Pittsburgh Gazette.

BUTLER BARRETT—D. P. WILLIAMS—D. L. BAYNE—D. S. FERGUSON

R. BRETT & CO.,
EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 5, 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. PRESSLEY, 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 V. COULTER, South Fayette.

COMMISSIONER,
JONATHAN BRAUFF, South Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR,
DAVID CORNELIUS, Sewickley.

SURVEYOR,
M. T. ANDERSON, East Door.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOSEPH MILLER, Snowden.

HORACE MANN.—The telegraph announced on Monday night, the death of this excellent man. His constitution was naturally weak. The intellectual largely predominated in his composition, over the physical. That he has lived to a comparatively good old age, and for the most part enjoyed a freedom from bodily pain or malady is owing to his remarkable temperance in all things; to a daily life in which the sunlight of a genial temper and a Christian continence shone undimmed by any cloud of passion or excess.

Horace Mann was a firm friend to the young through all his life. He devoted the best energies of a strong and well-stored mind to the advancement of their true interests; to their moral and intellectual progress; to the promotion of those relations of life that have a bearing on a blessed and eternal future. His writings, his lectures, his labors were eminently practical. Sometimes his language was almost too learned for the man not educated in ancient tongues, but there was ever enough, level to the comprehension of all classes and conditions of men, to have, had it been reduced by the masses to actual practice, rendered the world better than it is.

Horace Mann was a native of the old State of Massachusetts, and was reared in her schools. His mind was shaped and moulded by the surroundings of society in that State and carried the impress ever after. He established there his reputation as an educator, and though at one time sent as a representative to Congress, his public life in Massachusetts was mostly devoted as State School Commissioner, to forwarding her educational interests. He brought to the great State of Ohio when a few years ago he took charge of Antioch College, the same zeal, the same love of learning and virtue which had ever characterized him. He died in the triumphs of faith. His last moments were soothed by the angel of peace. His bed was surrounded by his family and friends, his neighbors and his pupils. To each and all he gave a parting word, directing them as to their future, as the man who leaves advice to his relatives when he sets out on a journey. With a prayer and a blessing he concluded his earthly labors and sank to his last sleep

"————Like one
Who draws the drapery of his couch around him
And lies down to pleasant slumbers."

KOSSUTH.—Since the establishment of peace between the Austrian and French powers, public attention has been very earnestly directed to Louis Kossuth, who it was feared was betrayed by the crafty monarch, who lately called him from his retirement. From recent advices we have reason to believe that the Ex-Governor of Hungary was very cautious in his intercourse with the French Emperor, and had determined to approach his countrymen with great discretion. The inflamatory proclamations attributed to him were all forgeries concocted by an obscure London newspaper. Private advices received in England represent that "Kossuth has arrived safely in Switzerland. He seems to have lost no time in leaving Italy immediately on the news of the treaty of peace; and thus escaped a conference with the French Emperor." On his departure from Paris he sent a letter to a British friend, which defines his position and explains his plans in a manner calculated to relieve public anxiety in his behalf in a great measure. It is certain, at least, that he has not taken any rash step in ignorance of the change which has taken place in consequence of the cessation of hostilities. Whatever course he may pursue will be adopted with the knowledge that he will not have the aid of either France or Russia in his efforts. From this letter we make a brief extract:

"*My Dear Friend:* The generous country where I rested my tempest-tossed head for many long years lies behind me, and outward bound is my small craft on the stormy sea, with nothing safe but my determination, which nothing can shake—that happen what may to me personally, either my country will be free or else I shall know how to preserve her from immolating herself in vain.

I may become a victim, my nation will not become one. I may be instrumental in calling her forth to renewing life. Can I not do this safely, I shall take care to preserve her future uncompromised.

Revolving in mind all the noble delicate friendships, all the consolations of sympathy, which I was allowed to enjoy in your country from many, many friends—from none more than from you—emotions throng upon me too strong to allow of words. By the Eternal, I feel myself as much a man as any mortal on earth; yet, while I write, a tear trembles on my eyelids, and I feel not ashamed of it.

