Pittsburgh Gazette.

SUCCESSOR TO A. P. WILLIAMS & CO. FOUNDED A. D. 1786.

R. BRYETT & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

Electors at Large,

HON. JAMES POLLOCK.
HON. THOMAS M. HOWE.

1 Edward C. Knight,	15 Francis B Penniman,
2 Robert P. King,	14 Ulysses Mercur,
3 Henry Bumm,	15 George Reisher,
4 Robert M. Foust,	16 A. B. Sharp,
5 Nathan Hilts,	17 Daniel O. Kerr,
6 John M. Broomall,	18 Samuel Calvin,
7 James W. Fuller,	19 Edgar Cowan,
8 Levi S. Smith,	20 William McKennan,
9 Francis W. Christ,	21 John M. Kirkpatrick,
10 David Mumma, jr.,	22 James Kerr,
11 David Taggart,	23 Richard P. Roberts,
12 Thomas R. Bull,	24 Henry Souther,
25 John Greer,	

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIst DISTRICT,

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIId DISTRICT.

ROBERT McKNIGHT.

Assembly,
KENNEDY L. MARSHALL, Pittsburgh.
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Allegheny.
CHARLES L. GOEHRING, Reserve.
WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Elizabeth.
ALEXANDER H. BURNS, Findley.

Clerk of the Courts,
WILLIAM A. HERRON, Pitt.

Register,
WILLIAM J. RICHARDSON, Temperanceville.

Recorder,
JONATHAN P. ROSS, Allegheny.

Commissioner,
GEORGE HAMILTON, Pittsburgh.

Auditor,
BENNETT LARK, Elizabeth.

Surveyor,
O. McGOWAN, Pittsburgh.

Director of the Poor,
HENRY CHALFANT, Wilkins.

DOUGLAS AND THE TARIFF.—Among the resolutions adopted at the Douglas meeting recently held in Philadelphia, was one in favor of the Morrill Tariff bill, which after passing the House, will probably be smothered in the democratic Senate. Senator Douglas, we imagine, will feel little inclination to endorse this action of his Pennsylvania admirers, as his own record shows that he has been for years opposed to the principle of protection. In the Thirty-Second Congress he supported the following amendment offered by Mr. Mason, of Virginia, to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill:—"That all existing duties on iron imported for rails, to be laid on railroads in the United States, be and the same are hereby repealed." When this proposition was pending, Mr. Douglas said:—"I suggest that instead of repealing the duty in toto, we simply suspend it for a limited time, say for two or three years. I have prepared an amendment for this purpose, and I offer it as an amendment to the amendment, *but if it is not adopted, I shall join the Senator from Virginia for a total repeal of the duty.*" Mr. Douglas subsequently withdrew his amendment, and voted for that of Mr. Mason, which was rejected—yeas 19, nays 36. On the 11th of April, 1854, on consideration of the bill allowing credit for a limited time for the duties on railroad iron imported into the United States, Mr. Douglas offered a substitute suspending the duty on railroad iron until the 1st of February, 1857. He defended the substitute in discussion, and on a motion made to postpone the further consideration of the original bill, he voted in favor of postponement, which, however, was not carried.

In the face of this record the friends and admirers of the Senator from Illinois will find it good policy to say as little about the Tariff as possible. The people of Pennsylvania will trust no candidate on the mere endorsement of his friends, but will insist on knowing his own sentiments in regard to the subject, and on examining his record, if he has made one. They trusted the representatives of Polk and Dallas, in 1844, and they were cheated. The deception cannot again be repeated.

THE TARIFF.—The Democrats of the Senate have consented, it seems, to allow a vote to be taken on the Tariff in that body; but their plan embraces the defeat of the House bill, and Senator BIGLER is the dirty tool with which the work is to be done. The correspondent of the *Tribune* thus lays bare the scheme:

"The drawing the Tariff programme, as arranged by the Democratic managers of the Senate, with a view to party effect: The Finance Committee will report the section of Mr. Morrill's bill, which provides for a loan to cover the outstanding Treasury Notes due on the 30th inst., striking out all that refers to the Tariff. A Tariff bill has been prepared for Mr. Bigler, which he intends to move as an amendment. His scheme is almost exclusively directed to Pennsylvania, with a full knowledge that it can never pass Congress, and will not be supported by the Democratic side in either House. It is an open but valueless bribe, concocted like the deception of 1844, and designed to operate on the Presidential election.

