Pittsburgh Gazette.

RUSSELL ERRETT...D. P. WILLIAMS...D. L. HATCH...D. B. FERGUSON

R. ERRETT & CO.,

EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 30, 1859.

Republican State Ticket.

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

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

Republican County Ticket.

SENATE,
ELIAS H. ISAKIB, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM VANNELL, Pittsburgh,
DAVID A. PRESSLEY, Allegheny,
CHARLES L. GORHRING, Reserve,
DAVID E. DATARD, Peebles,
WILLIAM ESPY, Lower St. Clair.

ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE,
THOMAS MELLON, Oakland

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.

☞ JOHN BAUSMAN, Esq., is employed by us as an agent for canvassing and collecting for the Pittsburgh *Daily* and *Weekly Gazette*. He will visit in that capacity the various portions of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. He is our *only* agent for the purposes named. R. ERRETT & Co.

August 29, 1859.

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.—In our article, the other day, upon the outward movement of specie, we stated the export of gold from Boston at about ten millions. We had not then by us any data to guide us, and wrote from recollection, and we find, now, that we were slightly in error. The export from that city to the close of July was $4,453,000; and that of August will probably bring the total up to over five millions. With this correction, which does not invalidate the argument we then set forth, the figures in that article stand impregnable.

The specie movement from New York and Boston, compared with other years as follows:

Years.	From New York, to 20th August.	From Boston, 7 months.	Total.
1852.....	$16,755,000	$1,865,000	$18,620,000
1853.....	13,418,000	2,731,000	16,149,000
1854.....	22,251,000	3,749,000	26,030,000
1855.....	20,564,000	9,757,000	30,321,000
1856.....	22,638,000	6,497,000	29,135,000
1857.....	31,837,000	5,653,000	37,479,000
1858.....	17,051,000	2,201,000	19,252,000
1859.....	47,466,000	4,483,000	51,949,000
Total..	$192,040,000	$36,905,000	$228,945,000

The export for seven months is at the rate of 80@83 millions per annum, a much larger sum than has been realized in any one year from California. The receipts from California are diminishing as the export from that State to foreign ports is increasing yearly, particularly to England and to China. The New York *Courier & Enquirer* well observes:

"A proper regulation of the currency and of the Tariff would have saved one-half of the above 228 millions to the country. 114 millions distributed among the people would have given a wide impulse to the productive power of the country. The furnaces of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York would have been busy in the creation of iron manufactures, woolen and cotton goods, &c., and our people would have reaped the profits instead of our European capitalists. We pay 50 to 80 millions annually to Europe, &c., when a large portion could be profitably employed at home."

JUDGE DOUGLAS.—It was given out, some time since, that Judge Douglas was preparing an elaborate article on the Territorial question which would exhaust the subject. This he has given to the world in Harper's Magazine, the proprietors of which announce that it is copyrighted, and therefore not to be copied by the press. It will have considerable circulation in the Magazine; but will fail to reach the masses of the people, as it would have done through the press.

The comments of the press upon it are various. The New York *Herald* denounces its premises as false and its conclusions as erroneous. The New York *Times* is rather disposed to ridicule it. The *Pennsylvanian*, Bigler's organ, is almost beside itself with rage. Hear how it raves:

"With the exception of the foolish and ridiculous Botts with his 'Ashlanders Club' of seven members, and Bell, of Tennessee, who can't die decently as a septuagenarian politician, there is not in the whole land a more busy, fussy, intriguing, anxious seeker after the Presidential office than Judge Douglas. His game is a disgusting one, and the country is becoming tired of the pertinacious and shameless solicitations of himself and the class of his mercenary men who follow his fortunes like a Swiss guard for present and prospective. It cannot be but that the people will turn their backs indignantly in disgust at the sight of loathing, on the [illegible] of all their wire-working and ingenious machinery, their exposure cannot be prevented, and their defeat is certain. The National Democratic assignment of 1860 will unite in conferring the Presidential nomination upon some modest, able and deserving Democrat and true Patriot, in whom the Democracy of the entire country can have confidence, and whose election will be a death blow to all political *isms* not warranted by the Constitution and dangerous to the perpetuity of the Union."