It is a tribute of a grateful heart for benefits received. It is an offering that accompanies my silent but fervent invocation of the choicest blessings of God upon your country, your house, yourself, and upon all those of your people whose kindness and sympathy poured the smallest drop of consolation into the wounds of my adversity.

If I succeed, I hope to see you, and many of you, in my own home; and no brother has greeted a brother with a heartier welcome than I and my people will greet you, or any of you.

If I fail, you will say that I have fallen on duty's path.

If I am spared, but fail, I may see England again. Then, however, it will be a broken, useless reed, that is cast on your shores, and few will be the days which it will be able to bear before it rots.

'Come weal, come woe,' the will of Him above be done."

THE CONTESTED SEAT OF SICKLES.—We have already apprised our readers of the fact that a petition, signed by fifteen hundred of his former friends, and at present his constituents, has been presented to Mr. Sickles, requesting him to resign his seat in Congress. We do not, however, regard this movement as necessary, as the gentleman can be got rid of in a more formal manner, and we think, on better grounds than those set forth by his indignant memorialists. The truth of the matter is he has no right to his seat, for the simple reason that he did not receive a majority of the legal votes polled in his district. This fact can be established, it is generally believed, to the satisfaction of all parties in Congress, who in their turn cannot fail to give the seat to his competitor, who was most unjustly excluded from the official return. A Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* takes notice of this case in the following manner. It has been intimated in some quarters that to this certainty of his being excluded from his seat, we may attribute the extraordinary morality displayed by those of his friends, who have publicly requested his resignation:

"It may be regarded as nearly certain that the contestant of Mr. Sickles' seat in the next Congress, will be sustained by a majority of the House. The manner in which that election was conducted, and the spectacle presented of marching troops from Governor's Island to the polls, under orders issued from Washington, are facts that cannot be ignored. Perhaps other considerations may operate upon the judgments of individuals; but there is legal evidence enough to make out a good case to eject him, and perhaps some of his colleagues. The newspapers have said a good deal about Mr. Sickles' loss of social position here. The truth is, neither he nor his household ever had any real social recognition, except that connected with his official position and entirely dependent upon it, and his real or supposed political influence with the Administration. There are hundreds of houses in the stationary society of Washington, the thresholds of which they never crossed or could cross, no matter what might be his party relations. It is eminently to the credit of this city, notwithstanding all the calumny which has been heaped upon it by those who have had but limited means of entering its private life, that there are many families who eschew all contact with Congress, or official personages, except in such cases as are universally admitted, because they choose to base their social intercourse upon a higher principle, and more independent ties than those which depend upon the transitions of power. As has already been said, Mr. Sickles and his set had no access to this circle. Mr. Key, his victim, and who belonged to an old and responsible family, had the *entree* generally, but his position had been impaired to some degree by such associations as those which led to his premature "taking off." Although it is said that some of the officials will recognize Sickles next winter, the portals of even that free and easy set to which everybody has had admission in the last two years, until an omission became a higher compliment than an invitation, will be, in a manner, closed against him."

The Humiliation of Sardinia.

[From the London Times of the 15th.]

Every actor in the late war thinks it necessary to apologise to the world for the conditions of the peace. It is something that even irresistable power should feel some homage due to outraged faith. France tells us that she would not left that glorious work of rendering Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic so incomplete if she had not feared to draw on a general European war. Sardinia while swallowing her humiliation, covers her retreat from the scene with decent promises as to how she will use the gains she has acquired. Austria, more frank, declares that she has ceased to war with the Emperor of the French because she has discovered that he is her best friend. "The mediation of natural federal allies promised less favorable conditions than a direct understanding."

This means that of all the powers of Europe, Napoleon III. alone would acquiesce in Austria, retaining Venetia, and restoring the Archdukes. England's opinion on this subject would not be mistaken; Prussia, notwithstanding the hatred of that nation for the French, would give no sanction to any further Austrian interference in Italy. Even Russia, engaged in manumitting her serfs, and in developing her own internal resources, could not, despite as she is, make herself a party to the scandal of Austrian tyranny in Italy. All Austria's friends were ready to pronounce her in the wrong. Her only sympathisers were to be found in the camp of her enemy. It was the champion of Italian unity and Italian liberty, it was the hope and stay of Italian patriots and Hungarian exiles, it was the enemy who in the name of freedom had struck her down, that raised her from the earth and gave her back that rod of iron. Austria had been looking to England, to Germany, to Russia for assistance against France, and in the moment of her need she found that France was the only power which really meant what she meant. The Emperor of Austria found out this great truth while discussing his breakfast with the Emperor Napoleon, and he will not forget it if those new struggles ensue to which he so significantly alludes in his address to the soldiers.