This is the most fatal blow which could be struck at Mr. Morrill's bill, coming as it does from a professed friend. If Mr. Bigler had cooperated in good faith, and enlisted any of the Democratic support which he promises, that bill would have had a fair chance. Since he has joined its worst enemies, there is no prospect of its passage."

Whenever the South wants a dirty thing done she invariably finds a Northern man to do it. Bigler, in this instance, is a fit tool for such a job. He could, by a proper exercise of firmness, have secured the passage of the House bill; but instead of insisting on its passage, he consents to become the instrument of its defeat, in the vain hope that the trick above detailed will save his party from condemnation in Pennsylvania. He will find out, however, by the time the Presidential campaign is over, that his scheme is too bald to impose upon any one. The people of Pennsylvania desire the passage of the House bill, and they will be content with nothing less. It affords all the protection needed in Pennsylvania, and provides for all the rest of the country as well. Pennsylvania is not so selfish as these Democratic Senators seem to think. She wants protection for her iron and coal, but she does not ask it at the expense of all the rest of the country; and as Bigler's amendment contains nothing for her benefit not contained in the House bill, she will not be deceived by the trick of palming it off upon her as a substitute.

One of the speakers at the late Douglas meeting in this city, said he disdained to take the name of BIGLER in his mouth. It was too vile and contaminating; and he spurned the dirty Senator from Pennsylvania with loathing too deep to be uttered. In this estimate of his character the whole State will soon join; and he will find that, instead of making capital for his party, he has simply been earning profound contempt for himself.

WHAT BIGLER VOTED AGAINST.—Pending the passage of the second resolution of Senator Davis' Slave Code series in the Senate, Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, offered the following amendment:

"But the free discussion of the morality and expediency of slavery should never be interfered with by the laws of any State, or of the United States, and the freedom of speech and of the press on this and every other subject of domestic and national policy, should be maintained inviolate in all the States."

The amendment was rejected by yeas 20, nays 36; the yeas being all democrats, including Mr. Bigler. It is known to every body that the rights of free speech and the freedom of the press on the Slavery question have been ruthlessly stricken down in the Slave States, and yet we see the Northern democratic Senators, Pennsylvania's doughface among them, deliberately voting against maintaining them inviolate. He has put himself on the record as opposed to free speech and a free press, and we have no doubt that he is, as his party has shown itself to be, the enemy of freedom in almost every shape. Since Democracy has become the equivalent of Despotism, freedom of speech and a free press have become its greatest enemies.

ADJOURNMENT.—The Senate has adopted the resolution of the House, to adjourn finally on the 18th, the day on which the Baltimore Convention meets.

MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.—Some of the eastern papers speak very coolly of Mr. Sumner's speech, regarding it as ill-timed and ill-tempered. The Philadelphia *Press*, however, thinks differently. It says:

"It has become the foolish fashion to abuse Mr. Senator Sumner's late speech against the South, and to hold the Republicans responsible for that same. Now, if there is any one thing more reasonable than another, it is that Mr. Sumner's attack upon the South was a pretty fair Roland for their Oliver. They had set one of their champions upon him to maltreat him, and he has chosen to respond after his own fashion, ignoring the leaders of his own party, and speaking for himself alone. This is the long and the short of it. We think Mr. Sumner's speech in bad taste, as an ebullition of passion and revenge, but it was not half so violent in temper, and was spoken in better English, and upon a better provocation, than many of the recent *spirited* speeches in the Senate by some of the extreme pro-slavery leaders. Mr. Sumner is a Senator, and chooses to say hard things and imprudent things in choice and elegant language, and that is something to relieve him from indiscriminate censure."

FAYETTE COUNTY.—The democrats of Fayette county have nominated the following ticket:

Congress—Jesse Lazear, Greene county.
State Senator—Alexander M. Hill, Fayette co.
Assembly—Daniel Downer, Union borough.
Prothonotary—Thomas B. Searight, Union bor.
Register and Recorder—James Darby, Dunbar.
Commissioner—George A. Neslan, Luzerne.
Poor House Director—Absalom Fouch, Georges.
Auditor—William J. Stewart, Jefferson.

