Pittsburgh Gazette.

RUSSELL ERRETT, D. P. WILLIAMS, D. L. BAYNE, D. S. FERGUSON

R. ERRETT & CO.,
EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.
PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 8, 1859.

Republican State Ticket.

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

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

Republican County Ticket.

SENATE,
ELIAS H. IRISH, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM VANKUM, Pittsburgh,
DAVID A. PRESSLEY, Allegheny,
CHARLES L. GOEHRING, Reserve,
DAVID E. BAYARD, Peebles,
WILLIAM EPPY, 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.

KENTUCKY.—The opposition forces of Kentucky have sustained an inglorious defeat, at the late election, for the reason that their cause was so bad that they have sunk down under its weight of infamy without sympathy from any quarter. This party which once owned HENRY CLAY for its leader so far forgot the teachings and example of that great patriot as to stultify itself in the eyes of its political associates in all sections of the Union. To gain a temporary triumph, as its followers had hoped, they arrayed themselves on the side of slavery in its most odious aspect, thus endeavoring to out-do the democrats in their devotion to all the errors and heresies of that abominable institution. The people of Kentucky however had no faith in the promises of men capable of such mental and moral turpitude—and hence they have been left without power—rejected, dishonored and humiliated in the presence of their adversaries. We are glad that this fate has been meted out to them—glad again that the people have turned from them with loathing and contempt. We have no sympathy with the so-called Democrats, but we would rather see them triumph a thousand times than to see a party succeed which for a temporary victory would descend to any baseness, and in that descent sacrifice the principles which hitherto gave them a name and position. And yet these are the men with whom Republicans are asked to coalesce for great national purposes, by certain timid politicians in the North. Away with such political cravens! A defeat without them would at any time be more welcome than the grandest triumph achieved through their support.

KANSAS.—The Kansas Convention, for the purpose of drafting a State Constitution, has adjourned *sine die*. It closed its labors by framing a strongly anti-slavery instrument, and all that is required to render it effective, is the approval of the people, to whom it will be submitted in October. This it will, no doubt, receive, and then it will be presented to Congress at the next session. In reference to the proceedings of the Convention, the Washington *Republic* remarks:

"The Constitution, however, has been framed in utter disregard and defiance of the English Bill, and it becomes a question of some interest, whether the admission of Kansas into the Union will be resisted on that ground. The English bill requires that before the people of Kansas shall be authorised to form a State Constitution, it shall be ascertained by a census, taken according to law, that the territory has a population equal to the ratio required for a Representative in Congress. No such census has been taken. Even if a census should now be taken, after the formation of the Constitution, it would be no compliance with the act of Congress. Are we, then, to have another Kansas controversy in the approaching Congress, or will the Administration back down and permit her to come into the Union in defiance of the act which it cost so much so trouble and treasure to pass? This will be mortifying to the Administration, no doubt, but still we think they will have to come to the scratch. We cannot see any way further resistance. The Administration has very little *money* at its command to operate with, and as to the *offices*, the tenure by which they are held is now so short that they are by no means as available to influence votes in Congress as they were during the Lecompton controversy."

The Kansas troubles we think are over. All the ingenuity of the pro-slavery interest cannot keep this State out of the Confederacy. The young commonwealth has earned this position by years of suffering, which no State has undergone since the organization of the "immortal thirteen." Let us, then, prepare to welcome the "youngest born of liberty" in the family of commonwealths.

A CASE IN POINT.—The Lexington (Ky.) *Statesman* cites the case of a German in that city, as a practical illustration of the protection a Democratic Administration affords to naturalized citizens:

Simon Straus, of this city, left the domains of Austria before he had rendered the military service imposed by the laws of that government on every citizen. He came to the United States, was naturalized, and a few months ago returned to Austria. He was there summoned to appear, on three day's notice, for military service. He immediately reported himself to the United States Consul, who received him as an American citizen, and did protect him as such. Mr. Straus had no more trouble.

