Pittsburgh Gazette.

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

R. BRBBTT & CO.,
EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 16, 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. PRESLEY, 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.

THE GERMAN COURIER.—We understand that this staunch and reliable Republican paper will hereafter be published in the *evening*, instead of the morning. The proprietors inform us that this new arrangement will enable them to furnish their readers with news twelve hours earlier than at present. We wish our neighbors success in their enterprise, and hope that they will receive additional support for the *Evening Courier* from their German fellow-citizens. This journal has rendered great service to the Republican cause under its present gentlemanly editors and proprietors, MESSRS. BACHOPEN & BAUER.

STATE OF ITALY.—The Italians, if they cannot achieve their independence, and thus establish their much talked of "nationality," seem determined to avail themselves of the glorious privelge of finding fault. They are now expending their energies in cursing the French—discussing the latest intelligence from Rome and Paris, and thumping the poor news-men for being the bearers of unwelcome tidings. All this looks exciting, but it does not amount to much in the end. These same noisy declaimers, who are ever ready to vent their rage upon a senseless portrait or an irresponsible agent, calmly contemplate the movements of Garibaldi and his little band, without offering any material aid. Let them make him strong, and they may be able to dictate terms to the tyrants who have assumed the control of their affairs. Dragging images about the streets and hissing government officials in public places, will only render them contemptible and add to their political misfortunes. The London correspondent of the New York *Commercial*, in his last letter, thus alludes to the feeling in Italy:

"There is a strange absence of specific intelligence regarding the state of Italy. We hear of the bust of the Emperor being dragged through the streets of one town, while in another there are preparations for a great display in his honor on the approaching 15th of August—his fete day. In the Duchies the effervescence is represented to be subsiding, while at Bologna we are told of a unanimous determination on the part of the population to resist the re-imposition of the authority of the Pope. Doubtless French and Austrian agents will be actively engaged to make things pleasant, and the unity of the Italian population can be little relied upon to resist such influences. The peasantry, being in favor of the old order of things, will be played off against the town populations, and by adroit promises, fine sentiments and masterly delays, all may be brought back to the desired level. Garibaldi, with his devoted band, must constitute the chief stumbling block to the happy arrangements contemplated, and it would probably be hard to imagine a greater unanimity of feeling than that which inspires Pius the 9th, the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria to wish that he were out of the world or in any corner of it but Europe. As to Kossuth, his fate is most likely regard in Court circles at Paris as the finest practical joke ever concocted in an imperial mind. The alloy in thinking of them both must be that such fine colonists for Cayenne should be wasting their time elsewhere."

THE EFFECT OF THE SLAVE TRAFFIC ON THE SOUTH.—The Southern papers that are now rejoicing over the arrival of negroes from Africa, on our coast, in defiance of law, do not seem to consider that the South may in future be the greatest sufferer from this traffic. Instead of its successful prosecution being a triumph over the North, as it is now proclaimed to be, it will be the source of untold evil to the section it is designed to benefit. Even now there are sagacious and far-seeing editors in the South who regard the matter in this light, and have accordingly raised their voice in warning to their infatuated fellow-citizens. The latter class, it is true, constitute but a very small minority, for under the promptings of cupidity and avarice the majority favor the revival of the African trade with all its horrors and abominations. The St. Louis *Intelligencer*—a paper published in a slave State—takes a view of this subject which should attract the attention of all classes of the people in the South. We copy a portion of its article in reference to this matter:—

"The re-opening of the African Slave Trade is an accomplished fact. The enterprise is not one to be discussed and considered, with a view to the propriety of carrying it out. It is already being carried out. At this very time cargoes of ignorant, barbarous and heathenish Africans from Congo and Ashantee are being landed in the inlets and creek mouths on the Gulf coast of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, driven into the interior, and distributed among the cotton plantations.

A fleet of vessels fitted out in the ports of New Orleans and New York is engaged in the prohibited traffic, and barracoons, or depots, have been established in several large towns near the Gulf, where the freshly-imported negroes are confined till they can be disposed of to the neighboring planters. Occasionally, we receive a despatch announcing that one of these vessels has landed a cargo of negroes at some obscure point on the Southern coast; but there is reason to believe that five cargoes are landed unannounced to one of whose arrival we are informed. The Southern papers know how to keep silent when reticence is advisable; and as nearly all those published at the extreme South are rabid advocates of the revival of the trade, no intimation of the business so darkly and secretly, yet so actively and resolutely carried on ever reaches the world through their friendly columns. The Washington correspondent of a New York paper reports that twelve vessels are constantly engaged in the trade, and that no less than 15,000 Africans have been imported into the cotton States during the last twelve months.

