Pittsburgh Gazette.

JUSSELL ERRETT...O. P. WILLIAMS...S. S. FRENCH...J. M. STONER.

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

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 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,
2 Robert P. King,
3 Henry Bumm,
4 Robert M. Fyfe,
5 Nathan Hide,
6 John M. Broomall,
7 James W. Fuller,
8 Levi B. Smith,
9 Francis W. Christ,
10 David Mumma, jr.,
11 David Taggart,
12 Thomas R. Hall,
13 Francis B. Penniman,
14 Ulysses Mercur,
15 George Brinser,
16 A. L. Shantz,
17 Daniel O. Barr,
18 Samuel Calvin,
19 Edgar Cowan,
20 William McKennan,
21 John M. Kirkpatrick,
22 James Kerr,
23 Richard P. Roberts,
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 MARSHALL, Pittsburgh.
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Allegheny.
CHARLES L. GOEHRING, Beaver.
WILLIAM B. DOUGLAS, Birmingham.
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 LAKE, Elizabeth.

Surveyor,
C. McGWIGAN, Pittsburgh.

Director of the Poor,
HENRY CHALFANT, Wilkins.

DOUGLAS SABERUPT.—A writer in the Detroit *Advertiser* asserts with great confidence that Senator Douglas is hopelessly bankrupt, and that his notes are under protest in Wall street to the amount of $100,000. A few years since he was justly regarded as a man of large fortune, but his ambition to be President caused him to enter the contest, purse in hand, which had the effect to draw around him a band of cormorants and harpies, who of course took more pleasure in putting his money into their pockets than in the advancement of his cause.

In the great contest in Illinois he was compelled to compete single handed with the immense corruption fund of the administration, and it was asserted at the time that that single campaign cost him over $100,000. As his wealth has now taken to itself wings, his political fortunes will sink lower and lower, and summer friends will desert his person and his cause. Those who could see much to admire in the bold, dashing and wealthy Senator will in a short time discover that they were decidedly mistaken in the man, and will accordingly fly from him to enlist under some other leader. Such is the way democratic politicians treat an associate when he can be of no further use to them.

INTERESTED PARTIZANS.—Forney's *Press* describes the material, of which the Buchanan party in Massachusetts is composed, as follows:

"The editor of the Boston *Post* is naval officer, and abuses Douglas to the amount of five thousand dollars a year. The editors of several obscure papers are men of letters—that is, postmasters. The editor of the Pittsfield *Sun* is postmas er of that town at the rate of two thousand. The editor of the Lawrence *Sentinel* takes charge of the post office there for something over one thousand. The editor of the Essex County *Democrat* does likewise for his locality, being rated at one thousand eight hundred a year. The editor of the Salem *Advocate* gets two thousand for his postmastership. The New Bedford *Times* is edited by the naval officer of that village; the Greenfield *Democrat* has its conductor in an eighteen hundred office in the custom house, and the Lowell *Advertiser* has two thousand for something or other. Thus the patriotic fervor of these men is easily accounted for."

These gentlemen are all intensely National, and on all occasions declare that they "Know no north—no south—no east—no west." They hate their own State and reverence South Carolina—they believe freedom a humbug and Slavery a Divine institution, as well as a great blessing to humanity. With all these sentiments on their lips, however, their eyes are ever kept on the government flesh pots. They are *the* democratic party of Massachusetts, and their distinguished representative at Baltimore—the great Caleb Cushing—speaks of them in grandiloquent sentences as a patriotic, Union-loving and sectional hating constituency. They will be willing to secede with the south in order to punish the northern wing of the party for not succumbing to the dictation of slave-drivers. In their estimation the North has no good cause to meddle with principles and doctrines so long as a share of the public plunder is at its command. Mr. Buchanan should be proud of such gallant and devoted followers—they are worthy of their noble leader.

THE JAPANESE AND SLAVERY.—As Slavery is the "corner stone of our institutions," the New York *Evening Post* regards it as a great oversight that the Japanese are not invited to observe the peculiar institution in the region where it flourishes. It says:

"It is certainly very strange that Southern members of Congress, who have such an abiding faith in their social system, and who watch with such eager eyes over its interests, should not have protested against this partial treatment of the Japanese; stranger that the Cabinet should have acquiesced in it; more strange still that the venerable public functionary at the head of the government should not have honored Congress with a special message, protesting against the 'sectional' character of this tour and the injurious effect it must have upon our reputation abroad."