If Douglas gets the Charleston nomination, which is not an impossibility, these will be ugly words to eat.

The Chicago *Tribune* calls attention to the fact, which must be plain to every impartial reader of the essay, that there is in it a total disregard, in some instances, of the truths of history, and a suppression of the truth in others. It is a lawyer's plea, ingeniously but not ingenuously put together. The *Tribune* says:

"The pith and marrow of the essay—that for which the whole was specially written—is the promulgation by Mr. Douglas of another change in his sentiments on the general subject of Slavery in the Territories. The Republican doctrine is, and always has been, that Slavery is the creature of municipal law—that it is an institution known to the federal constitution—and that it can have no legal existence beyond the jurisdiction of those local State laws which ordain it. This was the ground formerly of both the Whig and the Democratic parties. But since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the promulgation of the Dred Scott decision, it has been held alone by the Republican party. Mr. Douglas gave an unqualified adhesion to the Dred Scott decision, by which, according to President Buchanan, "Kansas became as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina." In his discussions with Mr. Lincoln, in 1858, he assumed again and again, that slavery stood upon a footing with every other description of property—that the owner of slaves had the same right to remove to the Territories and carry his slaves with him as the owner of any other species of property. Subsequently he asserted the same thing in the Senate of the United States.

In the essay before us, it is held in contradiction of Mr. Douglas' former opinions, and contrary to the decision in the Dred Scott decision, and in harmony with Republican principles, that the Constitution does not carry slavery into the Territories—that slavery is the creature of local law—that it is not on a footing with other descriptions of property—that it may be excluded by Territorial Legislatures, by positive enactment—(not in the roundabout method of neglecting to pass local police regulations, as asserted in the Freeport speech.)

This essay is another stage in Mr. Douglas' journey towards the principles of the Republican party. All that there is in it to excite the enthusiasm of his political friends and admirers, is a tribute to the correctness of Republican principles by approximating as closely as possible to them. But one step more—the right and duty of Congress to preserve the Territories sacred to freedom—and he would stand squarely upon our platform. We wish we could say that we regard his change of views so far as they have progressed in the right direction, the result of an honest regard for truth and freedom. But we cannot do this violence to our convictions. Mr. Douglas is playing the game for the Presidency. He designs, through this manifesto, to go into the Charleston Convention with such a show of Northern strength as to compel that body to give him the nomination. Failing in that, his best purpose evidently is to place himself at the head of the free soil movement of the free and the border slave States. To accomplish the last, he has but a single step to take, though it remains to be seen whether his proffered leadership would be accepted."

MONTOUR.—The Republican Convention of Montour county adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we most cordially approve of the course of our efficient and distinguished U. S. Senator, Hon. SIMON CAMERON, which commends itself to our best judgment, and is calculated to conduce to the prosperity and happiness of our country. Ever the firm friend of the working man and the industrial interests of his native State of Pennsylvania—prudent, wise, sagacious and of indomitable energy and perseverance, a statesman upon whom not only Pennsylvania, but the Union may well rely—he, above all others, is the man to whom the people of Montour county look for filling the Presidential chair, and we hereby declare that he is our first choice for that exalted station in 1860.

THE Washington *Constitution* says that "our Government wants nothing of Mexico but peace." How large a piece?

Raising a Democrat.

The self-styled democratic journals have made the wonderful discovery that their candidate for Auditor General, Mr. Wright, at one time "worked as a mechanic," and they now proclaim that "he *raised* himself to his present position by his individual exertions." We doubt whether the mechanics of his party will feel much complimented at this fling at their calling; however much it may tickle the vanity of the distinguished candidate himself. It is certain from the aristocratic airs which he has put on since he has been "raised" to the position of office-holder, that he will work no more for his living, unless compelled by stern necessity. He is decidedly too great a man in his own estimation to be confined in a "vulgar shop" in the future. We agree with the Philadelphia *Daily News* in the remarks which follow:

"If the *Bon.* Richardson L. Wright ever was a mechanic, and worked in the village of Jenkintown, he was engaged in a more useful, and consequently more honorable occupation than he has been since. How, then, has he been elevated? Is it raising one's self, to leave work which is beneficial to society, and engage in the trickery of office-hunting politicians, which corrupts and debases mankind?

