Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

R. ERRETT & CO., EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH: MORNING, JULY 30, 1859.

Republican State Ticket.

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

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

Republican County Ticket.

SENATE,
ELIAS H. IRISH, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM VARNUM, Pittsburgh,
DAVID A. FRESSLEY, Allegheny,
CHARLES L. GOEHRING, Reserve,
DAVID E. BAYARD, Peebles,
WILLIAM ESPY, Lower St. Clair.

ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE,
THOMAS MELLON, Collins.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JACOB H. MILLER, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
GOODMAN Y. COULTER, South Fayette.

COMMISSIONER,
JONATHAN BRAUFF, South Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR,
DAVID CORNELIUS, Sewickley.

SURVEYOR,
M. T. ANDERSON, East Deer.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOSEPH MILLER, Snowden.

LOW WAGES.—A writer in one of the Philadelphia democratic papers recommends *low wages* as the great panacea for all our commercial and financial disorders. His arguments are but a rehash of Mr. Buchanan's ten cent theory, and present no new ideas. If mechanics could be induced to accept low wages, he contends, we could compete with European manufacturers and control our own market; but he omits to explain to the workingman how he is to get along with reduced wages. A reduction in wages does not reduce rents and the price of the necessaries of life; it simply compels the laborer to live on coarse food, dress in scanty clothes and live in cheap and unhealthy tenements. It diminishes the comforts and independence of the people, and contributes more than anything else to their degradation.

This is what democracy offers to the workingman—a low tariff and consequent low wages. The one is the necessary consequence of the other. With such a tariff as we now have we must either buy all our manufactured goods abroad and pay for them in gold, or reduce the price of labor to the European standard. Either result is ruinous. We are now experiencing the dangers of the one, and our democratic doctors would fain precipitate us upon the other. Are the workingmen of the country prepared to submit to the change?

THEY DON'T WANT HIM.—It is plain that the democratic leaders would like to hustle "J. B." out of the way. They do not want him for a candidate. When our neighbor of the *Post* proposed him for renomination as the only hope of the country, the administration presses could not avoid copying and endorsing the article; but they accompanied the endorsement with a regret that "J. B." had absolutely refused to run again. They know, to be sure, that "J. B." was not in earnest in this refusal; but they are extremely anxious to take him at his word, and they are continually reminding him of his pledge. The Harrisburg *Union*, for instance, after alluding to the various promises made by him not to run again, says:

"During his recent tour in North Carolina, he most expressly reiterated his former declarations. Finally, we are authorized to emphatically declare that Mr. Buchanan is not a candidate for re-nomination, and would not consent, under any combination of circumstances, to become such."

The pertinacity with which these declarations of "J. B." are repeated betray a fear that he is disposed to back out of them, and a determination to give him no chance to do so.

CROPS IN CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*, writing from San Francisco, says:

"Turning to our agricultural resources we find that the harvest is rapidly progressing in our grain growing districts. The crops of wheat and barley are immense, and if you at the East should not have breadstuffs enough to feed European armies during the pending war, we shall probably be able to help make up the deficiency. Certainly we need no Eastern flour for our own consumption; and no one will think of eating Hazelt or Genesee wheat after trying our best California brands."

LATER FROM MEXICO.—The most important item of news is the change in Miramon's Cabinet and policy, for you must know that on the 15th, he turned a complete somersault, much to the astonishment and disgust of his Cabinet, all but one of whom immediately left him. It occurred as follows: In a called meeting he lectured his ministers on the dangerous situation they occupied, on the distractions of the country, of the necessity of order, and the demand for peace. To bring about these results, said he, we have but one course to pursue, which is to decree a general amnesty for political offences, liberty to the press and a revocation of the late law levying contributions. At the same time, he recommended that commissioners should be sent to Juarez and the other heads of the revolution, to come to an understanding, and that some decree should be published regulating the goods of intestates. He said that it was advisable to grant the Liberals all they asked, and in fact, more—he even desired to outbid Herod-Herod.

As I said, all but one of the Cabinet threw up their positions, and he proceeded at once to form a new one, based upon the above principles. The names of the new Cabinet are not given in the files of my papers, and therefore I cannot send them to you; however, I am told they are all Santa Anna's friends.