However cruelly Austria's now intimate ally may have dashed the hopes of his English and Italian admirers, he has up to this time loyally kept faith with his new friend. If there was one feeling stronger than another in the Austrian breast, it must have been hatred of Sardinia. It was a hatred in which contempt entered sufficiently to increase its bitterness without diminishing its intensity. Napoleon has gratified this passion to an extent that ought to appease even Francis Joseph. When Walpole and Pulteney had been raised to the peerage, Walpole said to his old opponent, the first time they met in the House of Lords, "You and I, my Lord Bath, are now the two most insignificant men in England." It was not true of Walpole, but it was undoubtedly true of Pulteney. Francis Joseph might address a similar phrase to the aggrandized King of Piedmont and Lombardy.

Victor Emmanuel was a constitutional King, governing with a constitutional minister, and uniting in himself all the patriotic affections of the whole Italian race. He is now become the humble dependant of the Emperor of the French. He is pensioned and proclaimed as such in the Emperors address to his army. He is renounced and discarded by Cavour and all who thought that when they were serving Victor Emmanuel, they were working out the freedom of Italy. To complete his public humiliation, Napoleon III. has now given him one of his own followers to be his Minister in the place of Cavour. Count Arese is a man whom Austria could have sought to urge. She might herself have appointed him to Tuscany or to Modena, if either of the Grand Dukes had failed. Arese has been during a long life, the intimate friend of Louis Napoleon. He was with him in America in his young days of adventure. He was with him throughout all this campaign, and, in order that he might have a proper pretext for being constantly in the company of the Emperor, he held the official position of Sardinian Commissioner with the French army. Arese, moreover, is a Lombard, and not a Piedmontese. He has no embarrassing antecedents of a constitutional character. He doubtless understands the most effective means of dealing with those Italian patriots who are now cuffing and pelting the newsvenders for crying through the streets of Lombard cities the conditions of this glorious peace.

Austria must hope that the good humor of her protector will endure. Other questions must soon arise which were probably not fully discussed at that friendly breakfast party. We can understand that the losses of the two armies and similar topics might be readily set aside. "If you want to make an omlet," says the French proverb, "you must not mind breaking of the eggs;" but there are omlets yet to be made, and it is not quite clear how the eggs are to be laid wherewith to make them. We are now told that Europe is not to be in any way consulted upon these matters, that Austria and Prussia meet at Zurich to settle the terms of peace, and that Sardinia—being, we suppose, now quite tractable under the guidance of Arese—is it to be admitted to the Conference. We are no advocates for a Congress.

We are glad to escape from so entangling and so unsatisfactory a task as that of giving effect to Louis Napoleon's great scheme of consolidating despotism in the Italian Peninsula. But it occurs to us that there are some questions to be settled by this Zurich Conference which will transcend the powers of the parties to the treaty of Villafranca. The two Archdukes have to be carried back again to Modena and Florence. Who is to do it? The army of the Italian Confederation? The Confederateon itself is not yet in being, when it is shall come into existence of what will its army consist? If of contingents from the Italian States then the army will of course be Italian. But in that case will Italian troops act precisely as Austria's Emperor and as Tuscany's and Modena's Grand Dukes would desire them to act? These two excellent sovereigns were so ill-advised as to rush away into the Austrian camp, instead of acting with the wisdom of that prudent and clear sighted Princess who took a neutral position in Switzerland, and refused to seek an asylum with the enemies of her subjects. It is much to be feared that Italian troops would hardly serve those Grand Dukes, fresh from the Austrian camp, as a very trusty body-guard. We are informed also that deputations from Tuscany and Modena are already setting forth for Paris to protest against this violent restoration, and to remonstrate with the Emperor, who, after encouraging the people to rise, is now about to place them under the yoke of their enraged masters.