"It is false! The *Hon.* Richardson L. Wright has not *raised* himself by leaving useful work.

"One of the great causes of corruption and demoralization of the times is this, that honest worth utility find poor reward, while mere wealth is honored and respected. What is good and for the benefit of all, is sneered at and despised; while successful craft is pampered and courted."

The strength of the democratic party is mainly in the Southern States, and there a man who works with his hands for a livelihood is looked upon with contempt. Even the poor slaves are taught by their masters to regard the non-slaveholding whites as "trash." In the estimation of these people it would be deemed a great "raise" to take a man from a workshop in order to place him in any kind of an office. Let Democracy, with its pro-slavery free trade policy prevail, and such a spectacle will not often astonish the people. With foreign competition and low wages the mechanic will have little time to attend political meetings or to read the newspapers.

RESOLUTIONS.—The locofoco conventions in Minnesota and New Jersey have lately adopted resolutions denouncing the re-opening of the Slave Trade. This is for Buncombe. In 1847, when the Wilmot Proviso was first proposed, the democrats of the North very generally endorsed it. Resolutions in its favor were passed in State Conventions, and the legislatures of all the free States gave it their approval in one shape or another. But soon afterward the party began to back down from this stand until, in a short time, it had abandoned it altogether. The same course will be pursued new. The re-opening of the slave trade will be denounced, to make capital at home; but as soon as the South demands it, as it will, the party will veer round and support what it now denounces.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—It has been the cry of the northern democratic press, for some months, that the slave trade has *not* been re-opened—that all the stories circulated to that effect are bosh—mere inventions of the enemy. What means, then, the resolutions which Democratic State Conventions in the north are now beginning to adopt, denouncing the re-opening of this traffic? If it has *not* been re-opened, why denounce it? And if it *has* been re-opened, is not the administration responsible for what it could easily prevent, if it would?

BALTIMORE.—Rowdyism in Baltimore has reached such a height, and the authorities seem so powerless to repress it, that the citizens have called a public meeting to take such measures as may be necessary to preserve the public peace. The latest notable incident in the reign of rowdyism was the attack, by one of the notorious blackguards of the city, upon an editor in an omnibus. The latter shot the rowdy in three places, successfully defending himself from attack.

THE WANT OF A HOME MARKET FOR WESTERN PRODUCE.—After all, the great reliance of national prosperity is in the agricultural products. The crops already harvested and those now ripening, give every assurance of a great yield. But where is the market? Europe is abundantly supplied by her own fields, and the resource which has been so confidently relied upon, to extinguish indebtedness and to procure additional comfort, is now in a manner worthless for any such purpose. Enormous production and limited consumption confront each other, and consequently, the excess involves absolute waste in part, and diminished prices for what may be sold. This is one of the inevitable results of free trade, as preached by the [illegible] theorists who have shaped the [illegible] policy so long They have aimed to [illegible] agricultural and manufacturing interests by [illegible] the former a market in the [illegible] their products The time is at hand to [illegible] this theory We have full crops and no demand abroad. The home market which the friends of American industry sought to create has been destroyed by frequent changes in the tariff, and the farmer finds himself to-day with plenty to sell and nobody to buy.

There never was a material fact of larger consequence to the country, than this which is now visible to every eye and palpable to every understanding. It demonstrates conclusively that a harmony of interests can alone prosper capital, private labor, and that the farmer, manufacturer, miner, and mechanic are alike interested in a tariff which will encourage our own industry and protects us against foreign competition. If the tariff of 1857, or any other recognizing the great principles upon which it was founded, were now in existence, every bushel of wheat and corn which the West could furnish would find a remunerative and reliable market at home, instead of being dependent upon a capricious and uncertain demand abroad. Every new hand put to work in a mine, or factory, or workshop, is a gain to agriculture and accession to the home market, which the farmer first of all others, is to profit by. The day is at hand when experience will teach him this lesson, and, though at some cost, it will be for his permanent benefit and that of the country.—*Phil. N. Amer*