We find the above article taking its rounds in the Administration newspapers. We cannot see what good it does to their side. The Consul acted according to his American instincts, without any knowledge of the views held by the Administration, and his position being a sound one even in the eyes of despotic Austria, it was respected accordingly. Had he received the Le Clerc letter in time he would have been induced to pursue a different course. Mr. Straus was very justly rescued from the custody of the Austrians, and he should feel grateful that his case was decided at an early period of the war. He need not thank President Buchanan for the liberty he now enjoys as before the "revised instructions" would have reached him his blood would in all probability have been moistening the soil of Solferino. We think the "case in point" may be claimed by the Republicans as a fair illustration of the excellence of their position, and as such we appropriate it.

FOREST'S PRESS.—We should have mentioned it at an earlier date that the *Press* on the first of August—the second anniversary of its publication—appeared in new type. The enterprise has proved prosperous beyond expectation to its proprietor, notwithstanding the hard times which prevailed within the last two years. On this occasion the editor indulged in some pertinent remarks, a portion of which we copy:

"Politics had taught us the lesson—which experience teaches to most men—that, even to antagonize the worst of evils, is often thankless, and always an unpleasant task. The reformer must expect to be criticised, to be doubted, and to be denounced; and he who sails between contending opinions, and preserves a safe neutrality in the midst of factions, while he may arouse little enthusiasm, is sure to awaken few resentments. And yet, on a cool and calm review of the field of past events, we see little to regret, and nothing to apologise for. Standing upon certain well defined principles, two years ago accepted by nearly all the great parties of the country—or, rather, acquiled by none—we enjoy the proud consciousness of having steadily adhered to these principles; and if we have been thrown into violent conflict with others, it has only been in the defence of the platform which these others have wantonly deserted and betrayed. Through panic and pressure on the one hand, and through the persecution and malignity of the Federal Administration on the other, we have passed, not only unscathed but victorious; and we now feel that in emerging upon the third year of our existence we have a wide and encouraging field before us."

The *Press* is evidently thriving at the expense of the administration journals in Philadelphia, both of which are compelled to rely on subsidies from the government to keep life in them.

A SPAN OF HORSES FOR NAPOLEON.—The handsome pair of jet black horses, lately owned by Mr. Sanderson, of Somerville, N. J., which attracted so much attention at the State Fair, have been sold to the Emperor Napoleon for $4,000. For the last ten years these horses have taken all the prizes for carriage horses in the State; they also took the prize in the Springfield Horse Fair. They were bought to match a team of boys bought in this country. The horses sailed for France last week.

The Relations of France and England.

The following article in the journal *des Debats*, directed against England, attracted attention. It refers in a disquieting manner to the additions which England is making to her Navy:

[From the Journal des Debats, July 19.]

"Because at times political alliances become over clouded we do not therefore think them necessarily compromised. In the best regulated household there may be moments of quarrel or coolness without a divorce becoming necessary. Frankness, moderation, patience, and especially courtesy, succeed in appeasing those vexatious irritations, and we then regret having given way on too slight a ground to the passion of the moment, for which on the morrow there is no cause.

Peace, with its consequences already known, allows us once more to take a dispassionate view of what has taken place during the last three months in Germany, as well as in England, as regards the Italian question and the policy of France.

Germany will excuse us if we speak of England first; we need not give our reasons for doing so. We are not suspected of not liking peace—we have even been reproached with liking it too much. We never looked upon that reproach as an insult, because we always were, and still are, ready to repeat that we love peace, provided France does not suffer therefrom, either in her honor, or in her just share of influence, or in her legitimate interests. On these conditions, yes, we like peace.

Nor can we be suspected of not being partisans of the English alliance. Have we not at times been reproached for being too much so? If we did not feel offended, it is because we always declared why, how, and on what conditions we wished for and do wish for the English alliance. It can only be on certain conditions, which we think the present moment well suited to remind our neighbors of.