Nothing but violence can come of this, unless Tuscany and Modena are to be kept quiet as Rome is now kept quiet. We might ask also whether it was arranged how the neutral states of Italy are to be made members of this Confederation. What right have the three powers assembled at Zurich to dispose of the people of Rome, Naples, Tuscany, Parma and Modena? Will Naples submit, and, if not, who shall force her? Is Rome so readily coerced? Louis Napoleon is a strong man against some people, but he has shown himself to be a very coward in the face of Rome. As to Austria she still has one chance left. If she is sincere in her promise to introduce into her public laws and administration reforms conformable to the spirit of the time, she has awakened to the new conditions under which every government must in this age hold its power. If by this phrase she means a restoration of the constitutional rights of Hungary; a more equitable government in her own dominions, and a frank acceptance of a new order of things in Italy, then she may gain strength in the sympathies of Europe, she may escape from her present state of dependency upon a man whom no one yet has trusted with impunity, and Europe may enjoy peace. But if these are mere words without intention, then there is something prophetic in her anticipation that "new struggles may ensue," and events will in all probability justify the first impression created by the publication of the treaty—that it was made with the intention that it should be broken.

THE ITALIAN ESTIMATE OF THE PEACE.—There are rumors at Paris that the utmost disgust at the Villafranca arrangement prevails there, and that Count Cavour's friends and admirers are most unwilling to submit to the disappointment which the King appears to be resigned to.

Another letter writer says: "I seriously expect to see the state of siege proclaimed all over Italy before another week is out, and 'order' maintained by French and Austrian troops conjointly. I can see no other national prospect of carrying out the treaty of Villafranca. *En attendant* there are troubles at Florence, where the French Emperor's proclamation has been spat upon and defiled. The news perhaps you know. I give it you as certain, but it has of course been suppressed here."

The Piedmontese *Gazette* of the 14th, simply states in a line, without any comment, that the preliminaries of peace were signed on the 12th. The *Opinione*, of Turin, Count Cavour's organ, does not conceal its dissatisfaction at seeing Venice remain in the hands of Austria. As regards Count Cavour's resignation, it attributes it to the insufficiency of the terms of peace imposed upon Austria, which being quite contrary to his expectations, rendered it impossible for him to remain in office.

EXCITEMENT IN FLORENCE.—*Florence, July 14.*—Within a few minutes of the publication of the Monitore the news seems to have spread from one end of Florence to the other. From every street and piazza the population poured forth, and some thousands were soon gathered together under the walls of the Palazzo Vecchio, the official residence of the members of the government. The utmost expaspiration animated the whole assembly. The crowd was composed of hundreds of people, each listening with violent gesticulations to its own orator. Presently a rush was made to the office of the Monitore. All the copies of the journal that remained undistributed were seized and burnt before the Palazzo Vecchio. The greatest excitement continued to prevail throughout the evening. The French banners that hung side by side with the tri-color of Sardinia in all the cafes were torn down and trampled under foot.

At 8 o'clock, the following addresses were published by the government:—

"Tuscans—the news of events which dim our brightest hopes distress the hearts of all.

"The government participates in your consternation, but we must not abandon ourselves to this feeling. We must wait until news arrives with respect to these facts, the particulars of which are not known up to the present moment. It is our duty to unite resolutely, and show, by our firmness, that we are worthy to be citizens of a land independent and free. As long as we display this firmness we shall not have lost all our hopes.

Our envoys are already on the eve of their departure for Turin, with the object of making themselves acquainted with the true position of affairs. For the moment the manifestation of grief would but be an aggravation of misfortune. Let us preserve order, which is more than ever necessary for the salvation of our country. Tomorrow the council will meet. Together with it the government will speak in the voice of Tuscany to Victor Emanuel, in whom all our confidence is centred.

Tuscany will never consent to be again placed under the yoke and subjected to the influence of Austria, contrary to its own wishes and rights.

