Pittsburgh Gazette.

RUSSELL ERRETT, D. F. WILLIAMS, D. S. FERGUSON, J. M. STONER.

R. ERRETT & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 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 Binns,
4 Robert M. Foust,
5 Nathan Hole,
6 John M. Broomall,
7 Jarvis W. Fellers,
8 Levi S. Smith,
9 Francis W. Christ,
10 David Mumma, jr.,
11 David Taggart,
12 Thomas H. Hall,
13 Francis B Penniman,
14 Ulysses Mercur,
15 George Bressler,
16 A. H. Sharp,
17 Daniel O. Lear,
18 Samuel Galetz,
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, Reserve.
WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Brightwood
ALEXANDER H. BURNS, Findley.

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

Register.
WILLIAM J. RICHARDSON, Temperanceville.

Recorder.
JONATHAN P. ROSS, Allegheny.

Commissioner.
GEORGE HAMILTON, Pittsburgh.

Auditor.
BENNETT LAKE, Elizabeth.

Surveyor.
C. McGOWAN, Pittsburgh.

Director of the Poor.
HENRY GRAFFANT, Wilkins.

The Doings at Baltimore.

The discussion at Charleston between the two sections of the democracy, bitter and disgraceful as it certainly was, was decidedly Pickwickian compared with that which is now stirring up so much bad blood and consuming so much bad whiskey at Baltimore. At the former place the belligerents were content to confine themselves to bitter words and angry reproaches—to criminations and recriminations—and to comparisons of the relative purity fidelity of the leading spirits of the several factions; but at Baltimore words are regarded as too feeble to express the hatred and revenge which lurk in the bosoms of the fierce and turbulent factionists—panegyrics to the Union and bosannas to the South are no longer heard from Northern lips—but instead of these we find excited men engaged in personal combat, blackening each other's eyes, smashing each other's noses and breaking each other's heads. The outside attendants on this Convention are also represented to be very much given to wrath and strong drink, and "fighting men," imported for the occasion, promenade the city streets as eager to whip some body as they are to imbibe a glass of the pure Magnolia. The good people of Baltimore are not supposed to be over squeamish in regard to the manner in which the rowdy element conducts itself in that locality—they lived too long under the reign of plug uglyism to be considered amenable to that charge—but they confess that their eyes never beheld such wholesale ruffianism—such unmitigated blackguardism—such beastly drunkenness as now mark the conduct and demeanor of the strangers who have made their city their temporary abiding place. "We wish," says one of the leading journals of that city, "that for a single day, (including the night,) the great masses of the people of this nation could see the doings now in progress here. We would that the people could witness the proceedings, in and out of the Convention, of those who profess here to represent their sentiments and wishes—who are sent to show the respectability, the judgment, and the devotion to the Republic, which are all unquestionably, or ought to be, the characteristics of enlightened citizens of the United States." We commend the discretion of our pacific Bigler in sending a substitute, instead of trusting his precious person to the tender mercies of this monstrous bear garden. Our Senator, who is neither disposed to give nor receive blows—who would not fancy having a fist thrust in his face for words spoken in debate—after reading the accounts of the terrific combats in the ranks of the Pennsylvania delegation, must prayerfully thank his stars that he is represented by proxy, on this occasion. "Our own Montgomery" was not so fortunate, however. Having had the bad luck to incur the displeasure of the Bundalls—father and sons—he was compelled to pocket an insult from the "old man" and indulge in the luxury of a street fight with one of the sons with an opportunity afforded him in a day or two to refuse or accept an invitation to be shot at on the field of mortal combat by the other. This is rather hot work, and plenty of it, when we take into consideration the state of the thermometer—and makes quite an interesting chapter in the history of Democratic politics.

The Baltimore *Patriot* thus describes the state of morals in that city, during the sitting of the Convention:

"We feel no particular interest in the action of the Democratic Convention, further than a desire to see all such bodies conduct their sessions and debates in an orderly, decent and quiet manner; and that those who are sent as delegates should conduct themselves properly and as gentlemen should, outside the Convention as well as in it—after the session as well as during its progress. We have no doubt there are many such delegates who do so conduct themselves; but it is certain and notorious to every one who has been in Baltimore since Saturday last that the city has not been advantaged in any pecuniary way by the presence of this Democratic Convention.

