Atwood, of Atwood, White & Co.; Benj. T. Tredick, of Tredick, Stokes & Co.; Henry Whartenby, of Whartenby & Morrison; Jno. Devereux, of Stewart & Pro.; John H. Brown, of John H. Brown & Co.; R. A. Fahnestock, of R. A. Fahnestock & Co.; Andrew D. Cash; J. L. Erringer, of Wood & Erringer.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.

CHARLES W. COXE, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH REFERENCES.—Wm. Holmes & Co., J. Painter & Co., Thomas H. Howe, Esq., Jas. Marshall, Esq., Allen Kerr & Co., Wilson, Walker & Co., Wilson, Payne & Co., Bailey, Brown & Co., Livingston, Copeland & Co., James D. Lyon & Co., Wm. S. Lavely & Co.

GEO. S. BRYAN & CO., Agents,
jel0-2aw3m 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 articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods. This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, to which after steeping and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, SONS, Irish Linens, Pho, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturer of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with goods of a worthless character.

J. BELLOCHE & J. S. LOCKE,
jel3-3ydis Agents, 56 Cornhill street, New York.

LISLE GAUNTLETS,

LISLE GLOVES, SILK GAUNTLETS,

SILK GLOVES,

Selling by a retailers of
jel 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 1860, W. BUNN'S Real Estate and Insurance Office, North side of Lexock street, 6th door east of Federal st., Allegheny City. jel7

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 4th, 1859.

CITY WEIGH SCALES.—Sealed Proposals 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 asking from said scales they will pay the City for the use of same.

HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.
jy4

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. Krauth's. The extraordinary demand makes these Instruments very scarce, and purchasers should make early application for them.—For sale by H. KLEBER & BRO., No. 52 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, 61 Wood street.

Copies mailed on receipt of the price. jel

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 I will be sold at very low figures.

jel2 CARTWRIGHT & YOUNG, 56 Wood st.

ICY 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. 124 Wood st.,
jy2 First door below the sign of the Golden Gun.

SILL SUMMON: DENTIST: Office and Residence No. 87 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. my24:1y

Public Notices.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE P. & C. R. R.
Keating's Conellsville Station, July 13, 1859.

☞To RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals for Grading, Masonry and Ballasting of 140 miles Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, between Pittsburgh and Port Perry, divided in sections of about eight miles in length, will be received at said office until the 25th inst.

Profiles and specifications will be shown by the Engineer at his office.
jul5-2t&dy MORRISON & CO.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY GAS COMPANY, }
11th July 1859. }

☞DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of the Pittsburgh Gas Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the six months ending 30th June ult., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.

☞NOTICE.—The subscribers to the stock of the Iron City Trust Company are hereby notified to most of five dollars per share, on or before SATURDAY, the 16th inst., and One Dollar per share weekly thereafter until the whole is paid in.

G. K. WAINES, Pres't.
Pittsburgh, July 6th, 1859—jel1:3w1

☞3000 AGENTS WANTED.—To sell four new inventions. Agents have made over $25.00 in one week and got 50 pages particulars, gratis.

EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.
jel1-3mdaw2

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

C. P. WHITTEN, Lowell, Mass.
jel1-3mdaw2

Amusements.

APOLLO THEATRE.—

SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

COMMENCES MONDAY EVENING, July 18, 1859

Morris Brothers, Pell & Trowbridge's

MINSTRELS AND COWBELLOGIANS,

From School Street Opera House, Boston.

The Largest, Best and Most Original Band in the World. The Company consists of the following talented Artists:

ATWELL LEE & CO. MORRIS,
Banjoist, Author and Comedian.
BILLY MORRIS,
Original Mocking Bird, Comedian and Tambourinist.
JONNY PELL,
The unrivalled Bone Player, and Versatile Performer.
J. G. THOMPSON,
The popular Basso Balladist and Violinist.
H. M. CARROLL,
Champion Female and Jig Dancer.
FRED. WILSON,
The great Clog Dancer and Grecian Statues.
AMBROSE A. THAYER,
The Celebrated Balladist and Guitarist.
W. J. BROCKWAY,
Leading Violinist and Tenor
CARL TRAUTMAN,
Violin Second and Soloist.
E. W. PRESCOTT, Alto and Guitarist
MAST. RENTZ,
The Child of Song and Wonder of the World.
MAST. TOMMY, Juvenile Dancer.
Prof. J. L. GILBERT, the Brilliant Pianist.

With the above talent, this Troupe challenge the world to compete with them.

They will have the honor of appearing with new Songs, Acts, Dances, Witty Sayings, Burlesques, &c.

For further particulars, see posters, newspapers, pamphlets, programmes, &c., of this day.

☞Doors open at 7: to commence at 8 precisely.

Terms of Admission—Dress Circle, 25 cents; Parquette, 25 cents; second tier, 20 cents.

CHAS. A. MORRIS, Agent.
LON MORRIS, Business Manager. jel4:2td

EYE AND EAR

DISPENSARY.

Office 95 Main St., (24 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 skilful 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 expense of failing into the hands of unskilful physicians