Now, what is to be the result of this new piece of madness into which the extreme South has plunged? Just this: A division at the South that will array the eight powerful Slave States of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, against the seven cotton States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas; a contest in Congress on the question that will leave the Slave Trade States vanquished; and the development of a sentiment throughout Christendom against the wise and iniquitous business that will estrange all civilized nations from these States, and leave them disgraced and friendless. Are the pecuniary benefits of the Slave Trade ample enough to compensate the cotton States for these sacrifices and disadvantages? Are Southern statesmen so blind as not to know that no material advantage is worth having that is purchased at the price of an outraged moral sentiment? Will they persist in this wicked measure until it leads them into secession, when secession and the Slave Trade together will array the world against them, and lead to wars that will end in their utter desolation!

EFFECT OF THE FALL IN GRAIN UPON DEBTORS AT THE WEST.—The Buffalo *Republic* presents a discouraging view of the resources of the grain raisers at the West, who contracted debts in 1856 and 1857, which are yet unpaid. When wheat was selling in Chicago at $1,70 per bushel, farmers bought lands at $15 per acre, and now those lands must be paid for with wheat selling at 75 cents per bushel, or they must revert to the sellers. The same is true of other debts contracted when wheat was high. The business created by building railroads has subsided. Some of them have suspended dividends, while a large class have repudiated stocks and bonds alike. By suspending necessary repairs some have paid interest upon their mortgage bonds. The whole country is richer in crops than was ever known, but there undertiles the than was ever known, but there underlies the whole a mass of debts, made upon the inflated scale of 1856 and 1857, which will require all the skill of the debtors to manage.

THE ITALIAN DUCHIES.—*Suez, July 23.*—The scales are falling fast from the eyes of the most credulous Italians, and they begin now to see, ruin in its fullest extent. A peremptory order has been sent from Paris to the Sardinian government instantly to withdraw all its civil and military authorities from Romagna, Tuscany and the Duchies. Three days ago Count Pulieri, the royal Governor of Parma and Piacenza, from the balcony of the Ducal palace at Parma, gave "his own sacred word and his kings," to more than 12,000 persons assembled before him, that they "were and would remain Piedmontese."

Three days ago the Cavaliere Farrini, the historian, Royal Governor of the Duchy of Modena, received from the city of Reggio the freedom of the town and the patent of nobility. Three days ago Massimo D'Azeglio exhorted the people of Romagna to put their trust in God and the point of their swords. Three days ago the municipal corporation of Empoli, with ever so many other Tuscan townships, sued for the annexation of their territories to Piedmont. Up to this day hopes were held out to the King that the Duchies at least, should be left to him. Gradually the boon dwindled down to Parma and Piacenza alone. Next, all he could expect was the place of Piacenza; then only the citadel; at the present day not an inch of ground! A large French force is to take possession of this latter named stronghold. Two corps d' armee will, within a week, occupy both Duchies, Romagna and Tuscany. When thus those provinces shall be under the pressure of a military rule they shall hear the good pleasure of France and Austria with respects to them. There are some people about me who still believe in the possibility of a compromise. They think that the Duke of Modena, who has no heirs, might bargain at least for the reversion of his State to Piedmont. They think that Parma and Piacenza may remain under the sway of Sardinia, while the Duchess Regent of Parma and her child, who has powerful friends, both at the Tuileries and among some very exalted personages in England, might be promoted to the throne of Tuscany—a promotion by the way for which the family of the young Duke have a precedent, having been advanced from Parma to Florence under the auspices of the first Napoleon in 1802. By such an arrangement only the Grand Duke of Tuscany, would be left unprovided, and even from him indemnity would be found in the Duchy or Kingdom of Venetia.

Compromise, however, even if practicable, is very far from the acknowledgement of right, and Napoleon had bound himself to see that the free vote of the Italians should be consulted and acted upon, and people should have rights as imprescriptable as those of princes. The fate of the Duchies, besides, even if some such arrangement could be devised, would still leave the most knotty point of this painful question unsettled. Napoleon must either break faith with the Pope or with the Pope's subjects, and no doubt he thinks the latter course by far the safest.