We have often said it—we look upon an intimate alliance between France and England as indispensible to the peace of the world, to the progress of all mankind—a progress which cannot advance surely except under the safe guard of the double moral and material power resulting from that alliance. As a moral power, we find in the genius of the two nations associated for good what might be wanting in either of them respectively, and which renders their ascendency irresistable. As a material power, without vain presumption, and without contempt for any one, this alliance appears to us to represent now, and for a long time to come, the greatest combined strength by land and sea which can be produced, either to do good or prevent evil. The Anglo-French alliance is therefore of the highest moment to the interests of Europe and of the world, as also to the interests of the two nations respectively. This is, in a few words, why we advocate it. But, let us hasten to add, it cannot exist and last except on the condition of being sincere, reciprocal, confiding—in a word, really cordial. And is this impossible? We do not think so; for, if we carefully consider all the excellent reasons for peace and a good understanding between the English and ourselves, we are still more struck, if possible, with the inconveniences and dangers which an alteration or coolness of those amicable relations would immediately engender.

We believe that we are now expressing the opinion of the majority of the political men of our country, no matter to what party they belong, the opinion of all the enlightened portion of the nation, of that which has known how, on more than one occasion, to set aside old prejudices and bid a truce to old sores.

And can as much be said for England? After what has just taken place in the highest governmental regions, we may be allowed to express a doubt. It appears to us that, latterly, the common sense of the English people has, almost single-handed, defended the alliance with France against the dangers which its statesmen made it incur. Without endeavoring to support our observations by quoting diplomatic documents, which have become very old within a fortnight, we might find a much heavier proof in the recent debates in the two Houses of Parliament. We have not recognized the usual reserve of the great party of which England is so justly proud.

We are perfectly aware that it is customary on the other side of the Channel, whenever the army or navy estimates are brought forward, to raise the phantom before the public of the invasion of "Old England," and through a magnifying glass to show Cherbourg, Brest and Toulon ready to send forth their squadrons loaded with troops on every sea, especially directed into French lakes—if not at once, at least at no short interval. We know that this theatrical effect invariably succeeds; the pounds sterling are voted. But hitherto in this somewhat hackneyed custom we beheld the chief part taken by some eccentric individual, and we attached but little importance to it. The circumstances under which the same scenes have occurred, the political importance of the new actors, the *dénouement* which they might attain, even despite themselves, do not allow us to remain silent respecting a danger which we should like to obviate.

If, by one of those sudden changes at any moment possible in the Parliamentary governments, a division with a small minority should restore to power the party just thrown out, would its programme be in keeping with the Opposition speeches in the House of Lords? This would be serious. Mistrust, menace, almost insult, towards France is what we find in the Tory manifestoes—mistrust when the Government of the Emperor has never ceased, by words as well as by acts, to reassure Europe as to his intentions; menace when France scrupulously abstains from any provocation, when she has nothing armed, nothing prepared, beyond the wants of the war in Italy; finally, almost ill-concealed insult under that strange appeal to superannuated passions. This is not proper behavior towards any one, and it is dangerous towards our country. That England should have thought fit to remain neutral—that, forgetting her liberal policy, she did not choose to join France in liberating Italy—is a point we shall not examine now peace is concluded, whether she was right or wrong before the war; but that her neutrality should be ostensibly directed against us is what we do not understand, because there is not anything to justify it or to explain it.

France does not lay claim to dominate anywhere. On the sea, as on the mainland, she only wishes her legitimate share of liberty and action. Does this imply that she must admit and submit to such domination from another Power? Like England, France possesses rich and populated coasts, colonies far and near, a great maritime commerce, religious, political and commercial interests; finally, a moral influence to maintain over the whole surface of the globe. For this purpose she keeps up an army and a fleet proportionate to her population, and to her grandeur. When her honor or her interests command it, France employs her forces as she thinks fit against her enemies; but she does not threaten her friends or her allies; she does not doubt their honesty—she does not provoke them by suspicision unworthy of a great nation.