You will observe that this is a desperate game Miramon is playing, for by his change of front, he brings to a head the quarrel between himself and the Church. The priests now cling to Marquez, and I believe that it was jealousy of this latter that prompted Miramon to the somersault he performed. In the first place, the attempt to interfere with the goods of intestates is leveled at the Church, for in it is included those bequests which dying Catholics seek to endow churches with. This will be remembered as the measure which provoked the bitterest struggle in England when that Government attacked the privileges of the Catholic Hierarchy; and it will be contested here to the bitter end. The padres are into the war, and they intend to fight it through with all the weapons in the armory of temporal and spiritual magazine.

Miramon knows this, and therefore his challenge, for he has been long apprised that the clergy were warring with him secretly. He is now prepared for any forlums, and I think he will have to follow Santa Anna, for he cannot stay in Mexico. There are but two parties in this country, one of which consists in those that have the patronage of the church and those who have it not. There is no chance for a tri-angular fight, and I look to tell you soon that Miramon has negotiated his way out of the country by the permission of Juarez. Robles will probably join the Liberals again, and it has been hinted already that he understands the terms of his conversion.—*Cor. N. O. Crescent.*

GOLD RELICS FROM THE ISTHMUS.—An extensive assortment of the gold images recently discovered in the "Huacos," or Indian burial places, upon the Isthmus of Panama, were yesterday exhibited at our office, by one of the gentlemen from Messrs. Ball, Black & Co.'s, with whom they were left by Dr. Otis, the surgeon of the steamer Moses Taylor, for exhibition. They were eight or ten in number, all of gold, and of most curious workmanship and design. Number one is the form of a bat, with outspread wings and legs, having a dragon like head, surrounded by four horns curling outwards. It is of the purest gold, and weighs about six ounces.

Number two is a frog, with large, protruding eyes, the eye balls being inclosed in the sockets like the balls in sleigh bells. This appears to be slightly alloyed with copper, and weighs about 2½ ounces. Number three has the body and legs of an alligator, with the head and ears of a lamb, only with an enormous mouth, and dragon like teeth and weighs about two ounces. Number four is an idol of hideous and obscene conception; with legs and arms extended, the head flat, having a fan like crown at the back, a wide open mouth and a hooked nose, under which curls something like the latest form of moustache. This was evidently one of the obscene gods; it weighs about two ounces, and is of fine gold.

Besides these there were a frog, an eagle, very small twin frogs, and an armadilla and a small bell. The whole weigh over a pound, and were purchased by Dr. Otis from a person 54 the Isthmus, at twenty dollars per ounce. The excitement growing out of these discoveries is represented as being very great throughout the Isthmus, and multitudes were leaving for the Chiriqui, in the district of Boqueron. One thousand persons were reported already at work in that region, digging for the newly discovered treasures. Several vessels were advertised to leave Panama. The place is some one hundred and fifty miles from that place.—*N. Y. Times.*

ARRIVAL OF THE JURA.

[From the London Times of July 15]

The Peace Question—Napoleon's Address to his Army.

The Emperor of the French has confided to his army the reasons which induced him to grant Austria the just accomplished peace. It is a document which requires frequent repersual, and which invites unceasing conjecture. The principal aim of the war was, it seems, to render Italy a nation, and this principal aim, it also seems, has been obtained. "It is true," says Napoleon III (illustrating the proverb, "*Qui s'excuse s'accuse*") "that Venetia remains to Austria," but he explains that this exception is immaterial, because Venetia will continue to be an Italian province, forming part of the Italian Confederation. We confess we do not follow the Emperor in this explanation. That Venice will remain Italian we clearly see; we should have more difficulty in understanding how it could become Bohemian or Hungarian; but how this fact renders its possession by Austria of less importance we cannot pretend to explain. It is one of those logical sequences which none but an Emperor at the head of many legions can enounce with effect.

To the eye of common understanding this possession of Venetia by Austria would seem to give Austria a right which she never before had to intermeddle in the politics of all Italy. Austria, a great military monarchy, is, by this possession, a member of a Confederacy which is made up of Austria and a few insignificant and unwarlike states. In this Confederacy who will influence, and who will obey? Austria is right in boasting that it matters not to her what may be the fortune of arms; for, beaten or victorious she always gains the prize in the contest. That which was limited is now to become universal; that which was an encroachment is now to become a right. We have nothing to say when the French army is told that the union of Lombardy and Piedmont creates for France a powerful alley. It is undoubtedly true. But France has bought this alliance at a frightful cost, and the Independence of Lombardy is not that independence for which the Lombards sighed.