Yet there is a mode of putting a limit to this downward tendency of grain, and but one; and that is by enlarging and strengthening the home market. The loom and the anvil must be recognized as the natural allies of the plough and the harrow. The mechanic arts and manufactures open new spheres of employment, and gather masses of population who have need of the products of the farmer, and, through their own productive industry are able to pay good prices for the same. A foreign market not only involves the loss consequent upon distant transportation, but it is at best very limited and very variable, for there is not a nation in Europe which does not make it a point to raise its own breadstuffs from its own soil The West in this respect is very differently situated from the South. The latter has virtually a monopoly in her great staple; and other nations have no home grown with which to make ourselves independent of her. It is of comparatively little consequence—though we think of far more consequence than she imagines whether she has a home market or not; for she is sure of a foreign market. The West has no such assurance. The custom Europe accords to her is at best contracted and precarious. A home market is her only substantial dependence. The time is not far distant when she will realize this as she has never yet done. The great body of her Representatives and Senators have hitherto acted in opposition to all measures calculated to protect and foster the arts and manufactures of their own section and of the country at large. They have been accustomed to regard free trade in wheat as the *summum bonum* of their industrial life, and have believed that the barometer of their prosperity and adversity hung nowhere but to Mark Lane. Hard experience is, we trust gradually curing the West of this great mistake. She is learning the lesson that without the advantages of a large mechanical and manufacturing population in her own midst, or at least near at hand as consumers, the demand for her products must be small in proportion to her supply, and that she is constantly drained of her gold by paying for manufactured goods which she must have, and yet can pay for in no other way. She is fast finding that she will thrive best in and with the thrift of her own kith and kin.—*N. Y. Com. & Exp.*

GREAT DROUGHT IN MAINE.—The drought in Maine is very severe. In many towns the wells are nearly dried up. Brooks that were never known to be dry, are now entirely dry. Fires are raging in the woods, which makes it very smoky; the atmosphere is quite thick with smoke in many of the towns in Washington county. Vessels that arrive from sea report very thick smoke along the coast. At two miles distance from land, the smoke is thick as sea fog. The rivers are very low; no sawing lumber until fall rains.

MINGLING THE ELEMENTS.—The political campaign has opened in the city of New York. Here is a call for a Democratic meeting, published in one of the papers:

POLITICAL.—Eleventh Ward Politicians, Attention!—Meetings will be held during the present week, and longer if necessary, at the Club House, Sixth street, to ascertain the true merits of the case.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."
Price of gin, sixpence per glass.

ELEVEN PERSONS MURDERED.—A horrible tragedy has just been perpetrated in the small village of Weisczargrun, Saxony, and a letter from Treves gives these rather incredible particulars:

"Yesterday morning, the only wine shop in the village, kept by a man named Zeltegrab, remained closed, to the great astonishment of the inhabitants, as during the present season, when the peasants go early to work, it usually opened at daybreak. As the house still remained shut up all the morning, the Mayor of Weisczargrun proceeded to the spot with a locksmith and two witnesses. He knocked several times at the three doors of the house, and receiving no answer, had the front one opened

To the great surprise of the Mayor and those with him, the shop was completely empty; even the two heavy counters, covered with zinc, had disappeared. He then pursued the investigations in other parts of the house, when a dreadful spectacle presented itself. All the inmates, eleven in number, viz: the landlord, his wife, his three young children, two female servants, a cellarman, a stableman, and two men who worked in his fields, were all found murdered. All of them had their bodies literally covered with wounds made by a sharp pointed weapon; and handkerchiefs were tied tightly round the faces of the females, doubtless to prevent their screaming. The floors of the rooms where the bodies were, were covered with blood, partly coagulated, and in no part of the house was there to be found the smallest article of furniture.