We no longer believe in hereditary hatreds, we do not wish to believe any more in traditional resentment between nations; a long peace, a long interchange of relations of every nature on a footing of equal and mutual esteem, have, at least we thought so, silenced these anachronisms left for dead with our glorious soldiers on the battle-fields of Alma and Inkerman. Are we, perhaps, mistaken?

France has only shown calmness and moderation in opposition to the scrupulous and hostile neutrality of England and Germany. The Emperor, victorious, restores peace to astonished Europe. Will Europe be less moderate and less pacific than the Emperor? Will England, who takes note of a single vessel more or less launched at Brest, and who votes 300,000,000 francs for her navy; will England, who so loudly calls upon the Continent to disarm, will she set the example, and withdraw from her order of the day this programme of menace or of fear, the sad effect of which we have felt it our duty to point out in the point of view of the alliance we should wish to uphold? When a cloud passes overhead pregnant with electricity, why attempt to deliver the thunderbolt? Who knows where it might fall?"

MORE TRAGIC SCENES IN KENTUCKY.—We were informed yesterday that a difficulty occurred at the Blue Lick polls on Monday, between two young men, William Abbott and Delaney, in which their fathers became involved, when the elder D. struck the elder A. with a piece of lead pipe, which so enraged the son of the latter that he drew a large bowie knife, and thrust it twice through his breast, the blade passing out at his back. Delaney died almost immediately, but while he was breathing his last, the father of the youth snatched the knife from his son's hand and cut the dying man's face and head until he lost all human resemblance. An eye witness says the deceased was literally carved and cut to pieces.

J. W. Pennoyer, conductor of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, who was in town yesterday, informs us that as he was passing through Paris, in the afternoon of the election day, he saw a crowd running and a great excitement among the people, and learned that two men had been shot, one fatally; but he could not obtain names or particulars. Various localities in Kentucky were the scene of fights, shooting, cutting and homicides, as the election was one of unusual excitement in our sister State.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

A DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT.—A few weeks since, it will be remembered, a train of cars was thrown off the track of the Harrisburg, Lancaster and Mount Joy Railroad, at Marietta, Pa., in consequence of obstructions designedly placed on the rails, and a reward of $500 was offered for the perpetrators. Mr. Kirk Few, the superintendent, soon afterwards arrested two of the three persons who were suspected of the villainous act, and on Tuesday he went to Baltimore, Md., when he succeeded in catching Joseph Lyle, *alias* Jos Sands, the third of the gang, and taking him to Lancaster, via Harrisburg, where he was lodged in jail.

FROM WASHINGTON.—*Washington, Thursday, Aug. 4*—The circumstances attending Col. Johnston's resignation of the Consulship of Havre, about which several conflicting rumors have been circulated, were sufficiently curious and characteristic of the President to be correctly stated in full.

In the arrangements for Col. Johnston's secession from the conduct of the Union newspaper, some position to be made for him was of course included, and Mr. Buchanan accordingly tendered to him the Consulship at Havre, which Col. Johnston declined. In a subsequent interview he was persuaded by Mr. Buchanan to accept of the appointment temporarily, and at least gave the post a trial. Col. Johnson then stated that he would be unable, under any circumstances, to leave home for some months, which Mr. Buchanan at once said was of no consequence, as Mr. Vesey, the present occupant, was very capable and popular; and he was anxious to oblige many influential applicants in Mr. Vesey's favor, by allowing him to remain as long as possible at his post. So late even as the end of June, Col. Johnson wrote to urge the retention of Mr. Vesey permanently, and the acceptance of his own resignation, without drawing any remarks from the President on his continued absence from the appointed post. Col. Johnston, however, met the President on the morning of his departure from Washington to Bedford Springs, and accosted him as usual, when, to his infinite surprise we presume, the President turned on him with the hasty anger of freiful old age and approaching dissolution, and, with an imperiously querulous voice, demanded to know why he had not gone to the discharge of his duties. On Col. Johnston's reminding him of his own arrangement, the President cried out "then it terminates now;" upon which Col. Johnston at once, with well deserved indignation, flung back his appointment in the President's face, and bade him farewell.—*Cor. N. Y. Times*