It is notoriously very difficult to get at the meaning of Louis Napoleon. He is the great modern Sphynx, and his very existence depends upon his not being found out. But, of all the riddles he has proposed to Europe, none is more puzzling and intricate than this treaty of Villafrance, the sense of which we have attempted to read in the description he has himself given. It is usual when we doubt as to the authorship of an act to ask—for whose benefit was it done? Here, however, we ask this question in vain. The treasure is spent and the blood is shed, the war is ended, and the peace is made; but no one, so far as we can see, is the better for the fight. Sardinia is not quite happy in her new possessions, and even Victor Emmanuel will find in Lombardy a poor substitute for the enthusiastic affections of all Italy.

France has gained no accession to her territory, and no friendship from the oppressed populations of the earth. She has gained nothing but the knowledge that her Emperor is able to maneuvre an army. She has not, even at this moment, the conviction that his sparing Austria was an act of mistaken generosity. The Emperor now says that he stayed his hand under an apprehension that the struggle was likely to assume larger proportions than he desired. It is not a very chivalrous reason to give to an army which had just fought a campaign and lost thousands of its comrades for no result which any one of them would have desired. These soldiers want work and glory and promotion. To tell them he made peace for fear the war would spread could only be to set them guessing who it was who had thus stayed them in their full march of conquest. It was not England. Was it Prussia? It is not very probable, unless this pause in fighting should be rather a diversion than a cessation. Was it Russia? Did Russia think Austria had been beaten enough?

Was Russia acting all the time as the surgeon, with his finger upon the pulse of the patient, and did she give the signal to cease when that symptom of Hungarian fever developed itself? All or any of these reasons may have operated. Or the Emperor Napoleon may have known the state of his own army best. There is, indeed, a last supposition, which we offer to the consideration of those who were not long ago so fiercely scolding us because we doubted that Napoleon was about to set up a free constitutional government in Italy: perhaps the French Emperor has imposed some secret obligation upon Austria never again to interfere in the affairs of Italy. If this should be so, then all is right. The Pope and the Grand Duke are put up in pride of place merely to give Napoleon's great principle—"the sovereignty of the people"—a clear stage. If they can hold their own, good. If they cannot, then down topple Pope and Kaiser, and Italy, left to herself, works out her own regeneration.

There is no limit to human credulity, and there may be credulous idolators of Chaos who, even at this thirteenth hour, may believe in such impossibilities as these. The sane men of the age, however, know better. They recognize in this new settlement nothing but an universal and irresistible despotism. We yesterday announced that Cavour, disgusted by the disappointment of all his hopes, had thrown up his employment. The telegram of to-day confirms our previous information, and announced that the King of Sardinia has accepted Count Cavour's resignation, and has replaced him by Count Arese. This event deteriorates the nature of the peace. Cavour was an earnest man. He believed in Italian independence as a future work of Napoleon III. It was by means of the confidence he felt in himself and inspired in others that Mazzini and his emissaries were discredited throughout Italy.

It was Cavour who gave the signal for the successive risings in the smaller Italian States. It was by means of his influence that the revolutions at Florence, Parma and Modena were bloodless, and that Rome remained tranquil. Cavour believed in a constitutional Italian unity, and unfortunately he believed that the Emperor Napoleon entertained the same views as himself. Warnings were thrown away upon him. Patriots and young ladies have a faith in men's promises which no expositions can shake, and which nothing but bitter personal experience can destroy. For Cavour! He once had a great career before him, for he was honest and zealous; but he was credulous and impatient, and he became the tool of crafty selfishness.

Reception of the Peace News in Paris.

PARIS, July 13.—The dispatch announcing the simple fact of the conclusion of peace was not sent direct to the Ministers. It was the Empress who received it yesterday morning at St. Cloud, and the Emperor Majesty it was graciously communicated to M. Walewski, who happened to be there at the moment, and then transmitted to his colleagues. It was at a later hour that the conditions became known. A placard was posted up at the Bourse, but it was remarked, as a departure from the usual custom, that the *Moniteur* published no supplement, though the intelligence interested the public at least as much as the result of the battle of Magenta, or the more certain victory of Solferino.

I may add a few more words as to the effect produced by this affair, and from which we may form a fair notion of public opinion and feeling. When the result of the combat of Magenta was known, the hotels of the ministers, the theatres, the houses of the court tradesmen, and a few private residences were illuminated, and banners displayed. When we heard of the victory of Solferino the marital sympathies were gratified, and the rejoicing for the success of the French arms was expressed in a much more decided manner. The display of last night in certain quarters of the city was unmistakable. No commissary of police had to send round to the citizens to suggest the propriety of lighting up their houses or decorating with streamers their shops and balconies. There was little need of pressure on public opinion.