On Sunday last, very many of the drinking saloons and rum shops, which, under the administration of Judge Bond, have been pretty effectually closed on that day, were again in full blast in honor of the Democratic visitors, as they used to be, in time of his Democratic predecessor. Our streets, which are usually quiet on that day, and filled with well dressed promenaders, on their way to or from their respective places of worship, or, in the afternoon, towards the country, were, on last Sunday, enlivened by the music of one of the Democratic bands, sent on to create harmony among the party. The neighborhood of the Monument was particularly honored on that occasion."

The hotels are crowded and doing a good business. The drinking shops are more crowded and doing a better business. The gambling hells and worse places are thronged and doing the best business of all. The police have mercifully relaxed the watchfulness, which was expected after the publication of the Marshal's notice in relation to such places; and the proprietors, being generally of the true faith (indeed, as now, members of the Convention,) have been very tenderly treated.

On the whole, we do not look for any good result *here* from the Convention, other than the disgust which the behavior of many of its members in and out cannot fail to inspire."

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE TARIFF.—That the so-called democratic party has no friendship whatever for a protective Tariff, is rendered evident by the fact that whenever a Tariff Whig, outside of Pennsylvania, has united with it, he becomes at once an advocate of low duties. In the times when the Whig party had an organized existence, it had not within its ranks more decided Tariff men than Senators Toombs, of Georgia; Pearce, of Maryland, and Clingman, of North Carolina. The speeches of some of those gentlemen on the subject of protection are still extant, and contain sound arguments in favor of fostering, by means of our revenue laws, the industrial interests of the country. But in course of time they joined the democratic party, and mark the change which their new associations have effected with them. They are all now opposed to a Tariff, and vote against the principle of protection whenever an opportunity is afforded them. On the motion, in the United States Senate, to postpone the Morrill bill until next December, all three of these gentlemen voted in the affirmative. This is another evidence that the friends of a Tariff have nothing to hope, but everything to fear, from the democratic party, which is essentially devoted to free trade doctrines, whatever may be its professions in Pennsylvania.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN SCHWARTZ.—The telegraph announced yesterday the death of the Hon. John Schwartz, the honest and incorruptible member of Congress from Berks county, which occurred on the previous evening in the city of Washington. Mr. Schwartz was elected to Congress by the opponents of the present corrupt administration, over J. Glancy Jones, who was backed by all the money which his patron, the President, could command. Mr. Schwartz, however, had the people on his side, and they had all confidence in his truthfulness, his honesty and the sincerity of his professions. He was of the sturdy old German stock, and was an honest man in every meaning of the term. He goes down to his grave mourned by a large circle of friends, who feel that in his death they have sustained a great loss. On one occasion he remarked, in his place in the House, whilst reviewing the political history of the President, that he would rather be plain John Schwartz than James Buchanan, President of the United States. As the grave closes over his honored remains, how many thousands will be willing to say the same.

ALLEGED ANCIENT RUINS IN THE UNITED STATES.—A new stimulus is likely to be given to American archæology by a discovery alleged to have been recently made some ninety miles northeast of Fort Stanton, a long account of which has just appeared in the Fort Smith (Ark.) *Times*. We condense. The plain upon which lie the massive relics of gorgeous temples and magnificent halls, slopes gradually towards the river Pecos, and is very fertil, crossed by a gurgling stream of purest water that not only sustains rich vegetation, but perhaps furnished with this necessary element the thousands who once inhabited this present wilderness. The city was probably built by a warlike race, as it is quadrangular and arranged with skill to afford the highest protection against an exterior foe, many of the buildings on the outer line being pierced with loopholes as though calculated for the use of weapons. Several of the buildings are of vast size, and built of massive blocks of a dark granite rock which could only have been wrought to their present condition by a vast amount of labor. There are the ruins of three noble edifices, each presenting a front of three hundred feet, made of ponderous blocks of stone, and the dilapidated walls are even now thirty-five feet high. There are no partitions in the area of the middle (supposed) temple, by that the room must have been vast; and there are also carvings in bas relief and fresco work. Appearances justify the conclusion that these silent ruins could once boast halls as gorgeously decorated by the artist's hand as those of Thebes and Palmyra. The buildings are hollowed on each side, much resembling that found in the old feudal castles of Europe, designed for the use of archers. The blocks of which these edifices are composed, are cemented together by a species of mortar of a bituminous character, which has such tenacity that vast masses of wall have fallen down without the blocks being detached by the shock.