The magnanimous monarch, whose disinterestedness could not bear the thought of the appropriation of an inch of territory for himself, now places himself under the necessity of holding Romagna and all the Papal States in his grasp, as firmly as he has held Rome and Civita Vecchia for the last ten years. Indeed, with the exception of Piedmont and Lombardy, and of what belongs to Austria of Naples, Napoleon must now lord it all over Italy, militarily, and in all probability civilly also. Italy passes at one stroke from the Austrian to the French thraldom, and Piedmont is already fully aware of the extent of freedom that will be allotted to her. People who see the King privately find no words to describe the poignant grief, the burning wrath, by which his honest soul is consumed. He had yielded to the artful arguments of his imperial ally, and accepted the armistice of Villafranca against his better judgment, but he very stoutly refused to accede to the peace, and declared the world should know that he had never signed it. But he was induced to change his mind by the long entreaties of his son-in-law, Prince Napoleon, who came to the camp in high dudgeon against the Italians in general, and the Tuscans in particular, because these latter had been so single-minded as to take him at his word and to withhold from him that Etruscan crown which he declared he would decline, and even affected to dispise.—*London Times.*

GREAT FIRE IN CINCINNATI—LOSS $160,000—TOTAL ISSUANCE $75,000.—We announced on Friday, in our telegraphic columns, that an extensive fire had occurred the night previous in Cincinnati. The *Commercial* of that date furnishes additional particulars. The fire broke out in the Liquor establishment of Messrs. Boyle & Co., but its origin is still a mystery. It spread with such rapidity that the entire structure, covering an acre of two hundred square feet, was in less than two hours a blackened mass. The *Commercial* says:

"The establishment was huge in its proportions, not probably surpassed in size by any one concern of its character in the United States. To determine the precise loss is at present a matter impossible. The building besides containing an enormous stock, had in it machinery of the most valuable kind. In our conference with Mr. Cloud, one of the parters, he stated that one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars would hardly compensate them. On this there is insurance of about fifty-thousand dollars distributed among fourteen offices. With commendable enterprise this firm has already made arrangements for the continuance of their business, and a few months at farthest will elapse ere they are again under headway. Such indomitable perseverance is sure to meet with its proper pecuniary reward.

"The loss sustained by S. N. & H. Pike is not so great as was first anticipated. Their three story building fronting on Yeatmen street is considerably damaged, but not beyond repair. In it there were stored seven hundred barrels of whisky. Including this with the building they estimate their loss at seven thousand dollars, which is fully covered by insurance in the National office of this city.

"The whisky, as it poured from the above building in rivulets of fire, found its way into the back portion of Messrs. Crane, Breed & Co.'s cellar. The position of Pike's house shutting out access, the flames spread to the third story of these premises before an alarm was given, and ere they were stayed, the third, fourth and fifth stories were completely gutted. Messrs. Crane, Breed & Co.'s warehouse, No. 28 Sycamore street, and as we stated yesterday, is used as a stove, hollow and metalic coffin ware room. Their stock was very large, having just received from their factory, located at the lower end of Eighth street, a full assortment of each of the different articles made by them. Their loss will probably reach twenty thousand dollars, on which they are insured for fifteen thousand.

"Messrs. J. G. Henshaw & Co., furniture dealers, whose store adjoins that of Messrs. Crane, Breed & Co., on the south, sustained a loss of seven thousand dollars on their stock. They have an insurance of $2,500. The incidental losses caused to surrounding buildings by the falling of walls, etc., will not amount to more than $1,000. The whole amount of damage, as near as can be ascertained in the present chaotic state of matters, will not exceed $160,000 or $175,000. On this amount there is an insurance of nearly one-half."

FROM UTAH.—By the Overland Mail we have the Deseret *News* of the 6th and 13th of July, and the Valley Tan of the 13th:

The Deseret *News* says that the building and improvements of all kind have been recommenced after a cessation of two years, during which nothing in that way was done. It says:

"Improvements are being made in all the towns and cities in this part of the Territory, and several new settlements have been made this season, and more in contemplation, showing conclusively that the people are not looking for the end of the world just yet, and that they have not forgotten that, 'the Lord helps those that help themselves.'"