The illuminations seemed to be spontaneous and general, and such as I have seldom witnessed. It was not limited to the time of the Boulevard or the great thoroughfares where people most congregate. Remoter streets, which are not much frequented by night, and places out of the ordinary beat of the lounger, displayed their lamps, their gas, or their candles. The mass of the commercial public, irrespective of mere political parties, averse at the beginning of the war, testified in a manner not to be mistaken their satisfaction that it was over. The Bourse presented a magnificent spectacle, as also the Rue Royale, the Rue de la Paix, and the Rue de Rivoli.

With all this, I cannot say that the ultra-liberal parties are satisfied with the results, so far as these are as yet known. They doubtless rejoice that Austria has been forced to loosen her grasp of Lombardy, but they lament that Venetia does not participate in that liberation; that Tuscany, Parma and Modena may receive back their former rulers; and, in a word, that the Emperor's promise to free Italy "from the Alps to the Adriatic" is not fulfilled to the letter. Then they express their surprise that the Emperor has made peace without apparently having consulted or informed his ally of his intention. The Minister of Sardinia in Paris was probably as unaware of what was going on as the French Ministers themselves.

Lombardy, to be sure, is given by the Emperor to Victor Emanuel, but what becomes of his views in other parts of Italy? Is Prince Napoleon to receive no reward for his services as commander of the 5th Division; and are the Duchies not to be formed into a kingdom for him? Is Hungary to be left as she is; and are Klapka and Kossuth to return to Constantinople or to London as they came? These and similar questions are asked, and remain unanswered for the present. I may state, then, that the revolutionary quarters of the city were an exception to the rejoicing in the more opulent and commercial ones, and that the working classes did not show the contentment of the *bourgeoisie*.

Much stress is laid on the style of the Emperor's dispatch. "Peace is signed by the Emperor of Austria and me," but not a word of the King of Sardinia having affixed his signature, though the war was ostensibly taken on his account. The Italian Confederation being placed under the honorary presidency of the Pope carries out the idea announced for the first time in the celebrated pamphlet *Napoleon-III et l'Italie*. That condition, I observe, would not fail to please the Ultramontane party. The Univers observes:

"We need not say with what sentiments of happiness and admiration these glorious tidings have been received. The joy of peace is doubled by the manner in which the Emperor has concluded it, without regard to those prudent counsels that were preparing to profit by the blood which they allowed to be shed. The Emperor of Austria having a voice in the Italian Confederation, the States of the Church will be protected. Glory to the two Catholic Emperors, who have between them made the peace of the world, and who reserve to themselves the protection of the Church!"

MURDEROUS OUTRAGE.—On Thursday morning last, an Irishman named John Mulholland was found lying beside the railroad track near the canal bridge at this place in an insensible condition. He was removed to a place of shelter, and Dr. H. W. Marbourg called in, who found that the man was badly cut and bruised about the head, face and body. As soon as he was able to talk, Mulholland stated that while returning home the night before, he was met by two men near the spot where he was found, who knocked him down and abused him in the manner described, when, probably thinking they had killed him, they carried him to the Railroad with a view of hiding their crime under the impression that the cars had killed him. He has no knowledge of his assailants. Besides his cuts and bruises, the Doctor subsequently discovered that a couple of his ribs were broken. He is rapidly recovering.—*Cambria Tribune.*

EIGHT hundred thousand dollars worth of the old stock of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, which was owned by the citizens of Philadelphia, was sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company last week. As every share of this stock has a vote, its new owners will have control of, and will hereafter manage the affairs of the Cumberland Valley, and of course will require our forwarding men to run their freight cars to Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania Central instead of the Lebanon Valley, as they do at present. It is supposed that new officers will be selected to manage the Cumberland Valley road, and new energy employed in conducting it.—*Harrisburg Union.*

A FEARFUL gunpowder explosion occurred at Camargo, Montgomery county, Kentucky, on the 19th inst., which resulted in seriously, if not fatally, injuring eight persons. Through the carelessness of some one about a grocery store, fire was communicated to a keg of powder, which exploded with a tremendous force, tearing the building to atoms, and scattering goods and other property, including the contents of the post-office, which was located in the same building, in every direction. Among those injured, were two young ladies.