It is to be regretted that our tawny guests will leave our shores in total ignorance of an institution which controls the politics of the nation—particularly as it is regarded as so great a blessing! The institution in operation at home, in all its beauty, the slaves at work, and the discipline by which they are kept at work, their social rights and other features equally interesting, will, alas! have no place in the budget of wonders which the returned embassy will lay at the feet of the Tycoon. The South is too modest with her jewels.

LINCOLN ON MILITARY HEROES.—The following amusing paragraph concerning his own and Gen. Cass' military exploits, occurs in one of Mr. Lincoln's speeches in Congress in 1848:

"By the way, Mr. Speaker, did you know I was a military hero? Yes, sir, in the days of the Black Hawk war I fought, bled and came away. Speaking of Gen. Cass' career, reminds me of my own. I was not at Sullivan's defeat, but was about as near it as Cass was to Hull's surrender, and like him I saw the place soon after. It is quite certain that I did not break my sword, for I had none to break; but I bent my musket pretty badly on one occasion. If Cass broke his sword, the idea is, he broke it in desperation. I bent the muskes by accident. If Gen. Cass went in advance of me in picking whortleberries, I guess I surpassed him in charges upon the wild onions. If he saw any live fighting Indians, it was more than I did, but I had a good many bloody struggles with the mosquitoes; and although I never fainted from loss of blood, I certainly can say. I was often very hungry."

THE Albany *Evening Journal* in noticing the action of the Southern seceders, very truly remarks:

"Seceders repudiated Mr. Van Buren for a single act of disobedience to the Slave Power. The Disunionists repudiated Douglas for demanding that the Constitution of Kansas should be submitted to the people. The madness of 1848 elected Gen. Taylor—that of 1860 will elect Lincoln. And with the Census of 1860, the power of slavery to make or mar the fortunes of Statesmen, departs forever.

THE GROWING CORN CROP.—The Cass County (Ill.) *Independent* says: "Never before in the history of this State, so far as we have been able to learn, was there as much corn growing at any one time, in this portion of the State, as there is at this very moment; and never, so far as the memory of man runneth to the contrary, did it look better, or bid fairer for an abundant harvest."

With few exceptions, our advices from other

Affairs in Sicily

[From the London Times of June 6th]

Garibaldi has gratified and almost outstripped public impatience. The preparation, the departure, the landing, the quick succession of decisive battles, and the surrender of the Royal army have followed each other almost as rapidly as telegraphs could tell them. We sit and see it all pass rapidly on, and clap our hands, growing impatient if the curtain should be let down between the acts. This guerilla chief, although now a great General, and the supreme leader of two millions of people, still makes war like a guerilla chief. That promptitude which success stamps as wisdom and which failure brands as rashness is, in his circumstances, the only chance of victory. With guns and forts, and trained armies, and regular Generals versed in the regular strategy of modern warfare as his enemies, with brave, ardent fellows, destitute of everything but stout hearts and strong limbs as his supporters, Garibaldi had to do all by dash, or not at all. He has done it. He has forced his way into Palermo, he has beaten the King's army, he has driven them into their forts, and he has obliged them to admit their inferiority by consenting to capitulate. Fast upon the intelligence that the capitulation had been completed, and that the 25,000 soldiers of the King's army were going forth under the pressure of the patriotic bands which had beaten and surrounded them, comes the news that the capitulation has been broken, that the forts and vessels again opened fire upon the city, that the insurgents have resumed their arms and are swarming round the army, that the city is barricaded, and that until the devastation which is going on the troops are deserting, and even a Neapolitan General has gone over to the popular cause. The procession of great events is rapid enough, but unhappily we have them as yet only in outline. Garibaldi is the hero for the present age, when steam and electricity have so spoilt us for enduring the tardiness of old tidings that we should, perhaps, if we got Cæsar's celebrated despatch, quarrel with the comma which separates the *vidi* from the *vici*. But still, when we have quenched our thirst for news, we yearn for a long, quiet enjoyment, of the details.