The farmers were busy harvesting their grain which seems to be later than usual in ripening.

A. M. McDonald, H. H. Kearn and Joseph Bartholomew, says that the *News*, who were taken to Camp Floyd on the adjournment of Judge Cradlebaugh's Court, at Provo, last Spring, and have been unlawfully confined there until within a few days, have been released from prison and permitted to go home under some regulation or restriction not fully understood, as such proceedings are unknown to the law.

Horace S. Elridge has been nominated as candidate for delegate to Congress.

On Sunday afternoon, July 10th, Elder Orson Pratt spoke in the Tabernacle on the rise and progress of the Latter-Day work; also on his early associations with the Church and with the Prophet Joseph; testified that he knew Joseph Smith to be a Prophet of the Most High; spoke of the gifts of the Spirit that exist in the church; of his extensive travels to preach the Gospel—having crossed the Atlantic Ocean ten times to bear testimony to the restoration of the priesthood, and with it the fulness of everlasting Gospel. Had read the vision of Nephi, contained in the Book of Mormon; reasoned on the fulfillment of the prophecies; the travails of the church in Missouri and Illinois, and pointed out the opposition and persecutions that had followed the preaching of the Gospel. Concluded by reviewing the wars of Europe, and describing the wars yet in the future, and commenting on the vastness of the work laid upon the Elders of Israel, especially the Seventies.

The Deseret *News* of July 13th, thus chronicles the arrival of Horace Greely in Salt Lake City:

"Horage Greeley, Esq., editor of the N. Y. *Tribune*, arrived on Sunday evening last in the mail stage from the East, on the way to the Pacific. We understand that he intends to remain here a short time to see the 'lion,' as there is no 'elephant,' and other curiosities that may be found in and about the city."

THE Vicksburg *Whig* mentions having seen a letter from Gen. Walker, announcing his intention to head another company emigrating to Nicaragua in a few weeks, and that all parties wishing to go must be in New Orleans by the 18th of September.

A passenger by the Star of the West informs us that Mr. David Logan is surely elected to Congress from Oregon, Coos and Curry Counties, from which we have no complete returns, having made his majority 81. The authority for this statement is a letter from Mr. Logan himself. The Hon. Joe Lane, with the Hon. Delaxon Smith's assistance, and the aid, personal and pecuniary, of the Administration, did their utmost to defeat Mr. Logan, and to elect Lansing Stout who is said to have been, not long ago, a so called Know-nothing, and to have been imported from California, especially to serve the Hon. Joe Lane's Senatorial and Presidential aspirations. This result is highly gratifying, not only because it gives the second Pacific State a Republican representative in the first Congress in which she is represented as a State, and indicates that the day is not distant when she will send two Republican Senators to Washington, but because it heralds the downfall of a set of unprincipled demagogues, who have too long cursed Oregon.—*Tribune.*

THE GRAIN CROP OF OHIO IN 1858.—The official returns made to the State Auditor of Ohio, in regard to the grain crop of 1858, show that the whole number of acres under wheat, in 1858, was 1,065,412, producing 17,655,483 bushels, or an average of 10 2-5 bushels to the acre. In 1857 the average yield to the acre was 14 bushels. This year it is estimated that 2,000,000 of acres are under cultivation, and that the crop will reach an average of 15 bushels, making a total of 30,000,000 bushels.

In 1858, corn was planted on 1,834,138 acres, and yielded 50,863,682 bushels. In 1857 the yield was 82,550,186 bushels in 2,254,424 acres. This year the number of acres planted is said to equal that of 1857. Last year the yield of oats was small, being 8,026,251 bushels in 669,247 acres. A large crop is looked for this year.

Stark county raised the most wheat, 577,080 bushels, and is followed by Butler, which raised 497,926 bushels. Ross county raised the largest quantity of corn, 2,011,998 bushels, and is followed by Highland, which raised 1,661,199 bushels.

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 Cholic, Dysentery, Diarrhoea and such like complaints generally arise and thrive upon improper food and often times become so deep seated and fixed upon 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 ended. Who is it that has not seen a fine, healthy infant or adult, 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, 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 poison administered to uproot the disease. But not so with BRIGHAM'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.