We learn that an arrangement has been made or nearly so, by the Committee of the Penn Industrial Reform School Association for the purchase of a tract of land in Warren county, for the location of one of the Schools contemplated in the Act of Assembly. The tract contains about five hundred acres of good land, in a position suiting the convenience of a large number of the Counties of the West. We trust the results of this experiment will realize the highest hopes of the active friends of the enterprise.—*Erie Gaz.*

JUNIATA COUNTY.—The Democratic Convention of Juniata county was held on the 25th inst., and the following ticket nominated: Senator, Dr. E. D. Crawford; Assembly, Noah A. Elder; County Treasurer, George W. Stroup; County Surveyor, Thomas M. Kirk; Commissioner, Henry M'Connell. The resolutions adopted re-affirm the Cincinnati Platform, approve of the State ticket, and express undiminished confidence in the President and the Administration of the General Government.

THE weather continues dry in this State, generally, but we learn that a fine rain fell in Illinois and Missouri yesterday. A large portion of Kentucky and Tennessee was visited with heavy rains Saturday and Sunday last, refreshing the parched earth and doing immense good to corn and grass.—*Cin. Gaz.*

THE letter from Brandon, Miss., purporting to give an account of the accidental shooting of a wife by her husband, which we copied from the N. O. *Picayune*, was a hoax on that journal, the motive and source of which are unknown.

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 fact, it is either a cause or a consequence of almost every other disease; and the remedy, we believe one remedy—SCHENCK'S HOLLAND BITTERS—will always mitigate, if not effect a permanent cure. We might use stronger language, but, as we are addressing a *reasoning* as well as a reasonable community, desire to avoid the prejudice which would attach to what would seem mere boasting.

Indigestion, Heartburn, Headache—Sick and Nervous—in fact, all that have their origin in impaired digestion, which are included BILIOUS DISORDERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, Mental Disorders, *Irritability, Indisposition to Think, Impatience, Depression of Spirit, Nervous Fears and Trembling, desire 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 all, in most instances, be found to have proceeded from that diseased state of the digestive organs which this medicine so eminently calculated to relieve.

BEAR CAREFUL—The Genuine highly Concentrated Dorehave's Holland Bitters is put up in half pint bottles only, and resolded at $1 per bottle. The great demand for this truly Celebrated Medicine has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Beware of imposition! See that our name is on the label of every bottle you buy.

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

may28dawF

New Advertisements.

A CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having purchased the stock of Mr. SAMUEL RIDDLE, for many years engaged in the Crockery Ware business, and having added his facilities for manufacturing to order everything in the line of WOOD or WILLOW, of the best quality, and in the most workmanlike manner, would respectfully ask an examination of his stock as contained in the double basement and building No. 21 Diamond, North side.

SAMUEL RIDDLE.