THE MASSACRE AT PERUGIA.—An American traveller writes to the New York Post an account of the massacre at Perugia. The representatives of the Pope's Government in that city were treated with respect and courtesy. They left the city unharmed, and a provincial Government was organized. The bloody sequel to this movement the world knows. When the Papal troops assaulted the city, they were admitted by the Dominician friars of a convent—and the scene of bloodshed, attended with the most barbarous aggravations of the horrors of war, commenced. The traveller, after describing the scenes at the house where Mr. Perkins and his family, of Boston, were stopping, says: "For a part of two days these infernal scenes were enacted—women, children, babes at the breast, the old and infirm, all alike fell victims to the horrid barbarities of the hireling Swiss; houses ransacked; money, jewels, silver plate stolen; and finally, satiated with blood, the city, or what was left, was declared under military law. The Pope has since been pleased to signify his "high satisfaction" with the course pursued by his Swiss troops and has conferred a title and a higher grade on the Colonel, Antoine Schmidt." And the Catholic Telegraph of this city, endorses the Massacre are as necessary for the preservation of authority. Perhaps the Telegraph will explain the necessity for the murder of women and children in order to maintain the Pope's temporal power. If we admit that the Pope had a right to use his mercenaries for the maintainance of his authority, and that it was fair to force armed men to submit, at the point of the bayonet, we cannot see the propriety of, slaughtering unarmed and inoffensive men, and of ravishing and slaying women and butchering babes. Will the Telegraph make these things clear?—*Cin. Com.*

POLITICAL.—The People's State Executive Committee met at the St. Lawrence Hotel, in this city, yesterday, and organized as follows:—Chairman—Hon. Levi Kline, of Lebanon; Secretaries—J. Heron Foster, of the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, and F. H. Rauch, of the Mauch Chunk *Gazette*; Treasurer—Wm. B. Thomas, of Philadelphia.

The attendance was large, nearly every district being represented, and the very best feeling prevailed. The condition of the party, in the interior is very encouraging, but to make victory certain, the committee resolved to issue an address calculated to call out a strong vote.

After appointing several sub-committees, &c., and an interchange of sentiment, the committees adjourned to meet at the same place, on the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M.—*Phil. Bull. 6th.*

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—Last evening when the train on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, containing the excursionists to Shippensburg, was leaving Newville, a young man named James B. M'Cartney, a member of the Good Will fire company of Carlisle, attempted to get upon the cars while in rapid motion. He fell, his foot catching in the steps, and was dragged a considerable distance before the train could be stopped. When picked up, he was found to be horribly mutilated.—*Harrisburg Tel.*

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 caused by the use of fruit or vegetables, by which the stomach is disordered, the liver deranged, the blood stagnated and digestive organs, rendered inactive if not diseased. Such diseases as Cholera Morbus, Colic and Cramp Cholic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa and such like complaints generate and thrive upon improper food and often times be come so deep seated as to defy the constitution, that the strongest and most active mineral medicines are unable to arrest their progress until the patient is prostrate, and all hopes of relief are needed. Who is it that has not seen a fine, healthy infant or youth, 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 how is this treatment to be accounted for? Simply by the fact, that instead of administering some remedy to stay the falling strength of the afflicted, and at the same time check the disease in its progress, they have prescribed aloes in combination with 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 poison administered to uproot the disease. Not so with BERHAVE'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 Complaints they have no equal. Try them at once.

BEAR CLAWS.—The deservedly celebrated Bear Claws have a Holland Bitters is put up in half pint bottles only, and retailed 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.