C. CUONCOMPAGNI,
Comm'r Extaord'ry of Victor Emanuel.

THE NEW SARDINIAN PREMIER.—The Count Arese, charged by Victor Emanuel with the Premiership of Piedmont in the place of Count Cavour, is a young man, only in the sense in which that term can be applied to the King of Sardinia himself, or to the Emperor Napoleon III. The Arese family is of Milanese origin, and the father of the new Sardinian Minister was a native of the Lombard capital. He was a close personal friend of the King of Holland, Louis Bonaparte; and of his Queen, Hortense; and his son, the present Count, joined the Prince Louis, now Emperor of the French, during his exile at New York, and was well known to the few American families in which the Prince was a visitor.

The Queen Hortense, in her will, left to the Count Arese, "an engraved turquoise of great value," as a token of her affection for his father and himself, and of her appreciation of his faithful devotion to her son. Count Arese was born in Savoy in 1810. He has played no very prominent part in Piedmontese politics, and his selection for the high post he now fills is simply to be taken as a proof of Victor Emanuel's fidelity to the French alliance, and of his unshaken faith in the Emperor. The retreat of Count Cavour at this juncture of affairs was made necessary by the earnestness with which that statesman had committed himself to the policy of humbling Austria utterly, at whatever cost. He will carry with him into his retirement all the prestige of his well known loyalty to this very popular policy, and await in an honorale tranquility the inevitable hour in which it must again become the policy of the Sardinian Court and nation.

GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS.—A letter from Milan, of the 15th inst., in the *Nord* of Brussels, says:

"I am able to communicate to you some details relative to Garibaldi and his *corps d'armee*. You may readily imagine that the conclusion of peace had excited some apprehension as to the conduct which that Corps would pursue. I have always thought that the soldiers of Garibaldi would stifle the grief which the separation of Venetia must have excited in their ardent minds, and that they would respect military discipline, which has always been exemplary among them. This, in fact, is the case. On the arrival of the news of peace General Garibaldi assembled his soldiers, and, after having calmed their excitement by a noble address, he requested them to renew the oath of fidelity to the King, which they did without opposition. This conduct, which reflects honor on all concerned in it, will prove to Europe that the pretended revolutionary element in Italy fully comprehends the importance of concord. It is worthy of remark that among the volunteers of Garibaldi there are a good number of young men belonging to Venetia.

SUMMER COMPLAINT.—The fact is now too well established for any one to attempt to controvert it, that most of the diseases which often prove fatal in summer, are produced by excessive use of fruits and vegetables, by which the stomach is disordered, the liver deranged, the blood stagnated and digestive organs, rendered inactive if not torpid. Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Bilious and Cramp Cholic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa and such like complaints generally arise from improper food and diet, for times become so deep seated and fixed upon the constitution, that the surest and most active mineral medicines are unable to arrest their progress until the patient is prostrate, and all hopes of relief are ended. Who is it that has not seen a fine, healthy infant or child, seized with one of the annoying diseases above spoken of, and despite the skill and science of medical gentlemen literally waste away under their treatment? And who has not witnessed the contrast? Simply by the fact, that instead of administering some remedy to stay the falling strength of the sufferer, and at the same time check the disease in its progress, the remedy prescribed aided in the exhaustion of the natural strength, and at the time the disease was mastered the sufferer was prostrate, and failing to excite a reaction the patient died from the effect of the potion administered to uproot the disease. Not so with BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS, which are composed entirely of vegetable matter, and which have not only proved themselves the best tonic in use, but have never failed to correct disorders of the stomach and bowels when taken according to directions. In the cure of Summer Complaint they have no equal. Try them once.

READ CAREFULLY:—The Genuine highly Concentrated Boerhave's Holland Bitters is put up in half pint bottles only, and retailed at 25 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.

BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr., & CO., Sole Proprietors, 27 Wood street, between 1st and 2d sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.
an2dawF

New Advertisements.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

REV. I. C. PERSHING, A. M., President.

REV. J. H. KNOWLES, A. M., Vice President,

Assisted by nine 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.

H. SIMPSON,
President Board of Trustees.
jy25:6wd

BURNETT'S COCAINE.
BURNETT'S COCAINE.
BURNETT'S COCAINE.

☞A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the Hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.