SAMUEL RIDDLE,
NO. 21 DIAMOND,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
Comprising, among other items too numerous to mention,
CHURNS—Staff, Barrel, Thermometer, Oral Crank, Pease's Patent, &c., in pine, oak and cedar.
TUBS—White Pine and Cedar, coiled, from 8 to 14 inches, painted, two and three hoop; Meat, Bread, Bathing and Ice Cream Tubs, of oak or cedar.
KEELERS—Painted, varnished or plain, pine or cedar, all sizes and varieties, including brass bound cedar.
BUCKETS—Common, selected, fancy, half, quarter, lay, painted, cedar, striped and plain, brass and iron bound, steamboat, well, horse, kitchen and floor, every style.
MEASURES—Bushel, Grain Bushels, Half and Bushel Pecks, Half Pecks, Quarter Pecks, Quart Boxes, in pine, cedar, oak or mulberry—sealed or unsealed.
SUGAR BOXES—Nested, plain and varnished, with or without bails.
CLOTHES PINS—Common and whitted, in five gro boxes; Smith's Patent, in gro. boxes; Brass Pins, in gro. boxes.
WOODEN BOWLS—All sizes; maple, cucumber and poplar.
BUTTER TUBS—Assorted sizes.
WASH-BOARDS—Common, Dorsetailed, Zeno, ribbed centre, Joy, &c.
TOWEL ROLLERS—All kinds.
ROLLING PINS—Revolving handles and plain.
BUTTER LADLES—Hooked and plain; beech and poplar.
BUTTER SPOONS—Assorted sizes.
SOAP CUPS—
DIPPERS—
LEMON SQUEEZERS—
BUTTER PRINTS—Pound and half pound, box and plain.
POTATOE MASHERS—Assorted.
STEAK MAULS—
SALT SCOOPS—
SPIGOTS—
AXE HANDLES, Pick Handles, Hatchel Handles, &c.
BARREL LIDS—
TEA BUCKETS—
MOP STICKS—Wooden and metal heads.
CLOTHES POUNDERS—
RAT TRAPS, Mouse Traps, &c., in every variety.
CLOTHES HORSES—Assorted sizes.
STEP LADDERS—All sizes.
BRUSHES—Scrub, Bissding, Whitewash, Clothes; all sizes.
BASKETS—Market, open and lid, nested; pouch and straight; School, Clothes, round, square and oval; Hamper, Peach and Split, in every variety, of our own manufacture.
WILLOW CHAIRS—Close, for children.
WILLOW CRADLES—All sizes made to order.
WILLOW COACHES—Made to order.
FANCY BASKETS—French and Belgian, in every variety; Knife Baskets, Cigar do, Ladies' Work do, &c., &c.
CORDAGE—Manilla Coil, Sad Cords, Clothes Lines, Plough Lines, Rope Halters, Jumping Ropes, Cotton and Hemp Twine, Chalk Lines, &c., &c.
CHILDREN'S CARS—Pillo' Patent, two sizes, light and strong, with or without springs, willow bodies or cast-iron.
MASON'S BLACKING—All sizes.
STOVE POLISH—Dover Stamping Co's and Dixon's.
COFFEE MILLS—Hopper, Wall, Adams' Patent.
APPLE PARERS—Simple, compact and perfect.
WASHING MACHINES—Tub, ribbed.
SCYTHE SNATHS—Assorted sizes.
GARDEN RAKES—Steel teeth.
MATCH SAFES—Cone and box.
MATTOCKS—Grub and block.
BROOMS—Excelsior, Baker, Boston's, Starr's and other favorite eastern brands.
HEARTH BROOMS, WHISKS, &c—Assorted sizes and style.

☞ The attention of city and country dealers is invited to the above Catalogue, and a personal examination of stock and prices is solicited. Our facilities for manufacturing almost everything in our line, and for purchasing from first hands articles not in our line of manufacture, enables us to guarantee satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders, both as to prompt execution, quality and price.

SAMUEL RIDDLE,
21 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

jn30:2wcodsdtwT

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 65 FOURTH STREET.
Deposits made with this Bank before the
FIRST DAY OF AUGUST,
Will draw Interest from that date.
jn30:1td CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer.

DOMESTIC CUTLERY—The best assortment of KNIVES, FORKS, POCKET KNIVES, CARVERS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, &c., in the city, will be found at our shelves. Prices to suit the times. GARTWRIGHT & YOUNG, jn30 No. 55 Wood street.

New Advertisements.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.
REV. D. C. PERSHING, A. M., President.
REV. J. H. KNOWLES, A. M., Vice President,
Assisted by able experienced teachers. Instructions are given in all branches of a thorough English, Classical and Scientific education. Superior advantages are offered in Oil Painting, Water Colors and Drawing. Modern Languages are taught by a thoroughly qualified teacher. Music under the supervision of Prof. Rohbock. Fall term commences Wednesday the 31st day of August. For Circulars, giving particulars, apply at the College, *Gazette* office and principal book stores.
N. SHIPSON,
President Board of Trustees.
jn22:6md

NEW ARRIVAL OF PIANO FORTES.
JUST received a new lot of Pianos from the manufactory of
CHICKERING & SONS,
OF 6½ AND 7 OCTAVES,
AND VARIOUS STYLES OF FINISH.
ALL INSTRUMENTS WARRANTED.
The public are invited to call and examine the stock of the subscriber, which consists of
FIFTY PIANOS.
JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.
Also—Three excellent Pianos to Rent. ja29:3dawT

NAPOLEON III.—THE MAN OF PROPHECY.
Lectures for the People, by Rev. H. Stowell Brown.
Gen. Gertzoldt's Autobiography.
Julian's Interest Tables, by Evan Julian.
Popular Tales from the Norse.
Michelets' Love.
Tent and Harem, by Caroline Paine.
The Roman Question, by E. About.
Dime Song Books, No. 1 and 2.
Dime Cook Book.
Dime Recipe Book.
Easton's Treatise on Street Railways.
Longstreth on the Hive and Honey Bee—new edition.
The Prince of the House of David—new edition.
The Pillar of Fire.
Barth's Africa, 12mo edition. Price $1.25.
Livingston's Travels in Africa, 12mo edition. Price $1.
For sale at
HUNT & MINER'S,
Masonic Hall, Fifth Street.
jn29