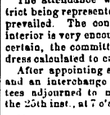
BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr., & CO., Sole Proprietors, 27 Wood street, between 1st and 2d sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.
au8,2dw1y7

MARRIED—On the 12th of July, by the Rev. Coyle, Mr. JOHN HAYDEN and Miss RUTH HATTICK, all of this city.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—Whereas Letters Testamentary to the estate of Mark Sterling, late of East Birmingham, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make known the same without delay at the office of Chess, Wilson & Co., No. 112 Water street, Pittsburgh.
JANETTE STERLING,
ROBT. KIRKWOOD,
DAVID GREER.
au1:lawd6w

THE COLLEGE OF ST. JAMES, MARYLAND.—The eighteenth session begins on the last Wednesday (the 28th) of September. The various classes in the COLLEGE and in the GRAMMAR SCHOOL resume on that day promptly. New students will be examined on Thursday, September 29th.
JOHN B. KERFOOT, Rector.
P. O., College St. James, Md.
jn25:law2m4



THE PERUVIAN SYRUP, OR PROTEINED Solution of Protoxide of Iron COMBINED.

THIS PREPARATION DIFFERS FROM all others, being an unchangeable protoxide of Iron, attained by a combination never before made.

For Indigestion, Torpid Liver, Dropsies *&c.*, all forms of disease caused by improverishment of the blood, general debility, and especially the diseases peculiar to females, it has been found extremely efficacious.

Pamphlets, giving a full description of the remedy and the remarkable cures it has effected, may be obtained of the agents.

(Certificate of Dr. Hayes.)

It is well known that the medicinal effect of Protoxide of Iron is lost even by a brief exposure to air, and that to maintain a solution of Protoxide of Iron without further oxidation, has been deemed impossible.

In the Peruvian Syrup, this desirable point has been attained by combination in a way *before unknown*, and this solution may replace all the proto carbonates, citrates and tartrates of the Materia Medica.

It is also eminently adapted to take the place of any Protoxide of Iron, which physicians have used in scurvy or scorbutic attacks, and to meet such cases the Syrup should be found in the medicine chest of every ship.
A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
Assayist to the State of Massachusetts.

14 Boylston street.

A CARD.

The undersigned having experienced the beneficial effects of the "Peruvian Syrup" do not hesitate to recommend it to the attention of the public.

From our own experience, as well as from the testimony of others, whose intelligence and integrity are altogether unquestionable, we have no doubt of its efficacy in cases of Incipient Diseases of the Lungs and Bronchial Passages, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Neuralgia, etc. Indeed its effects would be incredible but from the high character of those who witnessed them, and have volunteered their testimony, as we do once, to its restorative power.

Rev. John Pierpont, Thomas G. Amory,
Thomas A. Dexter, Peter Harvey,
S. M. Rendall, M. D., James C. Dunn,
Samuel May, Rev. Thos. Whittemore,
For sale by DR. GEO. H. KEYSER,
au8:2dw1y7 No. 140 Wood street.

THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

CALL AND SEE THE BRAMAN FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Its *great simplicity* is its beauty. It runs rapidly and easily, and *is not liable to get out of order*. It is the only reliable Double Thread Machine ever sold at a low figure. LASCELL & NORTHROP,
No. 60 Market street, Pittsburgh.
Or, SAMUEL P. BENNETT, Agent, at Kennedy's Jewelry Store, corner South Common and Federal st., Allegheny City.
au8:2dw

Downer's Prolific Seedling Strawberry.

"EQUAL TO M'AVOY'S, Superior to Hovey's Seedling in size, equal to Burr's New Pine in flavor, and from six to ten times as productive as any other of the one hundred varieties in cultivation." So says Mr. Downer of his new Seedling, a gentleman with whom I have been acquainted and done business with for years, and in all our transactions have never had reason to mistrust his word or honorable dealing, which induces me to accept the agency for his wonderfully prolific berry.—Send for circulars of report of Investigating Committee.
JOHN MURDOCH, JR.,
au9 Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

TENN. SEED WHEAT—250 bus White; 300 bus do Bearded Red and Amber. In store and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
au3

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 superision 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.
M. SIMPSON,
President Board of Trustees.
jn28:3d

The Western University.

THIS INSTITUTION, WITH AN ABLE Board of Instructors, an extensive and valuable cabinet of Minerals, a complete set of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, mostly new, and a large and commodious building, offers the best advantages to those in a preparatory or collegiate course.