MARVELOUS CURE.—The Genuine highly Concentrated Bonnes 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.
aug2dawly

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. Robbock. 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.
jun25-2m*d

MISS CORNELIA A. SAUNDERS,

Teacher on the Piano and Melodeon, having located in this city, is now prepared to give lessons on either of the above instruments. The family residence is at No. 134 Smithfield street, where she will be happy to impart instruction to those desiring her services.
au13:3tmd

TENN. WHEAT AND FLOUR—30 sacks White Wheat; 150 do Broadway Extra Family Flour, on steamer Wm. Henry to arrive and for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
au13

SAMUEL RIDDLE,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Wooden and Willow Ware,

BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, CORDAGE, &C.

No. 21, Diamond,

PITTSBURGH.
au10,d&w1y5

WALLACES' FOUNDRY,

Engine and Boiler Shop.

STEAM ENGINES, FOR SAW AND FLOUR MILLS,

Steam Boilers, Chimneys, and Salt Pans.
Gearing for Saw and Flour Mills;
Water Wheels, Pulleys, Car Wheels, &c;
Castings for Iron, Glass and Oil Works, and castings of all kinds made to order. Our list of Wheels is too large to insert, and catalogues will be given out to all who want gearing.

Grate Bars, Sash Weights, and Vault Grates, always on hand. Office 319 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. W. WALLACE

Mill Furnishing.

ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

French Bur Mill Stones, all sizes.

Portable Floor and Chopping Mills, a desideratum to millers, iron and lumber men, and settlers in a new country.

French Bur Smut and Separating Machines, used in the Mills, Pittsburgh, and 1000 other mills. Are cheap, durable and warranted to give satisfaction.

Vulcanized Gum and Leather Belting. Flax Belting, for Elevators, one third price of Leather. Mill Irons, Proof Staffs, Screws Wire, Hoisting and Tempe Screws, and Mill Furnishing of all kinds. Office, 319 Liberty Street,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

PLASTER PARIS,
LOUISVILLE LIME,
HYDRAULIC CEMENT,
AND GRIND STONES,

Always on hand at 319 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
an12d4wtm19f W. W. WALLACE

AUTOMATIC APPLE PARERS,

THE CHEAPEST AND

BEST IN THE MARKET.

For sale singly, or by the dozen, by
SAMUEL RIDDLE,
Manufacturer of Wooden and Willow Ware,
aul1:3taw No 21 Diamond.

EIGHTEENTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS for selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office up to August 12th, 1859.

Cunningham John, with other goods, 24 ward, Pittsburgh.
Fridlungh Martin, tavern, Sharpsburg.
M'Keever Michael, tavern, Charters tp.
Rechenbach John, tavern, Lawrenceville.
Wicht Herman, with other goods, 4th ward Allegheny.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY, Clerk.
Clerk's Office, August 11th, 1859. au12:3td

NEW BOOKS.—

Life of the King—Tennyson's new poems;
Knitting Work—Mrs. Partington;
Forty-Four Years of the Life of a Maryland Hunter;
Adam Bede—new supply;
The American Home Garden;
Walker Thornley;
The Romance of the Revolution—a new work;
Webster's Dictionary—new edition.
au12 J. L. READ, 78 Fourth Street.

W. H. M'DONALD & CO'S

Advertising and Commission House.

No. 102 NASSAU STREET,

NEW YORK.

Advertisements will be received as above, for publication in this paper. au9:d1f

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 cantharis 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 cool cooled 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 druggists generally, at 50 cts. a bottle. au3:1m

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!—

100 half chests fine to extra fine Oolongs,
60 " " " " Young Hyson,
10 " " " Gun Powder and Imperial,
10 " " Orange Pecco,
50 catty boxes assorted styles and grades. Latest Importations in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & JOHNSON, 114 Smithfield st.
aug9

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 SUNDAY, AUGUST, 15th, 1859, at 10 o'clock, a. M., at the house of Alexander Breckenridge, Centre Avenue.

CHRISTIAN SNIVELY,
BENJAMIN KELLY,
HENRY CHALFANT.
au9:d4d

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,
au9 No. 51 Market street.