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—An improved Farm of 52 acres on the Youghiogheny river and Gobinsville Railroad, 20 miles from Pittsburgh.
Also, a Lot on Main street in Sharpsburg, 165 feet front by 250 deep, with buildings thereon, suitable for a physician or druggist.
Also, 320 acres of Prairie Land, seven miles south-west of Chicago.
Also, 12½ acres on the west side of Chicago.
All or any part of which will be sold on reasonable terms and a long credit given on three-fourths of the purchase money, or exchanged for an improved Stock Farm in Pennsylvania or Ohio.
For particulars, address
O. T. GILLIAN,
jn22:6tf Sharpsburg, Allegheny Co., Pa.

SANDER'S HAIR DRESSING ROOMS, GRANT STREET, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL, OPEN FROM 6 A. M. TO 9 P. M.
Where gentlemen can have their Hair Dressed in the latest and most fashionable manner. He has fitted up a room expressly for Ladies, where particular attention will be given to DRESSING HAIR FOR PARTIES, RECEPTIONS, &c., in the various approved styles.
☞ SANDER'S CELEBRATED SCALP TONIC kept constantly on hand and for sale. jn22:2tyd

CLOSING OUT SALE.—
IRISH LINENS MADE OF PURE FLAX.
BURCHFIELD & CO. invite the attention of buyers wanting Bronting or Shirting Linens to the superior article they keep, and which they are able to sell very low as they purchase them on the most advantageous terms. Also, Linen Shirt Fronts, Linen Lawns, Cambrics, Hdkfs., &c., very cheap. jn22

CAUTION!!—All parties are cautioned against negotiating a DRAFT drawn by GEORGE THOMPSON, Treasurer, on PEMBLES & BROTHER, Cincinnati, and by them accepted, for One Hundred and Eighty 44-100 Dollars. The same having been mailed to us and misarried.
jn22:3td PENNA. SALT MANUFACTURING CO.

BIRMINGHAM COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND WRITING ACADEMY,
College Hall, Diamond, Birmingham,
TERMS, CASH ON ENTRANCE.
For Ornamental Writing.....$15)
" Plain Writing.....10 Time unlimited.
" Writing and Book-Keeping.....20)
FACULTY:
N. SHAFFER, Professor of Writing and Book-Keeping.
G. H. LEITHEAD, Jr., Professor of Penmanship.
C. P. WELLS, Professor of Book-Keeping and Commercial Calculations.
REV. W. B. BOLTON, Lecturer on History and General Subjects.
HON. R. P. FLENNIKEN, Ex-U. S. Minister to Denmark, a member of the Pittsburgh Bar, Lecturer on Commercial Law.
PROF. M. F. EATON, Lecturer on Elocution.
Call and see what has never been before attempted by any penman, namely: Specimens of Ornamental and Practical Penmanship executed *in your presence*, in the short space of from 20 seconds and upwards.
Good boarding at $2.50 per week. Students enter at any time.
For specimens of off-hand Business Writing, enclose two postage stamps, and address
G. H. LEITHEAD, Principal,
jn28:1yd&wP Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT
FROM THE
VIEILLE MONTAGNE COMPANY
OF PARIS.
THIS PAINT is adapted to all purposes to which the best White Lead is applicable. It does not turn yellow, is less invariably dose, and will acquire the hardness and smoothness of Oak panelling, without the aid of varnish, and is easily washed. Colors with a base basis retain their freshness and brilliancy of color.
Not one ounce of lead enters into the composition, which, with the exclusive use of Zinc Paint, will effectually obviate the danger of lead poisoning, so fearfully common in the use of White Lead.
Zinc Paint is not affected by the gases which are so injurious to White Paint, and is, therefore, especially adapted for the use of Druggists, Painters, Chemists, Daguerreotypists, Photographers, Painters of Public Buildings, Railroad Cars, Ships, Boats, Furniture, Carriages, Pianos, Fancy Articles, Tinware, Tiles, Oil Cloths, Paper, Leather, Iron, Tin, Wood, Stone, Brick, Plaster, Canvas, Cordage