BURNETT'S COCAINE.
BURNETT'S COCAINE.
BURNETT'S COCAINE.

TESTIMONIAL.

BOSTON, July 19th, 1857.

☞MESSRS. J. BURNETT & Co.—I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil.—(Cocaine.)

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphere spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others, similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy.

Yours, very truly, SUSAN R. POPE.

BURNETT'S COCAINE.
BURNETT'S COCAINE.
BURNETT'S COCAINE.

☞A single application renders the hair, (no matter how stiff and dry,) soft and glossy for several days. It is confided by all who have used it, to be *the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston.

For sale by dealers generally, at 50 cts. a bottle. aug4:3md

HARVEST HOME PIC-NIC.

A GRAND PIC-NIC

WILL TAKE PLACE AT BOSS' SUGAR CAMP,

IMMEDIATELY ABOVE SHARPSBURGH,

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 11th, 1859.

☞A good String and Brass Band will be in attendance on the pleasant occasion.

☞Refreshments of all kinds on the ground, and attended by JACOB KYLE.

P. S.—A Canal Boat will leave from Penn street at 7 o'clock A. M., and Young's Band will be in attendance on the Boat. aug4:3wtd5F

TARENTUM CAMP MEETING.—Excursion Trains on the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD will run as follows:

Depart from Pittsburgh Station for Tarentum.

August, 1859.

10th, Wednesday at	6:15 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	5:00 P. M.		
11th, Thursday at	6:15 A. M.		5:00 P. M.		
12th, Friday at	6:15 A. M.	1:50 P. M.	5:00 P. M.		
13th, *Saturday at	6:15 A. M.	9:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	
15th, Monday at	6:15 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	5:00 P. M.		
16th, Tuesday at	6:15 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	5:00 P. M.		
17th, Wednesday at	6:15 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	5:00 P. M.		
18th, Thursday at	6:15 A. M.	9:00 A. M.	5:00 P. M.		

*On Saturday a train will leave at 6:30 P. M.

Returning Trains will leave Tarentum for Pittsburgh,

10th, Wednesday at	7:00 A. M.	11:50 A. M.	7:05 P. M.	
11th, Thursday at	7:00 A. M.		7:05 P. M.	
12th, Friday at	7:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.	7:05 P. M.	
13th, *Saturday at	7:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.	7:05 P. M.
15th, Monday at	7:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.	7:05 P. M.
16th, Tuesday at	7:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.	7:05 P. M.	
17th, Wednesday at	7:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.	7:05 P. M.	
18th, Thursday at	7:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.	7:05 P. M.

*On Saturday a train will leave at 10:30 P. M.

☞Excursion Tickets will be sold at all stations and at the Bookstores of J. S. READ, 75 Fourth street. All passengers without tickets will be charged full fare.

R. P. MORLEY, Supt.
aug4:6td

SEVENTEENTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS for selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office up to August 5th, 1859.

Bishop S., wth other goods, 6th ward, Pittsburgh.
Fricker J. M., with other goods, 6th ward do.
Gray Alexander, tavern, 4th ward, Allegheny.
Hilton Jonathan, do Plum township.
Hildebrand Lewis, eating house, Reserve tp.
Israel B. D., with other goods, 2d ward, Pittsburgh.
Kerr Patrick, tavern, 8d ward, Pittsburgh.
Miller John, with other goods, 3d ward, Pittsburgh.
M'Avoy Michael, tavern, Collins tp.
Street Barnhart, tavern, Lawrenceville.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, Clerk.
Clerk's Office, August 4th 1859. an4:3td

FALL PRINTS—BURCHFIELD & CO. in order to give their customers a full assortment at their closing out sale, have received and added to their stock Fall Prints, Bed Muslins, Irish Linens and Shirt Fronts.

OPENED THIS DAY—Shirting, Checks, Muslins, Ginghams, Prints, Irish Linens, Shirt Bosoms &c. C. HANSON'S,
an5 No. 74 Market street.

DRY GOODS—Every variety of Domestic and Staple Dry Goods always on hand, and as low as they can be found any place in the city. All our summer stock closing out very low. C. HANSON'S,
an5 No. 74 Market street.