The police were immediately sent in all directions to make inquiries, but up to this time no traces of the murderer have been discovered. Two of the inhabitants of Weisczargrun, a wheelright and a carpenter, were arrested on suspicion, but they were immediately set at liberty, as there was nothing to warrant their detention. Every one is lost in conjecture as to how the murder of eleven persons and the removal of a quantity of furniture, some of it large and heavy and merchandise, could have taken place unobserved in a locality rather densely populated, and where during this fine season people were moving about at all hours."

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.—We find in the Rotterdam *Courant*, of July 16th, the following letter from Japan, containing important information for the American reader. It will be seen that in consequence of a misunderstanding with Consul-General Harris, the Japanese Government now refuses to send Commissioners to Washington to exchange the ratification of its treaty with the United States. The letter, we learn from a reliable source, is authentic, and its facts not to be disputed.—*N. Y. Times.*

(Translated from the Rotterdam Courant.)

DECIMA, (Nagasaki,) Friday, March 25th, 1859.—A few days ago I received intelligence from Yedo that four American merchantmen had arrived at Kanagawa, near that Capital, for the purpose of trade, although that port, according to the treaty, is not to be opened before the 4th of July of this year.

Mr. Townsend Harris, the American Consul-General at Simoda, on receipt of this information, left immediately for Yedo with two American steamers, then on a visit to Simoda, and instead of ordering those merchant vessels to leave the port, as was his duty, he applied to the Council of State for permission to allow those merchant ships to trade in anticipation of the treaty—even strongly insisting upon compliance after the request had been refused by the Council of State. The Council, however, persisted in its refusal, and desired Mr. Harris to immediately order those merchant ships away.

The Japanese Government felt much displeased with this act of the Consul-General; the more so, as he had promised that no American ship, not even a man-of-war, should visit the Bay of Yedo before the treaty goes into effect. In consequence of this, the Japanese Government has changed its mind in regard to sending Commissioners to Washington to exchange the ratifications of the treaty.

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 too thin if not torpid. Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Bilious and Cramp Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa and such like complaints germinate and thrive upon improper food and often times become so deep seated and fixed upon the constitution, that the strongest and most scientific medicines are unable to arrest their progress until the patient is prostrate, and all hopes of recovery fled. 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 a counteract? Simply by the fact, that instead of attempting, vainly and slowly to stay the falling strength of the afflicted, and at the same time check the disease in its progress, the remedy prescribed acted in the stimulation of the natural energies, 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 potent medicine, and not from the disease. Not so with BERRIAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS, which are composed entirely of vegetable matter, and which has now fully proved themselves the best tonic in use, but have never failed to correct disorders of the stomach and liver when taken according to direction—in the cure of summer Complaints they have no equal. Try them at once.

READ CAREFULLY.—The Genuine highly Concentrated Improved 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 all our name is on the label. Every bottle you buy.

Prepared and sold by BENJAMIN FAHNESTOCK & CO., Wholesale Druggists, and proprietors of H. H. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, No. 60, corner of Wood and 4th streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. au30-d&wT

DIED—Monday morning, August 29th, at the residence of his mother, in Wilkinsburg, JOHN M HORBACH, in the 19th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-day at 3 o'clock, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery. Carriages will leave H. H Fahnestock's Livery Stable, Diamond alley, at 1½ o'clock

[Greensburg papers please copy]

New Advertisements.

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

Allegheny County Agricultural Society,

FOR

Western Pennsylvania and Ohio,

13th, 14th, 15th and 16th

OF

SEPTEMBER, 1859.

CASH PREMIUMS!

SILVER MEDALS!

DIPLOMAS!

Amounting to Nearly $1,000.

Fair Grounds 10th Ward,

PITTSBURGH.

TENTS and [illegible] for the display of the Goods, Implements and Stock, and Tables for Comfort.

Directions provided for the [illegible] Arts Domestic and House-hold [illegible], Vegetables and Flowers, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, Poultry

GROUNDS ABUNDANTLY SUPPLIED WITH WATER.

THE PUBLIC ADMITTED

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Abundance of steam power will be provided for the running of machinery, &c.

☞ Large Premiums offered for machinery. See large bills.

Articles sent for exhibition should be addressed to either Gen. J. S. NEVILLE, W. BARNHILL, Esq., or BENJAMIN KELLY, Esq., Superintendents, carefully labelled, with owner's name and residence.