This is not a strong ticket, by any means. The nominations are all of the Lecompton wing, and every aspirant suspected of anti Lecomptonism was ruthlessly slain. Mr. SEARIGHT, the candidate for Prothonotary, is a clever fellow, personally, but is intensely pro-slavery. He has withdrawn from the *Genius*, which he has edited for some years, to devote himself, we suppose, entirely to the campaign.

"IMMENSE DOUGLAS DEMONSTRATION."—The Eastern papers contain telegraphic dispatches from here, bloviating hugely over the Douglas meeting lately held in this city. It was regarded here as a rather tame affair; but it is made to assume tremendous dimensions abroad. This is the way capital has always been made for Douglas. Gas is the chief ingredient used for elevating him in the sight of the people.

THE Crawford county papers all speak of Prof. BATES, recently appointed Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools, in the highest terms of praise. He has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

NEWS FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.—*Total Loss of the Steamer Arctic.*—The steamer *Fountain City*, Capt. Peck, arrived this forenoon from Lake Superior.

The *Fountain City* brings news of the total loss of the steamer *Arctic*, of Ward's Detroit and Lake Superior line. The *Arctic* on her passage up on Tuesday, the 28th ult., about 7 o'clock in the morning, ran on one of the Huron Islands in a fog. She ran hard on, and it was found impossible to extricate her from her position. The passengers and crew then attempted to build a bulk head so as to prevent the sea washing her as she lay, but night came on before they could complete their labors, a heavy sea washed over her, and the ill-fated *Arctic* was speedily dashed to pieces.

The ship wrecked party, about thirty-five passengers besides the crew, managed to save some provisions from the wreck and encamped themselves on the Island. Meanwhile the gale blew furiously, accompanied with heavy rain. Among the passengers were several ladies, who suffered severely from the hardships and exposure to the weather. On Thursday morning, one day after the wreck, the fair-sailed steamer *Fountain City* came in sight and was signalled from the rocks. She rounded to and took off the shipwrecked party. The steamer was found to be a complete wreck, and her cargo nearly all lost. The passengers were taken through to their destination, and most of the crew brought down by the *Fountain City* to Detroit.—*Cleve. Herald.*

THE LATEST POLITICAL DISCOVERY.—Mr. Everett's idea that the "Constitution without note or comment" is a sufficient platform for the Union Party, somewhat resembles the theory of a Western philosopher, who still flourishes, that the only way to avoid the strife and bitterness of contested elections is for all parties to agree upon the best man for the Presidency and then elect him. The same gentleman has a plan for growing rich, on which he dwells with great satisfaction. It consists in buying goods when the market is at its lowest, and when the prices reach the highest point, selling out without reserve. Now we think the Union Party might take a hint from these little suggestions. It is just as easy, as Mr. Everett will find, to get the American people to agree upon the best man for the Presidency as upon the true meaning of the Constitution. In fact, there is no limit to the application of this valuable discovery. Will the Union party now go to work and nominate Washington? If not, we intend to do for Lincoln and Hamlin."

YESTERDAY'S debate in the Senate was characterized by more brutality. Mr. Green, of Missouri, told Judge Collamer, in effect, that "he lied, and he knew he lied," and when called on to withdraw his offensive language, said he had no apology to make! We do hope that Northern Legislatures will hereafter make it a point to send none but Potters to the Senate, so as to put an end to this vulgar hectoring that so often disgraces the South side of that body.—*Balt. Patriot.*

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* states that the steamer Jacob Strader ran down a skiff near Madison, Ind., on Friday, containing a young man and his wife, both of whom were drowned. The young woman's father was on the shore and witnessed the accident. The old man's lamentations were heart-rending.

THE New York Post-Office question is settled. The old Dutch Church is to be torn down and a handsome and commodious building to be erected on its site. The Postmaster-General has purchased the property at a cost of $250,000, one-fifth of which is said to have been subscribed by merchants in the lower part of the city.

The Great Tornado!

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Press and Tribune.]

STERLING, Ill., June 6, 1860.—Dr. Howell, of Fulton, informed us that from Sunday evening to Monday noon he had visited ninety-one wounded, and set twenty-three broken limbs.