TENN. WHEAT, new crop; 51 sacks white; 227 do amber; now landing, for sale by
an5 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

BUTTER.—4 tubs fresh roll, received and for sale at 155 Liberty street.
an5 RIDDLE, WIRTS & CO.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—400 bbls Extra and Extra Family Flour, inspected and of superior quality, now in store and for sale by
an5 WM. M'CUTCHEON.

GILCHRIST'S CELEBRATED AMERICAN RAZORS AND TABLE CUTLERY

Received and for sale by
J. N. SHALLENBERGER & CO,
(Successors to R. Dunlap, Jr.,)
an4 101 MARKET STREET.

HIAWATHA *NUT AND BOLT WORKS.*

PATENT HOT PRESSED NUTS of all sizes on hand and manufactured. Also, BOLTS for Bridges, Machinery, Agricultural Im, lements, &c., furnished at short notice.

☞Warehouse, No. 114 Water street.
an3:6mds KNAP, SCULLY & CO

NO. 57 COLDWELL ST. FOR SALE—A Brick Dwelling of 8 rooms, kitchen, cellar and attic, shade trees and shrubbery; lot 22 feet front by 80 deep; very pleasant location, all in good order. Price, $1,700. Terms easy.
an4 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market st.

TAR AND PITCH—
18 bbls Pitch;
20 " N. C. Tar, in small bbls
10 " " large "
for sale by
an4 WATT & WILSON.

ROPES AND OAKUM—
10 bbls. Navy Oakum;
25 coils Manilla Rope, from ⅜ to 1¼ inch;
50 doz. assd'd sizes Manilla and Hemp Bed Cords;
50 doz. assd'd sizes Manilla and Hemp Bed Cords;
for sale by
an4 WATT & WILSON.

PAPER—80 reams superior Batting Paper;
500 " " full count Rag Wrapping do
500 " " Straw do
med, and crown; 150 bdls. do
for sale by
an4 WATT & WILSON.

FOR RENT—A three story Brick House containing six rooms, No. 44 Georgeana street. Enquire of
an4 WATT & WILSON, No. 255 Liberty st.

THE IRON CITY TRUST COMPANY,
NO. 250 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

GEO. E. WARNER, Pres't.——ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Cashier.

This Institution will be open and ready for business on MONDAY, the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST.

Collections made in all the Principal Cities of the United States and the Canadas, and proceeds promptly remitted to any desired point on day of maturity.

Sight Exchange on the Principal Cities of the East and West.

Deposits received in Par and Current Funds.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits. jn27:ddf

THE BRAMAN FAMILY SEWING MACHINE IS THE ONLY FIRST CLASS MACHINE ever offered at a REASONABLE PRICE. It will hem, quilt, stitch, gather and embroider; will take 1,500 stitches per minute on all kinds of fabrics; runs quietly; is easily learned and kept in order; and is in fact the simplest and most perfect SEWING MACHINE ever made. Price only $35. Agents wanted. Send for a Circular.

LARCHILL & NORTHROP,
No. 60 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Or, SAMUEL P. BENNETT, Agent, at Kennedy's Jewelry Store, corner South Common and Federal st., Allegheny City. jn22:d&wT

DOMESTIC CUTLERY—The best assortment of
KNIVES, FORKS,
POCKET KNIVES,
CARVERS, SCISSORS,
RAZORS, &c.,
In the city, will be found on our shelves. Prices to suit the times. CARTWRIGHT & YOUNG,
Jn30 No. 56 Wood street.

BURCHFIELD & CO. continue to give great bargains in Dry Goods.

Silks for	50 cents.	
Lawns for	12½c worth	25c
Challi Delaine	12½c do	25c
Percals	12½c do	25c

And all their entire stock at greatly reduced prices. an2

RARE CHANCE—A Brick House and Lot of Ground for $555. The lot has a front of 20 feet on Vale street, Allegheny, by 100 feet deep on an alley; streets near the Orphans Asylum. The house is 2 stories and contains 4 rooms and cellar; hydrant in the yard. Persons wanting to buy a small dwelling home cheap, now have the opportunity. S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market st.

CHEESE.—25 boxes prime Cutting Cheese received and for sale by
an3 R. DALZELL & CO., 253 Liberty street.