Entries received and exhibitor's tickets furnished at HALL & SPEER'S Piano Warerooms, corner Cecil's alley and Penn street, after August 29th, 1859

Hay and Straw GRATIS for all animals entered for exhibition, and grain at lowest cash prices

☞ All entries must be made on Secretary's Books on or before TUESDAY EVENING, 13th of September. All articles and animals, except horses, must be brought within the enclosure by Tuesday noon. Horses admitted on Wednesday morning, but must be entered previously.

☞ Competition beyond the State cordially invited.

☞ Vigilant night and day Police.

☞ Fences good.

Exhibitor's tickets, $1.00. All exhibitors become members of the Society.

☞ Ten tickets for $1.00. Four tickets, 50 cents

☞ Single admission, 15 cents.

☞ Vehicles and horses will be admitted to the ground at the following prices:—Two horses with vehicle, 25 cents; single horse vehicle, 15 cents; single horse, 10 cents

The Citizen's Passenger Railway and the Central Road's P. R. cars pass the Fair Ground, communication, with the grounds. Letters addressed to

ROBERT McKNIGHT,
Corresponding Secretary, Pittsburgh

au30-2td&wT

New Advertisements.

W. M. D. SMITH,

TEACHER OF MUSIC,

Begs leave to inform his pupils and those desirous of studying music, that he will resume teaching on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER FIRST Classes will commence as follows: Violin Scholars on Thursday, Sept. 1st; Flute and Melodeon Scholars on Friday, Sept 2d

The Juvenile Scholars in vocal music will meet on Saturday morning, Sept. 3d, at 10 o'clock, to organize classes. It is desirable that pupils intending to take lessons in singing should begin at the commencing of the class, so that all may progress together. Night classes for choir practice, glee singing and instrumental music will be formed. Terms made known on application at his residence, No. 113 Fourth street au30-dtsc3

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN MANCHESTER.—The undersigned wishes to dispose of, at private sale, the property on which he resides, situate on Sheffield near Chatham st., in the borough of Manchester. The lot is 51 feet 9 inches in front by 150 feet back, upon which are erected a two story Dwelling House, with a kitchen attached—all in an excellent repair; a new frame stable, together with other outbuildings. There are on the premises choice fruit trees, a large grapery and Strawberry bed; an excellent well of water in the yard with a pump. The property is very desirable for a small family. For further particulars enquire on the premises

au30-1wd THOMAS H NEAL.

Concert Piano for Sale.

A MAGNIFICENT CONCERT PIANO, of the famous manufactory of BREITKAPF & HAERTEL, Leipzig, Germany, which is, without doubt, one of the finest instruments, as regards fullness and sweetness of tone, etc., ever offered in this city, and the owner only parts with it on account of removal to a Western city.

For further particulars, apply at the office of the Evening Chronicle. au30ctf

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Recording Registrar, No. 55 Smithfield street, until the 3d of September next, for the grubbing, paving and setting with Curb Stone, Crawford Avenue, from Centre Avenue to Webster street

au30-3td JESAH MORLEY, Rec. Reg.

Miscellaneous.

CHICKERING & SONS'

NEW SCALE

PIANO FORTES.

THE subscriber has now on hand a most splendid stock of Pianos, consisting of 6½ and 7 Octaves, in Plain and Carved Cases of the most elegant description, from the celebrated Factory of Chickering & Sons. The instruments are all provided with their latest improvements, as *Repeating Action, Double Dampers, Pin Hammers*, and are of their

ENLARGED NEW SCALE,

By which a much larger sound board is obtained, consequently the tone is rendered very powerful, yet retaining its sweet and musical quality. By the perfection of the Action, the performer is enabled to produce all grades of tone from *pianissimo* to *fortissimo*, with the greatest ease.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANOS are thus spoken of by the best artists and critics in our country:—

THALBERG says:—"They are beyond comparison *the best* I have ever seen in the United States, and will compare favorably with any I have ever known."