We saw twenty-eight dead bodies, and there was eighty two that require strict medical attendance, and as many more that are more or less hurt, yet are able to be around. In addition to this number twenty-eight were swept from a raft in the river that was passing at the time, and ten are yet missing from the town, that are supposed to be buried in the ruins, or are blown into the river and drowned.

With the exception of half a dozen houses on the north side of the town, every single building is either torn down, unroofed or otherwise damaged.

In one family all that was left were three little girls, the father and mother and two children having been instantly killed.

The whole atmosphere around the town is sickening, and a stench is pervading the whole path of the storm that is almost impossible to endure.

The loss of property is immense, and can never be known to its full extent.

We have just learned that three of the men on the raft have made their appearance. They state that they were blown from the raft clear on to the Illinois shore beyond Albany, and for a long time were unable to move or stir, but after recovering from the shock succeeded in crawling to a house where they were kindly cared for. They know nothing of the rest of their comrades, not having seen them since they were on the raft together.

In this vicinity, near Sterling, the wounded are dying almost every day, and every farm house is a hospital for the dying and wounded.

THE TORNADO IN IOWA.

[From the Mount Vernon News Extra, June 4th.]

About 6 o'clock last night, a terrific whirlwind or tornado passed a mile south of our town, from west to east.

When first seen, probably six or seven miles away, it had the appearance of a large black shaft or column, shaped like an upright hourglass extending from a tremendous threatening cloud, which for some time had been hanging over the West, to the ground. Hundreds of people watched it as it swept on its course seeming by bearing directly toward Mt. Vernon. It was attended with a heavy roar as of a hundred trains of cars. Branches of trees could be seen in the air, while its changing form, and the flakes of clouds thrown from its sides, showed its whirling motion.

When within two miles of us, white people were seeking safety in cellars, or, as in some cases, running wildly about the streets, it veered on its course, and swept by in full sight—sublime but fearful.

Hardly had it passed ere half a dressed man, bleeding from wounds upon his head, and reeling upon his horse, rode furiously into town, calling for help. Falling immediately, he reported persons killed and others injured at a little village or hamlet 1½ miles west, known as St. Mary's. In a few minutes hundreds were on their way there, including Drs. Carbart, Belden, Gordon and Carson. The wild scene of destruction as they found it beggars description. We had imagined the horrors of a battlefield; but never had pictured anything so awful as the sight of those poor victims, disabled, dying and dead. These having been quickly carried to the house and store of Mr. Harvey Gillet, near at hand, were soon in the care of the physicians and other Samaritan men and women.

The power and force of this "demon of the elements" must have been immense. We reached the path of its fury less than an hour after it went howling on. We found a hundred men standing around mute and aghast. The sufferers had been borne away, but there were other evidences of its fearful mission. Houses gone, utterly gone, and nothing but blackened and smeared foundations told where they had been; trees, one and two feet in diameter, and even larger, uprooted and hurled many rods, robbed of branches and foliage; carcasses of horses, cattle and swine strewed the former barnyard. The track of the tornado, as the whirlwind demon was not more than twenty rods in width—we speak of the central force which worked the destruction; outside of that there was a mighty wind but no such traces of power were left.

The town is shrouded in gloom. Stores and all places of business are closed. Men are going to and coming from the scene of disaster, or stand in knots upon the streets talking in subdued tones. Various unauthenticated rumors are passed from mouth to mouth. Some asserts that as the storm passed they distinctly saw human bodies whirling in the air.

At 11 o'clock we took the train east, and went as far as Mechanicsville, and came back on the return train.

The destruction on the line of the road is, if possible, greater than here. At Mechanicsville are ten bodies brought in from the country north. In the village of De Witt 15 to 20 are killed. Thirty-seven lives lost at Camanche, and many injured and missing.

From Mr. D'G. Adkins, of Wyoming, Iowa, who was upon the ground yesterday morning, and who called upon us last evening, we learn some of the incidents of the terrible catastrophe:

Mr. Brooks, one of the few survivors, says he can liken the sound of the tornado as it approached, only to that of an earthquake, the whole earth trembling terribly.

In Camanche, a mother was discovered lying dead with her little infant in her arms, upon whom no visible injury could be found—the breath of life having departed from both.