TARENTUM CAMP MEETING—Excursion Tickets over 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.	1.00 P. M.	7.05 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.	2.00 P. M.		
16th, Tuesday at	6.15 a. M.	9.30 A. M.	6.00 P. M.		
17th, Wednesday at	6.15 a. M.	9.30 A. M.	2.00 P. M.		
18th, Thursday at	6.15 a. M.	9.00 A. M.	3.00 P. M.		
19th, Friday at	7.00 A. M.	11.00 A. M.	7.05 P. M.		
20th 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.	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.	2.00 P. M.	7.05 P. M.	
19th Friday at	8.00 A. M.	3.00 P. M.			
20th Saturday a train will leave at 6.30 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.
au8:d1f R. F. MORLEY, Supt.

Steinway's Pianos

THE ADMIRERS OF STEINWAY'S PIANOS are respectfully informed that we have just received TWO of these UNRIVALLED PIANO-FORTES, viz:

One 7 octave round corner, plain;
One 6½ do do do

They need but to be heard, and their vast superiority over others will at once be manifested. For sale by

H. KLEBER & BRO., No. 83 Fifth street,
Sole Agents for Steinway's unrivalled Pianos.
au

LIFE INSURANCE.—The GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY, at the Agency, No. 75 Grant street, Pittsburgh, continue to make insurances on lives. In addition to a paid capital of $300,000, they have a large and increasing ACCRUED FUND, affording undoubted security to the insured. In cases of insurance for Life the bonus declared from EARNED profits has already exceeded fifty per cent. on all premiums paid.

THOS. SIDWELL, Pres't; John F. James, Actuary; Jas. King, M. D., Medical Examiner; office No. 112 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. For further information apply to WM. BAKER, Agent for the Company, No. 75 Grant street.
my12:1yd

Downer's Prolific Seedling Strawberry.

"EQUAL TO M'AVOY'S, SUPERIOR IS to Hovey's Seedling in size, equal to Burr's New Pine in flavor, and from 20 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 dealt 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 BURDICK, JR.,
Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.
au3

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

Miscellaneous.

OLD and YOUNG

AFFIRM ITS TRUTH,

VIZ.: THAT

Professor Wood's Hair Restorative

WILL PRESERVE, INFALLIBLY, THE *growth* and *color* of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age. Perfectly restore the gray; cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, Judges, Attorneys, Doctors, Clergymen, Professional Men and Gentlemen and Ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge:—

PROFESSOR S. THALBERG, PIANIST,

says, on his arrival in the United State she was rapidly becoming gray, but on applying Wood's Hair Restorative his hair soon recovered its original hue.

CHARLES GARDEW, 13 Nassau Street, N. Y., says the gray hairs on his wife's head were, after a few week's trial, turned into a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair.

A. C. RAYMOND, Bath, Maine, says he is now sixty years old, and his hair and whiskers were two-thirds gray, but by the use of two bottles of Restorative the gray hairs have disappeared, both on his head and face, and is more soft and glossy than for twenty-five years previous. His wife, at the age of fifty two, has used it with the same effect.

FINLEY JOHNSON, Esq., of New Orleans, says that he lost his hair by the Yellow Fever, in 1851. He used Wood's Hair Restorative, and his hair is now thick and glossy.

S. H. MIDDLETON, Livingston, Alabama, says the Restorative has done much good in his part of the country. He used it for baldness, and now has a fine head of hair.

T. L. MORSE, Lebanon, Kentucky, says he has seen Wood's Hair Restorative in hundreds of cases, and never knew it to fail in accomplishing all it professes to do.

A. J. ALDEN, McLansboro', Illinois, says he had the scald head eight years, and was bald, but by the liberal use of Wood's Hair Restorative, he now has a rich glossy head of hair.

☞Sold by all Druggists, and by G. D. Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York, and 114, Market street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold in Pittsburgh by Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, D. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., and all Druggists. [aug9:d1y]

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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, or I shall not in regard to business transactions as their experience in the mechanical execution of the work entrusted to them. They are provided with a large amount of Type 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 myself. JOHN T. SHRYOCK.
jun27:dawtf

CARD.

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

WILLIAM M. GORMLY.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1859.

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

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

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jel30:2md No. 52 Wood Street.

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Assurance Company,

NO. 1 MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

CAPITAL.....$6,298,800 00
PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS... 2,194,111 08
ANNUAL REVENUE, for the year ending January 31, 1858..... 933,924 12

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

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

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Joseph B. M