Unfortunately, Sicily is an island. What is still worse, Sicily is an island, the surrounding waters of which are in possession of a fleet hostile to its Sicilian cause. We cannot hope that the Neapolitan Government will be polite enough to forward the Sicilian accounts of those Royal victories which shine so gaudily in their official garb. That this rush of events is all chronicled and well described for us, we are tolerably sure; but when these accounts will reach us, it is impossible to guess, so from hour to hour we wait for them. Even, however, from the information before us now, we can understand that the original positions of Garibaldi and the Neapolitan Generals are counter-changed. It is General Lanza's position which is desperate, and it is Garibaldi's which is secure. It cannot be otherwise. Although we want details, the events speak for themselves. Lanza would never have proposed or consented to capitulate if he had any hope of maintaining his ground at Palermo. The order of the Court to remain and bombard the city, is an order to remain and be destroyed. This may suit the selfish policy of the Neapolitan tyrant. He may prefer that his soldiers should be rather massacred, red-handed with the blood of his subjects, than return to Naples defeated and discouraged, to spread about in the King's own home dismissive a practical contradiction of those fabled victories which he has posted up in the streets of Naples. Such a spectacle of defeat would have been, perhaps, an encouragement to revolt. Better that they should do what massacre they can and then perish, or better even that they should go over to the enemy, than come home and proclaim by their presence that Garibaldi is triumphant and the King's power broken. Again it is said that there were 4,000,000 of scudi in the Treasury at Palermo. It is certain that there are in the forts arms and stores to equip all the youth of Sicily, and guns to make the harbor an uncomfortable anchorage for Neapolitan ships of war. Francis II might well believe that, before this night, nothing could be much worse for him than the capitulation which had been signed by General Lanza. If, as we hear it said, those 4,000,000 scudi were to be handed over to Garibaldi, subject to the rights of the King of Naples and to his orders as to the ultimate disposal of them, there was not wanting that spice of irony which would give poignancy to this humiliating capitulation General Lanza might, perhaps, have said in his defence that he brought 25,000 men to surround the throne of his Sovereign and to protect his continental dominions from an attack which was certainly impending. The King, however, does not seem to place much value upon these men. He evidently thinks that the army which could not or would not keep Garibaldi out of Sicily will either want the power or the will to keep him out of Naples.

We see in all this the despair and the distrust of a failing tyranny. His hope from his own army being evidently gone, the King of Naples betakes himself now in mendicant fashion to those foreign powers whose counsels he has so often rejected, and whose warnings he has treated with scorn. He hopes that those from whom he would endure no intercession on behalf of his tortured subjects will now interfere, when those subjects have risen openly even against this monstrous tyranny, and hold him in their grasp. He has applied to Austria, and it was supposed for a moment at Turin that Austria had moved down a body of fifteen thousand troops to create a diversion, or even to punish Piedmont for her connivance in this Sicilian expedition. Such consistency did the rumor obtain that French regiments were marched to the point indicated. Their appearance called out the Austrians, and the two rival uniforms stood once more for a moment face to face. Even Austria is not quite so mad as to fight in such a cause as this; but the prompt movement of the French troops shows how quickly any such enterprise would be met. We are not able to say what verbal comfort Austria may have afforded her ally, but she certainly is not prepared to sacrifice herself in order that he may pursue his career of cruelty and folly. Beyond as he was, Francis II next applied to the Emperor of the French for an armed mediation. The telegraphic message found the Emperor at Lyons, and we are assured that it received an instant reply, to the effect that any interference of France in this conflict was entirely out of the question. The Bourbon, therefore, is left to his fate. Unless he can hold his own against Garibaldi and the people he has so justly incensed, there is none to help him.

LAWRENCE, June 10, 1860.—Yesterday morning, to the great joy of Kansas, we awoke to find the earth refreshed by a warm and gentle rain, that continued an hour or two, until about an inch had fallen. It then remained cloudy through the day, with every indication of more rain.—A more busy day was never seen in this part of Kansas. Fields that had been plowed and forrowed since the first of March were planted to corn as rapidly as swift hands could do it. From that hour everybody seemed to have confidence that abundant rain was at hand, and that there was still time this year for a corn crop. To-day, at my time of writing, it is raining for the third time since morning. The heavens are opened. Nature smiles anew. Man *rejoices*. Kansas is saved.

Seed of all kinds will be planted as soon as possible, and we shall try the new experiment of a Summer after mid June. But whatever the weather now, the fate of wheat is sealed—it will be a total failure.