Another mother was found lying dead with her little ones by her side—all three cold and stiff.

A woman, the top of whose head was completely severed, was found lying by the side of a shattered building; her death must have been sudden and terrible.

Our informant says that the shrieks of the wounded and dying were awful, and he hopes that God may spare him another such a scene. Mothers and fathers rushing around wildly for their dear ones, children seeking parents, tears and lamentations, all added to the horror of the scene.

The wind appeared to have had pretty much the same effects as would a plow, digging deep furrows and trenches in the earth, and tearing to pieces everything that came in its way.

Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Remedies have now been before the public for five years, and have everywhere won golden opinions from the many thousands who have used them.

Simple, free from intricacy, lechal ability, or danger, they have become the ready resource and aid of the parent, traveler, nurse, or invalid, and have become the family physician and medical adviser of thousands of families. No subscriptions will be immediately called in and *Dr. Hayes will sail from this port in about two weeks.* Since, therefore it is decided that the expedition will certainly go, it becomes a matter of common humanity that it should be enabled to go with a proper outfit, with suitable clothing and provisions, so that these brave men should not have to endure the horrible sufferings already experienced by both Dr. Hayes and Dr. Kane.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE TRACK OF THE TORNADO.—The report of the Mt. Vernon (Linn Co.) *News* tells of no less than twenty deaths not previously known here. The first appearance of the storm demon, so far as yet traced, was near the southwest corner of Linn county, between the town of Mt. Vernon and the town of Solon in the north east corner of Johnson county. It then passed down the line of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad, dealing death and destruction at the stations of Lisbon, Mechanicsville, Union Grove and Dewitt, as described in our special dispatch from Clinton. It swept across the Mississippi at Camanche and Albany, with the frightful results already chronicled. Thus far its course had been a few points north of east, but at this point it changed at first to a due easterly current which would have brought it directly to Chicago had not some agency deflected it slightly northward, at a point between Morrison and Sterling, sending it across the State to Lake Michigan about 25 miles north of this city. Doubtless its fury was exhausted and its ardor cooled, in harmless commotion on the lake, since we have no intelligence of its presence in any part of Michigan.—*Chicago Press.*

A CORRESPONDENT in Springfield, Illinois, writes thus, under date of June 1:

"At our meeting last evening (Wide-Awakes) the assembled Republicans was surprised by the announcement by a Democrat present of his intention of leaving that corrupt party. He made public confession of faith, and asked that his name might be enrolled upon our long list of 'W. W.s.' Thus goes the cause most bravely on. Put down old Sangamon good for 200 majority in November, and you will then fall below what we intend to do for Lincoln and Hamlin."

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New Advertisements.

ROOFING.

FIRE AND WATER PROOF.

Cheap and Durable.

GUM, CEMENT, FELT AND CANVAS

ROOFING.

WARREN'S FELT, ASPHALTUNS & GRAVEL

ROOFING.

THE undersigned is extensively engaged in applying the above kinds of Roofing to all kinds of buildings, and by his long experience in the business is enabled to guarantee a

PERFECT ROOF IN EVERY INSTANCE

AT A

LOW PRICE.

He also keeps for sale ROOFING MATERIAL in quantities to suit purchasers, with printed instructions for using.

This Gum Cement is unequalled as a Paint for Metal Roofs of all kinds.

Samples and references can be seen at the office, where applications can be made either personally or by letter, and all information will be cheerfully given.

WM. JOHNSON,
No. 75 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.
jel3:1d

NOTICE TO IRON MASTERS.—

Valuable Property for Sale.

Fanny Furnace in Barbour County, Virginia, Steam Engine, Boilers, &c.