Miscellaneous.

GAZETTE JOB OFFICE.

RALSTON & YOUNG,

[SUCCESSORS TO JOHN T. SHAYCK.]

BOOK, CARD & JOB PRINTERS,

GAZETTE BUILDING,

FIFTH STREET, NEAR POST OFFICE,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A,

☞Execute every kind of BOOK and FANCY JOB PRINTING with neatness and dispatch.

BY THE ABOVE CARD IT WILL BE perceived that I have disposed of my BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT to Messrs. RALSTON & YOUNG. They are gentlemen in whom every confidence may be placed, as well in regard to business transactions as their expertness in the mechanical execution of the work entrusted to them. They are provided with a large amount of Types and Machinery, Steam Power and other facilities to execute printing in an excellent style and promptly. I ask for them the continuance of that patronage which has so long and so liberally been extended to to myself. JOHN T. SHAYCK.
jn27:dawtf

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 Capitol 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.,
jn1:dtau17 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 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 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 power has been granted in Philadelphia for payment of losses in this country.*

REFERENCES IN PITTSBURGH:

Messrs. James McCully & Co., 174 Wood street;
" John Floyd & Co., 77 " "
" Brown & Kirkpatricks, 153 Liberty street;
" J. Gregg & Co., 99 Water street;
" Wilson, M'Elroy & Co., 54 Wood street;
" James McCandless & Co., 103 " "
" Winnick & Co., 59 Water street;
" R. A. Fahnestock & Co., First and Wood streets;
" Joe Woodwell & Co., Second and Wood streets;
" Atwell, Lee & Co., 8 Wood street;
" Burchfield & Co., Fourth and Market streets;
" McCandless, Means & Co., Wood and Water sts;

REFERENCES IN PHILADELPHIA.

George H. Stuart, Esq., 13 Bank street.
Messrs. Myers, Claghorn & Co., 232 Market street;
" Wm. M'Kee & Co., 22 South Front street;
" M'Cutcheon & Collins, Front and New sts;
" Smith, Williams & Co., 613 Market street;
" James Graham & Co., 20 and 22 Letitia street;
Joseph B. Mitchell, Esq., President Mechanics' Bank;
James Dunlap, Esq., President Union Bank;
Hon. W. A. Porter, late Judge Supreme Court.

JAMES W. ARROTT, Agent,
Temporary Office, 103 Wood street.

CARD.

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

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1859. WILLIAM M GORMLY.

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

W. M. GORMLY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS, PRODUCE

AND

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES,

No. 271 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
jn2:6mds

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

LOGAN & GREGG,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE,

NO. 52 WOOD STREET,

Four Doors above St. Charles Hotel,

jn30: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, Shorb & Co., Pittsburgh; Livingston, Coppland & Co., Pittsburgh; Thos. E. Franklin, Esq., Lancaster; Hon. Simon Cameron, Harrisburg; Bryan, Gardner & Co., Hollidaysburg, Pa. jn30:6md

THE ENTERPRISE

Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA,

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

DIRECTORS.—J. Ratchford Starr; William M'Kee, of Wm. M'Kee & Co.; Nalbro Frazier, of Frazier, Jos. M. Atwood, of Atwood, White & Co.; Benj. T. Tredick, of Tredick, Stokes & Co.; Henry Sharlton, of Sharlton & Dawson; Geo. H. Stewart of Stewart & Bro.; John H. Brown, of John H. Brown & Co.; B. A. Fahnestock, of B. A. Fahnestock & Co.; Andrew D. Cook, of A. L. Erringer, of Erringer & Cook.

J. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
CHARLES W. COXE, Secretary.

FITTSBURGH REFERENCES.—Wm. Holmes & Co., J. Painter & Co., Thomas H. Howe, Esq., Jas. Marshall, Esq., Allen Kramer, Esq., Wilson, M'Elroy & Co., Wilson, Payne & Co., Bailey, Thews & Co., Lippincott, Coppland & Co., James B. Lyon & Co., Wm. S. Lately & Co.

GEO. S. BRYAN & CO., Agents,
jn30:6md No. 52