THE INDIAN KANSAS LAND GRANT AND THE SPECULATORS.—Under the treaty of 1838, one million acres of land were set apart for the New York Indians, emigrating to Kansas. Only thirty-two emigrated within the time specified, and they have received their portion of the land, but without the power of alienation. The Land Office have turned over the residue of the land to the General Land Office, as public land, subject to entry and sale. This action will seriously disappoint the speculators, who have been purchasing the land of the Indians. Claims, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars for depredations committed by the Indians, have been presented to Congress for payment, under the Indian Intercourse act, but it will be shown that this act has been improperly applied to the country lying between Fort Leavenworth and Utah, this not being a portion of the Indian lands. The lobby will be strongly interested for these claims.—*N. Y. Times.*

A WHITE NEGRO.—At Lewisburg, Va., recently the town was thrown into some commotion by the arrival in its midst of two gentlemen in pursuit of a man, whom, they had been informed had been living here for some four years, and had passed himself off as white man, marrying a white woman, and now the father of two children. The man was found and claimed by the parties in pursuit, as a slave. He acknowledged the charge to be true, and was accordingly tied and taken away to one of the adjoining counties, from which, it is said, he made his escape. Well might his arrest create some excitement, for it is said that he has lived amongst the people as a white citizen, eaten, slept, partaken of the hospitality extended to white men, and also deposited his vote at the ballot box time and again, and so far as the color of his skin was concerned, we presume would hardly have been taken as one of the offsprings of an advocate of amalgamation.

THE weather has been cool and pleasant during the week, with some showers, though not enough to meet the wants of vegetation, which however, is going on satisfactorily. The corn looks well, though somewhat uneven, consequent upon the depredations of the cut worm, which has made replanting necessary. The barley harvest is over in this and the adjoining counties, and the crop is a fair one, though the yield will be below an average. We understand that $1 per bushel has been offered for new crops delivered in September. Wheat has put on the golden color which is the harbinger of maturity, and in Kentucky, we learn, the wheat harvest has commenced. The Price Current

THE Boston *Atlas & Bee* contains an account of the disappearance of a child seven years of age, supposed to have been kidnapped by the Romanists. The father of the girl was a Romanist, and has been dead some years; and since his death the mother has become a Protestant, and has married again. Lately her former friends have been urging her to return to the Roman Catholic Church, and on her refusing, demanded the possession of the child, that it might be educated in that faith. On Friday the child was playing in front of the house, when a woman approached, and, having asked her name, took her by the hand and led her away. Since then no trace of her whereabouts has been discovered, although the step-father has received information, indicating the existence of a deep laid plot of abduction.

IT is stated that the Emperor of Russia has announced his intention of convening a representative assembly for the Grand Duchy of Finland, some time during the year 1862. This will be the first assembly of its kind that has ever met in the Russian Empire, and, in this respect, the intelligence is of considerable importance, and the concession on the part of the Emperor of considerable significance. Already a hope is entertained that it may be followed by similar grants to some of the other provinces. In the question of progress the Russian Empire does not fall far behind the spirit of the age.

THE aggregate deposits in the savings banks of New York city and State, on the 1st of January, 1860, were *fifty eight millions of dollars*, owned by over two hundred and seventy-three thousand persons, an average of two hundred and twelve dollars each. The comparative increase is as follows:

	New York City and Brooklyn.	*Interior Cities.*	*Total Deposits.*
1856	$30,651,121	$5,461,643	$36,112,764
1857	35,597,977	6,412,178	41,699,502
1858	35,925,383	5,497,289	41,422,672
1859	41,076,633	7,118,214	48,194,847
1860	48,954,179	9,223,981	58,178,160

JAMES BIRNEY, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor in Michigan, is the son of the late James G. Birney, the distinguished Abolitionist. The present Birney is represented as a gentleman of fine talents and of unexceptionable character. He has been a member of the State Senate, acquiring, by his abilities and attention to business, a high reputation. He is a lawyer by profession.

A GREAT WOOL DAY.—Yesterday probably saw more wool sold in Adrian, than in any other single day ever before known. The sales could not have fallen short of 60,000 pounds, for which about $20,000 was paid out. The speaks well for this city as a trading, and for the county as a producing region, in which aspect it probably leads every county in the State.—*Adrian (Mich.) Expositor, 16th.*

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!! Dyspepsia!!!
What is it? How Cured?

DYSPEPSIA is our National Disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, listless condition. How many suffer with it and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupefied head and attacks of headache! Yet how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics, or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. Thinks done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, and with them the healthy appetite, regular habits, a clear head and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty distinct Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do, in plain case, $4. Family case of fifteen boxes and book, $2.