In pursuance of the terms of the decree of the Circuit Court of Barbour county, Va., rendered in the cause of George Hardman vs. John B. Williamson, &c., and of Charles Zinn and others vs. William Whitman, &c., and of Benjamin McCoy vs. William Whitman, &c., the undersigned will sell at public auction, ON THE 12TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1860, on the premises, the "Fanny Furnace," in Barbour county, on a credit of SIX, TWO and THREE years, with interest from the day of sale, the following real Estate mentioned and described in a deed of trust executed by William Whitman to said John B. Williamson, as Trustee, on the 22d day of May, 1855, and duly recorded in the Clerk's office of the County Court of Barbour county. The said lands consist of six several parcels and described as follows:

"No. 1" being that parcel of land known as "Fanny Furnace," containing about thirteen acres, adjoining lands of Morgan Moore and others, and lying on the Buby Fork of Tetars Creek; on this tract are built the Furnace Stack, Engine house, Coal house, &c., &c. A large and valuable Steam Engine is now attached so as to furnish the blast for the Furnace. "No. 2" contains also seven acres, granted by the Commonwealth of Virginia on the 1st November, 1841 to said William Whitman and Jacob Baker, jr. "No. 3" containing twenty-five acres, granted by said Commonwealth on same day to same. No. 4" containing fifty acres, conveyed by said William Whitman to Henry Martin and wife, by deed dated 31 March, 1855, and duly recorded in said Clerk's office. "No. 5" containing fifty-eight acres on Buby Fork of Tetars Creek, purchased by said Whitman of Baker, from Israel Baldwin, by article of agreement dated 21st November, 1853. "No. 6" containing one acre, purchased from John M. Marsh. The foregoing parcels lie adjoining each other, and surrounding said Furnace. There are about twenty or thirty dwelling houses erected on the same, a large store house and blacksmith shops, stables, corn cribs, &c.

Its beautiful quantities of the best iron ore and lime stone are found contiguous to the furnace, while the abundance of wood affords charcoal at a very low price. These works have been in successful operation, though at present somewhat out of repair. Good Hills are at hand, able to supply flour, and lumber, &c., necessary to carry on the works.

CAPITALISTS Seeking a chance to make a good investment in the manufacture of pig metal will find the property desirable and the locality desirable. While the title to the above said several parcels of land is believed to be good, yet selling as Commissioners we will sell only such title as the said deeds or decree we are directed to sell. Purchasers will be required to give bonds with approved personal security for the payment of said purchase money, and a lien will be reserved as a further security until said purchase money be paid.

SAML. WOODS,
SPENCER CLAYTON,
Special Commissioners.

Phillippi, Barbour Co., Va., 6th inst.—6w

FRUIT JARS, CORKS AND CEMENT.—A full assortment of all the saleable Fruit Jars now in use, including the celebrated Keystone Jar, which requires neither Wax nor Cement to render it perfectly air tight; it is ready for use as soon as filled, and remains as good and new from year to year without limit. Also, CORKS of all sizes, and CEMENT for old style jars. For sale by

S. JOHNSTON, Druggist,
je9 Corner Smithfield and Fourth sts.

NEW ARRIVAL OF FRESH ORANGES—200 box. Mountain Cot Palermo
LEMONS —200 do do do do
Received this day and for sale by
REYHER & ANDERSON, 59 Wood st.,
je9 opposite St. Charles Hotel.

SEED BUCKWHEAT—100 bus. Butler county Seed Buckwheat in store and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
je9 Corner Market and First streets.

FRESH PACKED BUTTER—
5 jars fresh Packed Butter,
1 tub do do
Just rec'd and for sale by
JAS. A FETZER,
je9 Corner Market and First sts.

POTATOES—1100 bus. prime Lake Shore Potatoes received this day and for sale by
HITCHCOCK, McKEREY & CO.,
je9 122 Second and 151 First street.

FLOUR—200 bus. Winter Wheat Family Flour—a prime article for family use, for sale by
HITCHCOCK, McKEREY & CO.,
je9 151 First and 122 Second sts.

FLOUR—2000 bbls. Winter Wheat Flour to arrive and for sale on wharf by
HITCHCOCK, McKEREY & CO.
je9

CORN—2000 bus. fresh and sweet Corn in store and for sale by
HITCHCOCK, McKEREY & CO.
je9

WHEAT—2000 bus Spring Wheat;
100 do Fall;
for sale by
HITCHCOCK, McKEREY & CO.
je9

EGGS—10 bbls. prime Eggs in store and for sale by
WM. McCUTCHEON & CO.,
je9 103 Liberty street.

SPRING WHEAT FLOUR—1000 bbls for sale by
HITCHCOCK, McKEREY & CO.
JOHN L. HOCH, EDWARD HOGUE.