The next term will commence September 5th, 1859.
au8:3wd WM. BAKEWELL, Sec'y.

PENN INSTITUTE,
HANCOCK STREET, NEAR PENN.

Will re-open on MONDAY, the 29th AUGUST. Term—$22 per session of five months.
J. M. SMITH,
au8:1yd Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,
WEST CHESTER, CHESTER, CO., PA.
CONDUCTED BY THE MISSES EVANS.

The next Semi-Annual Session of this Institution will commence on the first of September, and terminate on the last day of January, including a period of five months. The usual Spring Vacation will be discontinued. Circulars containing Terms, &c., can be had on application to the Principals.
au8:3td*

WILLIAM D. SMITH,

TEACHER OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, No. 113 Fourth street between Wood and Smithfield streets, would respectfully announce to his pupils and the public that he will resume his teaching in private lessons and classes on the 1st day of September next. Apply at his residence.
au8:6w*

HARVEST HOME PIC-NIC.

A GRAND PIC-NIC

WILL TAKE PLACE AT ROSS' SUGAR CAMP,

IMMEDIATELY ABOVE SHARPSBURGH,

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 11th, 1859

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

☞ 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.
au6:d&wtd

City Property For Sale.

FRONTING ON DUQUESNE WAY AND Hancock street, now occupied as a lumber yard. The lots on Duquesne Way are admirably situated for stores and warehouses for the Allegheny river trade. The property on Hancock street cannot be excelled for private residences, being a very quiet retired street, and in a good neighborhood. This property will be sold in lots or all together, and will be found a large establishment of any kind.

Also—Two Houses and Lots on Penn street, between Hand and Hancock streets; as to location a more desirable property has never been offered for sale in this city. Title indisputable. For terms, &c., apply on the premises to
au5 3td* R. SILL & CO., opposite Perry House.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO THE CITIZENS OF PITT TOWNSHIP.—The Commissioners appointed by the Court to inquire into the expediency and propriety of the division of Pitt township, will meet for the purpose of their appointment on MONDAY, AUGUST, 15th, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELY,
BENJAMIN KELLY,
HENRY CHALFANT.
au5:td

ON CARSON STREET—A convenient two story dwelling with portico in front, parlor, piazza, dining room, chambers, kitchen, etc. Large yard, trees, and shrubbery. For sale by S. CUTHBERT & SON,
au5 No. 51 Market street.

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 irritant conflict at last induced me to use the various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene 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 produced no perceptible effect, but 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 cool ended 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. au3:1md

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

Depart from Pittsburg's Station for Tarentum.

AUGUST, 1859.				
10th, Wednesday at	6:15 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	4:00 P. M.	
11th, Thursday at	6:15 A. M.		5:00 P. M.	
12th, Friday at	6:15 A. M.	1:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	
13th, *Saturday at	6:15 A. M.	9:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
15th, Monday at	6:15 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.	
16th, Tuesday at	6:15 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.	
17th, Wednesday at	6:15 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	5:00 P. M.	
18th, Thursday at	6:15 A. M.	9:30 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.	2:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.	
11th, Thursday at	7:00 A. M.		2:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.	
12th, Friday at	7:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.		
13th, *Saturday at	7:00 A. M.	11:50 A. M.	2:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.	10:30 P. M.
15th, Monday at	7:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.	
16th, Tuesday at	7:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.		
17th, Wednesday at	7:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.		
18th, Thursday at	7:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.	

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

☞ Excursion Tickets will be sold at all stations and at the Bookstore of J. L. READ, 78 Fourth street. All passengers without tickets will be charged full fare.
au6:d1t R. F. MORLEY, Supt.

VALUABLE SEWICKLEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A new well built dwelling 42x16, well arranged, 7 rooms on the first floor, side hall, portico in front and porch in the rear—4 rooms on the second story—a large cellar, 2½ acres of ground, fronting on the river, and extend up back to the railroad, near the station, for sale by
S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market st.