GUSTAVE SATTER says:—"The opinion which I expressed three years ago, has been more than confirmed to me, by the continued use of them, viz: That for volume and pure quality of tone, with nicety of articulation, they are unequalled."

[From the National Intelligencer, Washington.]

"They can safely bear comparison with instruments from any part of the world, in point of tone, strength and elasticity of touch."

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

"For excellence of material, elegance of finish, and faithfulness of workmanship, and above all for volume and purity, mellow sweetness, brilliancy and permanence of tone, they are unequalled."

[From the Family Journal.]

"The peculiar musical qualities belonging to the Chickering instruments, are a full, musical, rich and powerful tone, free from any wooden, noisy, loudness of sound, so disagreeable to the sensitive musical ear. They have also an easy, even and pleasant touch, and will keep in tune better than any Pianos known."

The public are invited to call and examine those splendid instruments, which are sold at

FACTORY PRICES AND WARRANTED.

au26-d&wF JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.

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 restores the gray; cures the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; makes it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserves 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 for yourself:

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 at once recovered its original hue.

CHARLES CARDEW, 10 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. G. 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 silky 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 1854. He used Wood's Hair Restorative, and his hair is now thick and glossy.

S. M. MIDDLETON, Livingston, Alabama, says the Restorative has done much good to 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, McLanesboro', Illinois, says he had the scald head eight years, ain't 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 O. J. Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York, and 114, Market street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold to Pittsburgh by Dr GEO. H. KETSED, D. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., and all Druggists. [au6-d&y]

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.

W. M. GORMLY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS, PRODUCE

AND

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES

No. 271 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

jan6-ly2dp

JOHN T. LEWIS. EDWARD GREGG

LOGAN & GREGG,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE,

NO. 52 WOOD STREET,

Four Doors above St Charles Hotel.

jan30-dly PITTSBURGH.

O. S. BRYAN, late of Lancaster. LOGAN & GREGG, Pittsburgh.

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, Copeland & Co., Pittsburgh; Thos. E. Franklin, Esq., Lancaster; Hon. Simon Cameron, Harrisburg; Bryan, Gardner & Co., Hollidaysburg, Pa. jan6 6md

THE ENTERPRISE

Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA,

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

DIRECTORS—F. Ratchford Starr, William M'Kee, of Wm. M'Kee & Co.; Naibro Frazier; Jno. M. Atwood, of Atwood, White & Co.; Benj. T. Tredick, of Tredick, Stokes & Co.; Henry Wharton, Mordecai L. 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; J. L. Erringer, of Wood & Erringer.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.

CHARLES W. COOPER, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH REFERENCES.—Wm. Holmes & Co.; J. Painter & Co., Thomas M. Howe, Esq., Jas. Marshall, Esq., Alleo Kramer, Esq., Wilson, M'Elroy & Co., Wilson, Payne & Co., Bailey, Brown & Co., Livingston, Copeland & Co., James B. Lyon & Co., Wm. S. Lately & Co

GEO. S. BRYAN & CO., Agents,

ja30-6md No. 52 Wood Street.

NORTHERN

Assurance Company,

NO. 1 MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

CAPITAL..... $2,398,800 00
PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.. 2,196,111 09
ANNUAL REVENUE, for the year ending January 31, 1859..... 933,924 12

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

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

REFERENCES IN PITTSBURGH:

Messrs James McCully & Co., 174 Wood st; " John Floyd & Co., 173 " Brown & Kirkpatrick, 165 Liberty street; " D. Gregg & Co., 99 Wood street; " Wilson, Hay & M'Elroy & Co., 54 Wood street; " James McClintock & Co., 103 " " Nimick & Co., 95 Water street; " B. A. Fahnestock & Co., First and Wood streets; " Jos Woodwell & Co., Second and Wood streets; " Atwell, Lea & 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, Clagborn & Co., 232 Market street; " Wm. M'Kee & Co., 22 South Front street; " McCollin, Newton & Collins, Front and Race 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. ALRICHS, Agent,

Temporary Office, 103 Wood street.

je22-lydie

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT

FROM THE

VIEILLE MONTAGNE COMPANY

OF PARIS.