WHAT A WIFE CAN DO.—The Napier family has won a most honorable fame in English history, and its pleasant to know that on the female side it is quite as illustrious as on the male. Here is a record of some performances of the wife of Sir-Wm. Napier:

"When Joseph Bonaparte fled from Victoria he left behind him a very large collection of letters, which, however, were without order, in three languages, many almost illegible, and the most important in cipher, to which there was no key. It was the correspondence of Joseph Bonaparte while nominally king of Spain. Sir William Napier was in a state of perplexity, and almost despair of being able to make any use of these valuable materials, when his wife undertook to arrange the letters according to dates and subjects, to make a table of reference, and to translate and epitomise the contents of each. Many of the most important documents were entirely in cipher; of some letters about one half was in cipher; and others had a few words so written interspersed. All these documents and letters Lady Napier arranged, and with a rare sagacity and patience she deciphered illegible writings. The entire correspondence was thus made available for the historian's purpose. She also made out all Sir William Napier's rough interlined manuscripts, which were almost illegible to himself, and wrote out the whole work fair for the printers—it may be said three times, so frequent were the changes made. Sir William Napier mentions these facts in the preface to the edition of 1851, and, in paying this amount of labor was accomplished without he having for a moment neglected the care and education of her family."

THE LINCOLN COAT OF ARMS.—A gentleman of this city, who reached home from the Upper Mississippi river, yesterday morning, states that last week the boat on which he was passenger, the Doctor Kane, passed an enormous raft, slowly floating down the stream, on which appeared to lodge about twenty hands, all "jolly raftsmen," no doubt. All immense rock, fifty feet high, shot up from the middle of the raft, from which floated the American colors. Immediately on the bow of the raft was planted a huge rail, about twenty feet high, near the top of which appeared an axe and maul, crossed, forming an excellent representation of the Lincoln Coat of Arms.

This flatboat, its men and devices were loudly cheered along the shore by passing boats.—*Missouri Democ.*

HELPER IN THE SENATE.—A pretty good "sell" perpetrated in the House the other day by some of his members, who professed to have just returned from the Senate, and asked every one they met if they had heard of the excitement in the Senate." Why no," would be the reply, "what was it?" "The greatest excitement of the season—far ahead of the Hasbin affair, continued the reporters. "Well what was it?" eagerly asked the hearers. "Why," responded the relator, "just as the chaplain of the Senate was opening with prayer, and got as far as 'Oh Lord, thou art our *Helper*'—to the amazement of the Republicans every Democratic Senator drew his bowie knife, and exclaimed in a voice, 'Where is he?'"

A new method of amusement has been adopted in Paris. Fashionable people, who do not find private theatricals, or private concerts, pleasing to their tastes, give *private sermons*. A pulpit is erected in the drawing room, and the hostess takes a great deal of pains to secure a popular and eloquent preacher. Great exertions are made that they are not outdone by their neighbors in the matter of eloquence. Of course it is not to be supposed that these services are open to the public, but especial cards of invitation are issued to the *intime religieuse*, with more full attention to the quality of the guests invited.

IL FISCHIETTO, the *Punch* of Turin, has a cut which indicates the tone of feeling in that quarter, and the hopes of the Italians. It represents the King of Naples with a very bad leg—"Sicilys;" he has called in the doctors, who are the four principal powers that signed the treaty in 1815. Bomba makes a rueful face and exclaims, "Well I know the leg must be amputated, but, I trust the body may be saved;" at which a learned doctor, with a tremendous shirt frill—Lord John Russell, one of the four—shakes his head and remarks, "Impossible! the malady is too deeply seated, and pervades the whole frame."