JOHN I. HOUSE & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets,
je7:1yd PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

SUNDRIES—
1,500 bbls. prime N. O. Molasses;
600 hhds. do do;
100 boxes Tobacco, various qualities,
50 tierces prime Rice;
100 bbls. No 3 Large Mackerel;
100 half bbls. do do;
10 bbls. Mediums do;
20 do White Fish;
700 Kegs Nails, various sizes;
1,000 boxes Window Glass, various sizes;
1,000 bbls. No. 1 Salt;
75 do Winter Bleached Whale Oil;
Baltimore, Bay Island and Seaport Herring, Half No. 1 and No. 2, in this and half bbls; German and Manilla Cables, prime qualities; Candles, Soaps and Spices of all kinds, and everything which is usually kept by Wholesale Grocers—in store and for sale by JOHN I. HOUSE & CO.,
je7 Corner Smithfield and Water sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GUM BELTING

AND

GUM PACKING,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FOR SALE BY

M. DeLANGE,

233 Liberty St., opposite head of Wood.
je8:2td

THE NEW PATENT CORRUGATED SPRINGS.

REDUCING THE WEIGHT OF SKIRTS
AND INCREASING THEIR STRENGTH
NEARLY ONE-HALF,
AND FOUND CHEAP.

THOMSON'S CORRUGATED SKIRTS.

TWENTY-THIRD List of Applications for Selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office up to June 7th, 1860.

Allebone Joseph,	tavern,	Wilkins township,
Armstrong Joseph,	do	8th ward, Pittsburgh,
Barrows George,	do	Duquesne borough,
Butler Richard,	do	Lower St Clair Tp.,
Ball George H.,	do	4th ward, Pittsburgh,
Bentz Mich'l,	eating house,	Versailles Borough,
Culbertson Edward,	do	2d ward, Pittsburgh,
Drumble Gottlieb,	tavern,	1st do Allegheny,
Fisher Michael,	do	6th do do
Fegan James,	with other goods,	6th do Pittsburgh,
Ferguson Thomas,	do do	Temperanceville,
Glenn Patrick,	eating house,	1st ward, Pittsburgh,
Herwig Ernest,	tavern,	1st ward, Pittsburgh,
Hilinger S. D.,	do	Indiana township,
Ingle T. W.,	do	6th ward, Pittsburgh,
Koellenbeck L. W.,	eating house,	Reserve township,
Kraft Peter,	tavern,	1st ward, Pittsburgh,
Keller John,	do	1st do do
Kennewey William,	do	4th do Allegheny,
Kaufman Lewis A.,	eating house,	Duquesne Borough,
Karl Xavier,	tavern,	1st ward, Pittsburgh,
Kumpf Albert,	do	9th do do
Lang Frederick,	eating house,	2d do Allegheny,
Lanahan J. K.,	tavern,	5th do Pittsburgh,
Litterly John,	do	Reserve township,
Lanock Hamilton,	do	4th ward, Allegheny,
Murphy John,	do	Reserve township,
Meyers John,	do	Indiana do
McDonald James,	do	Chartiers do
McDermott J. B.,	do	fifth ward, Pittsburgh,
McQuaide Theodore F.,	do	Plum township,
Nasser John,	do	Birmingham,
Patterson Thomas,	do	1st ward, Pittsburgh,
Peters James, Jr.,	with other goods,	1st do Allegheny,
Pauce Edward & Co.,	eating house,	Duquesne Borough,
Parry Oliver,	do	3d ward, Pittsburgh,
Rea Henry,	tavern,	6th do do
Short Valentine,	do	Manchester,
Shaffer H. A.,	with other goods,	7th ward, Pittsburgh,
Senft C. G.,	tavern,	1st do do
Steiner Nicholas,	do	Lower St Clair Tp.,
Smith John,	eating house,	3d ward, Pittsburgh,
Siegrist Geo. & Co.,	tavern,	3d do do
Tudor Abraham,	eating house,	2d do do
Uhlman Albrecht,	do	Pitt township,
Wolf Charles,	tavern,	4th ward, Pittsburgh,
Watson R. D.,	do	7th do do

THOMAS A. HOWLEY, Clerk.
Clerk's Office, June 7th, 1860. je8:3td

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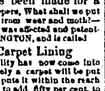

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