These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address on receipt of the price. Address DR. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh by A. LANGE, 101 Fifth; PETTY, Allegheny City, C. F. FLEMING and J. J. EAST.
je15-lemeodw4w

MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief, and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases—See advertisement in another column. fe13-dawly

HEADACHE.—DR. WILSON'S PILLS have become quite popular as a remedy for Headache of every description. They have invariably afforded immediate relief even when other remedies have failed. They do not sicken the stomach, are quite convenient and agreeable to take. Prepared by
D. L. FARNESTOCK & CO., Proprietors,
Je20-dawF No. 60, corner of Wood and Fourth sts.

New Advertisements.

Rev. Dr. Cahill.

THE REV. DR. CAHILL
will deliver
TWO LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY,
AT
CITY HALL,
On the Evenings of the 27th and 30th of June,
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
In the following order:

FIRST LECTURE—THE TIDES.
Tides Twice a Day—Spring and Neap Tides—The Path of the Tides—Oceans, Rivers, Currents, Elevations, Headlands—No Appreciable Tide in the Mediterranean—Ground Whirlpools—The Equilibrium of the Ocean Temperature.

SECOND LECTURE—THE CONSTITUENT PARTS OF THE ATMOSPHERE.
Chemical Uses of these Parts—Height of the Atmosphere—Motion of the Atmosphere—Wind—Tropical Currents—Polar Calms—Storms.

Tickets, 25 Cents, to be had at the door during the day and evening of each lecture.

The Rev. Dr. will also deliver a Lecture
ON SUNDAY EVENING, 24th instant,
AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL,
commencing at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Mercy Hospital. Admission 25c. je22-2td

"FROG MERCHANT."—
"BUTCH" CAHAILL,
Dealer in
SPRING CHICKENS,
FROGS,
TURTLES,
FISH,
&c. &c.
&c. &c.,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c., will be pleased to receive a call from his epicurean friends, at his PLACE OF BUSINESS,
NO. 3, PEARSON'S COURT,
Diamond Alley.
je22:1td "I Strive to Please."

TWENTY-FIFTH LIST of Applications for Selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office up to June 21st, 1860.

Bishop Joseph,	tavern,	Birmingham
Bosworth Thomas,	do	9th ward, Pittsburgh
Bonte Herman H,	other goods,	7th do do
Boaiz John M,	eating house,	Penn Township
Barker Henry,	tavern,	Peebles Township
Perret John,	do	9th ward, Pittsburgh
Gibson Charles B,	eating house,	25 do do
Georgii Fred'k Wm,	tavern,	1st do do
Howard Samuel,	do	8th do do
Held Sebastian,	eating house,	Duquesne Borough
Brown John,	tavern,	Ross Township
Lovely N B,	do	M'Keesport
Lippert John,	do	Birmingham
Murphy John,	do	Penn Township
Melling Charles,	other goods,	South Pittsburgh
Marker B D,	tavern,	4th ward, Pittsburgh
Morris Jeannette,	other goods,	1st ward, Pittsburgh
Moran P J,	tavern,	Birmingham
Segner Valentine, Ag't,	do	2d ward, Allegheny
Wicht Mary,	do	2d do do

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, Clerk.
Clerk's Office, June 21th, 1860. je22-2td

CEDAR CHESTS AND FUR BOXES, to protect Woolens and Furs from the ravages of the moth—made to order at short notice,
T. D. YOUNG & CO.
je22

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!—500 bbls. Southern Extra Family and Extra Flour in store and for sale by HERBST & BARKER,
je22 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

GRAIN BAGS AT REDUCED PRICES.—Orders for any quantity of Two-Bushel Southern Bags can be filled in a day's notice at the Pittsburgh Bag Factory of HERBST & BARKER,
je22 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

20 BBLS. WHITE FISH;
15 bbls Large Herring;
10¼ bbls No. 3 Large Mackerel;
WM. M'CUTCHEON & CO.,
je22 195 Liberty st.

HAM BAGS—Yellow Glazed, Fly Proof, furnished in lots to suit purchasers, by
HERBST & BARKER,
je22 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

1000 NEW FLAT HOOPED FLOUR BARRELS for sale low by
HERBST & BARKER,
je22 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

100 BBLS. VERY CHOICE SUPERFINE FLOUR, on consignment, at P., Ft. W. & C. R. this day.
WM. M'CUTCHEON & CO.,
je22 195 Liberty street.