THIS PAINT is adapted to all purposes to which the best White Lead is applicable. It does not turn yellow, as lead invariably does, and will acquire the hardness and smoothness of Coach painting without the aid of varnish, and is easily washed. Colors with a zinc basis retain their freshness and brilliancy of color.

200 pounds will cover as much surface, with the same body, as 250 pounds of lead—showing great economy as well as beauty.

In order that parties may depend upon getting the article *strictly* pure they should buy of none but the most *respectable houses*. The Company ship but two qualities, known as No. 1 and *Snow White Dry*. Red and Green Seal. The No. 1 or Red Seal is the article most used for painting purposes, the Snow White or Green Seal being only used for the most expensive work. JOSEPH M. STRONG, Agent for the Co.

Orders addressed to either of the following houses will be filled at the new *reduced tariff* prices, either Dry or in Oil.

HALL & CORNELL,
122 Maiden Lane, New York
RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT,
100 and 102 Fulton street, New York.

Je28-3md

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!—The best assortment in the city; sent free of charge to any part of the city, and warranted to give entire satisfaction or the price refunded, at the Iron City Store and Tin Warehouse of W. W. BRADSHAW, No. 134 Wood St.

au27 First door below the sign of the Golden Gun.

PRUNES—50 kegs Prunes;
5 cases in glass jars;
3 do in boxes.
on hand for sale by REYHER & ANDERSON,
au27 No. 59 Wood street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

ALMONDS—5 bales Bordeaux Almonds;
25 bags Sicily do
10 do Languedoc do
Just rec'd and for sale by REYHER & ANDERSON,
au27 No. 59 Wood street.

Iron City College

CORNER 5TH AND SMITHFIELD STS.,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Strangers or Citizens

DESIROUS of knowing where is the best place to prepare young men for business, are directed not only to inquire of the principal Merchants, Bankers, Teachers and Professional men of the city, but are most respectfully invited to call at the Rooms of the College and make the following comparisons between this and similar institutions claiming public patronage, viz: the size and number of the Rooms; the number of students in attendance; the mode of instruction pursued; the extent variety and thoroughness of the course of study; the quality and appearance of the work done by the students, the competency of the students; the qualifications, experience and literary standing of the teachers, and all other things that go to make up a first class School; and then if not satisfied that the Iron City College is greatly in advance of any other School, and possesses facilities no where else to be found it is not expected that they will patronize the School, nor will they be solicited to do so."

au22-d&wF

Public Notices.

☞ NOTICE.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Temperanceville and Noblestown Turnpike and Plank Road Company, will be held at HARE'S HOTEL, in Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, 1st day of September, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to take into consideration important business connected with the interests of the Road.

M H BROWN,
au24 d1d&tW President.

☞ BOARD OF TRADE.—The Annual Meeting of the Board of Trade will be held on WEDNESDAY, September 7th, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., at the Merchant's Exchange, at which time the election for President, Vice President and Board of Directors will take place.

au30-td GEO. H. THURSTON, Sec'y.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Pittsburgh Gas Company," for the purpose of electing two persons to serve as Trustees, for the term of three years, will be held at the office of the Company, in Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY (6th day) of September, 1859, between the hours of two and five o'clock, P. M.

au24d2d JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.

☞ $5000 AGENTS WANTED.—To sell four new Inventions. Agents have made over $22,000 in one better than all other similar agencies. Send four stamps and get 64 pages particulars, gratis.

Je11-3md&wT EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

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

Je11-3md&wT C. P. WHITTEN, Lowell, Mass.

To Let.

TO LET.—A three story dwelling, containing six rooms, situate No. 44 Congress street Enquire of WATT & WILSON, No. 268 Liberty st.

TO LET.—A comfortable two story Brick Dwelling situate on Hay street. Enquire of R. H. KING,
No. 211 Liberty street.

Educational.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA.—Incorporated and organized with a full Faculty, on the plan of the Industrial College of Paris and Germany. Comprises a Preparatory Department and Four Technical Schools, viz:

The School of Mines;
The School of Practical Chemistry,
The School of