POISONING RATS.—The best food with which to mix poison for killing rats, is pumpkin seeds. Wet them, and sprinkle on a little arsenic, which will adhere to the seeds. They will be eaten by rats and mice, while cats, fowls, &c., not being fond of such food, will not meddle with them. Wherever poison is put up for these troublesome pests of the farm, water should be near by, so that they may eat, drink and die, outside of their holes and hiding places. Musk rats, which are often troublesome pests upon some farms, bordering upon creeks or ponds, may be poisoned with arsenic upon pieces of pitaxip or sweet apple.—*Albany Argus.*

HATTERS' DISEASE.—The "Hatters Disease" is now prevailing among the hatters of Orange, New York, not less than a hundred cases of it having occurred the past year. It is in reality mercurial poison, and is confined chiefly to those engaged in the finishing of soft hats by the press, called "carroting." It is supposed that the mercury contained in the felt is volatilized when the hat is ironed, and the vapor inhaled by the workman produces the usual symptoms of poisoning by mercury, such as salivation and muscular tremors. The physicians state that the disease yields readily to proper treatment.

COL. WM. C. PATTERSON, who wrote the letter to the President asking him to give the contract for building a sloop of war to Merrick & Sons, because they would aid the re-election of Tom Florence to office, owns a store in Philadelphia which is rented to the Government for Custom House uses. He obtains annually for its use more than one-half its assessed value, and yet the Government possesses plenty of warehouse room which is quite unoccupied.

AMOS KENDALL writes to a Baltimore paper, that the breach in Jackson's Cabinet, in 1831, was not caused by Mrs. Eaton, as has generally been believed. It was the quarrel of men, and not woman, that produced the catastrophe. It was the personal hostility of members of the Cabinet toward each other, generated in part by the private quarrels artfully fostered by designing politicians that produced those results.

THE New York *Sun* truly says that there is every reason to believe that the present Federal Administration will go out of power on the fourth of March next, with fewer friends and defenders and more enemies, than any preceding one since the formation of the government.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!! Dyspepsia!!!

What is it? How Cured?

DYSPEPSIA is our National Disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious 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. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good 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 different 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

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No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh by J. LANGE, JOHN PETTY; Allegheny City, C. P. FLEMING and J. J. KAST.

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☞ 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.

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☞ 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

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j-22:1&wT No 60, corner of Wood and Fourth sts.

New Advertisements.

ALLEGHENY WIDE AWAKES!

AND ALL OTHERS interested in the success of Republican Principles, are requested to meet at MORRIS' HALL, Allegheny, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Several EMINENT SPEAKERS will address the meeting.

HENRY ERBEN,
ORGAN MANUFACTURER
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS,
OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION

No. 1—Organ, 7 feet 6 inches high, 4 feet 6 inches wide, 2 feet 6 inches deep.
No. 2—Organ, 6 feet 8 inches high, 4 feet 6 inches wide, 3 feet 6 inches deep.
No. 3—Organ, 11 feet 6 inches high, 7 feet 3 inches wide, 4 feet 6 inches deep.
No. 4—12 stops, 13 feet high, 9 feet 6 inches wide, 7 feet deep.

The above dimensions are for three-stop organs. If Gothic cases, they will be somewhat higher.

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125 bbls prime N. O. Molasses (just arriving)
40 hf bbls do do
30 bbls fair and prime N. O. Sugar,
25 bbls superfine and refined Sugar,
do Maple Sugar,
50 bbls Cranberries,
50 bbls assorted Pickles,
10 bbls Pickled Blue Fish,
10 bbls Bloaters,
10 bbls Pickled Cod,
10 bbls Mackerel,
10 bbls Shad,
10 bbls Herring,
10 bbls Bladder Lard,
10 bbls Rockaway Whiskey,
10 bbls Brandy,
10 bbls Gin,
10 bbls Port Wine,
10 bbls Madeira Wine,
10 bbls Sherry Wine,
10 bbls Catawba Wine,
10 bbls Ale,
10 bbls Porter,
10 bbls Cordials,
10 bbls Assorted Liquors,
10 bbls Pickles,
10 bbls Tomatoes,
10 bbls Peaches,
10 bbls Plums,
10 bbls Preserves,
10 bbls Jellies,
10 bbls Jams,
10 bbls Assorted Candies,
10 bbls Assorted Nuts,
10 bbls Assorted Fruit,
10 bbls Assorted Pickles,
10 bbls Assorted Sauces,
10 bbls Assorted Preserves,
10 bbls Assorted Jellies,
10 bbls Assorted