250 BBLS. EXTRA FLOUR, at P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.
WM. M'CUTCHEON & CO.,
je22 195 Liberty st.

4 BBLS. EGGS, VERY NICE, this day.
WM. M'CUTCHEON & CO.,
je22 195 Liberty st.

BROOMS—50 dozen,
for sale by [je22] HENRY H. COLLINS.

LEDGERS, JOURNALS, DAY BOOKS,
Cash, Invoice and Order Books, made to order and for sale by W. S. HAVEN, Blank Book Manufacturer,
my17 corner Wood and Third sts.

GOTHIC CHIMNEY TOPS.—150 various styles and sizes, for sale by
HENRY H. COLLINS.

New Advertisements.

FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1860.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Agents for the sale of
H. P. DIEGL'S CELEBRATED FIRE WORKS,
we are now prepared to offer them at prices as low as any Eastern manufacturers, and we invite the public to call and examine for themselves.

Our stock consists of the following:
Roman Candles, common from 1 ball to 5 balls;
do colored do do
Sky Rockets, plain from 1 oz to 16 oz
do colored Golden Rain and Serpents, from ½ ball 2 lb;
Bengal Lights, from 2 oz to 16 oz;
Mines of stars, plain from 1 ball to 5 balls;
do colored from 1 ball to roleaoes;
Triangles, from 1 oz to 6 oz;
Fourbillions, from No 1 to No 5;
Flower Pots, from 6 inch to 8 inch;
Scrolls, from No. 1 to No 2;
Pin Wheels, of all sizes and colors;
Serpents or Chasers, of all sizes;
Gr. sshoppers and Blue Lights, of all colors;
Vertical Wheels from 3 cand to 8 cand.
Diamond's Torches;
Exhibition Pieces, comprising Meteor Wheels, Ladies' Whims, True Lovers' Knots, Colored Star Wheels, Revolving Globes, Roman Pyramids, Trees of Liberty, Spanish Fans, American Stars, Diamond Lances, Shells, Scrolls; Fourth of July, '76, with Eagle.

REYHER & ANDERSON,
Je18 No 58 Wood st., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

GROCERIES—
200 bbls Sugar, fair, prime and choice;
350 bbls Molasses;
140 do Refined sugars;
50 tcs fresh-beaten Rice;
110 bales Tobacco, 5s, 8s and 10s;
50 bbls N. O. Tar;
25 do Baltimore Herring;
25 do Pickled do
20 do Large No. 3 Mackerel.
10 hf bbls do do
20 bbls Bleached Whale Oil;
20 do Bank Oil;
10 do No. 1 Lard Oil;
50 do Pennsylvania Syrup;
20 do Baltimore do
20 do New York do
250 half chests Y. H., G. P., Imp and Blk Teas;
175 bags Rio Coffee;
75 packages Java do
In store and for sale by SHRIVER & DILWORTH,
je19 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

BLOOD FOOD! BLOOD FOOD!!
We have varied feelings in reading the advertisement of Dr. BRONSON'S Blood Food, in another column; but we think gratification predominates: for, though we regret to see so celebrated a man coming forward, even in appearance, under the same flag as quacks—that is, by resorting to advertising,—yet we take satisfaction also in knowing that there is now a reliable preparation before the people for that most melancholy and fatal disease—Consumption, and other organic complaints.

Dr. Bronson is a lecturer in our Medical Colleges, and his success in his speciality has been so wonderful that he has consented, at variance with the prejudices of every regular practitioner, to make it known, as he is doing, for the benefit of suffering humanity.

He has secured for, Agents, however, a firm whose respectability separates epitomy his preparations from all tinge of quackery. Messrs CHURCH & DUPONT are his sole managers, as they are also for that most invaluable of preparations, Dr. KATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL. If mothers could know the great care taken in putting up this article, some idea of which they can form by comparison of it with any other article of the kind—they would prefer it to anything that has ever been offered them. For our own parts, if we had a child suffering, we would not hesitate to administer this preparation, knowing that such careful druggists would not engage in anything that was not perfectly safe and efficacious.—*Ledger Gazette.*

See advertisement. For sale by GEO. H. KEYSER Agent, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. je14-dawly

1859. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., 1860.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, in connection with its connecting Express and forward Merchandise under through bills of lading to and from

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