FOUR AND ONE-FOURTH ACRES—one acre and a half in thubes, a never failing spring, &c., situate three miles from Allegheny city, near the railroad, for sale by S. CUTHBERT & SON,
au6 No. 51 Market street.

LAKE FISH—20 bbls Trout, fresh caught;
25 bf do do do do
8 do White Fish do do
50 bf do do do do
Just rec'd on consignment and for sale by
au6 R. DICKEY & CO., 148 Liberty street.

OUR PATENT FRUIT CAN—The best Tin Fruit Can yet before the public; simple, yet perfectly safe. Every one who designs putting up fruit in cans should see this one before purchasing.
Z. J. CRAIG, Sole Maker,
au6 124 Wood street, 5th door from Fifth.

FIRE BRICK—The attention of Iron manufacturers is directed to our Fire Brick, which will be found to be of the very best quality, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction. For sale, in any quantity, and at a reasonably low price, by CHADWICK & SON, agents for manufacturers, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
au6

TABLE COVERS—30 dozen assorted sizes and styles, the best in the market, just rec'd from the factory and for sale at 20 and 28 St. Clair street.
J. & H. PHILLIPS.

FIRE PROOF MINERAL PAINT.—40 bbls different colors, on hand and for sale by
au6 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

TRANSPARENT GREEN OIL CLOTH—2,000 yards, of a superior quality and different colors, on hand and for sale by
J. & H. PHILLIPS.

INDIA RUBBER HOSE—5,200 feet of various sizes, from ⅞ to 10 inch calibre of the Boston Belting Co.'s manufacture, on hand and for sale by
au6 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

TO LET—A three story dwelling, containing six rooms, situate No. 44 Congress street. Enquire of WATT & WILSON, No. 205 Liberty st.

RICE—10 casks Rice rec'd on consignment and for sale by WATT & WILSON.

LEMONS—100 bxs French Lemons just received and for sale by REYMER & ANDERSON,
au6 No. 39 Wood street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

CORN, CORN—2,500 bus Shelled Corn;
2,000 do Ear
for sale by HITCHCOCK, MCCREERY & CO.

POTATOES—100 bbls to arrive and for sale by HITCHCOCK, M'CREERY & CO.

GILCHRIST'S CELEBRATED AMERICAN RAZORS AND TABLE CUTLERY

Received and for sale by
J. N. SHALLENBERGER & CO.,
(Successors to H. Dunlap, Jr.,)
au4 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 Implements, &c., furnished at short notice.

☞ Warehouse, No. 114 Water street.
au4:6mds KNAP, SCULLY & CO.

Miscellaneous.

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

CAPITAL	$6,298,800 00
PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS	3,194,111 02
ANNUAL REVENUE, for the year ending January 31, 1858	933,024 12

THIS COMPANY INSURES AGAINST Loss or Damage by Fire, almost every description of Property. *The Rates of Premiums are moderate*, and, in all cases, based upon the character of the owner or occupant, and the merits of the risk.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid without reference to London. *A special permanent fund provided in Philadelphia for payment of losses in this country.*

REFERENCES IN PITTSBURGH:

Messrs. James McCully & Co., 174 Wood street;
" John Floyd & Co., 172 "
" Brown & Kirkpatrick, 153 Liberty street;
" D. Gregg & Co., 99 Wood street;
" Wilson, M'Elroy & Co., 54 Wood street;
" James McCandless & Co., 103 "
" Minick & Co., 95 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. Murphy, Hughorn & Co., 232 Market street;
" Wm. M'Kee & Co., 22 South Front street;
" M'Cutcheon & Collins, Front and New sts.
" Smith, Williams & Co., 513 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. ARNOTT, Agent,
jn22:1ydis Temporary Office, 103 Wood street.

GAZETTE JOB OFFICE.

RALSTON & YOUNG,
[SUCCESSORS TO JOHN T. SHTROCK,]
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 dispat