Pittsburgh Gazette.

SECOND SERIES—A. T. WILLIAMS, S. S. PARTNOW, J. M. STORER.

R. BEHETT & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 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 Simons,
4 Robert M. Foust,
5 Nathan Hills,
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 B. Hall,
13 Francis B Penniman,
14 Ulysses Mercur,
15 George Scheeler,
16 A. B. Sharp,
17 Daniel O. Carr,
18 Samuel Dalliba,
19 Edgar Cowan,
20 William McKennan,
21 John M. Kirkpatrick,
22 James Kerr,
23 Richard P. Roberts,
24 Henry Scottner,
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. GOHRING, Reserve.
WILLIAM DUGLAS, 5th ward.
ALEXANDER H. BURNS, Findley.

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

Register,
WILLIAM J. RICHARDSON, Temperance-ville.

Recorder,
JONATHAN P. ROSS, Allegheny.

Commissioner,
GEORGE HAMILTON, Pittsburgh.

Auditor,
BENNETT LAKE, Elizabeth.

Surveyor,
C. McGOWAN, Pittsburgh.

Director of the Poor,
HENRY GRAFFANY, Wilkins.

LINCOLN AND THE UNION.—In the approaching political contest there is a plain duty marked out for those who love their country more than their party. The nation needs repose after the agitation to which it has been subjected for the last four years, and every vote should be cast for the Presidency with the view to a final decision of the controversy in November. Every attempt to carry the question into the House should be frowned down by all who value the Union and its countless blessings, as a most dangerous experiment. The two factions of the Democratic party that have recently made their nominations, in connection with the so called Constitutional Union party, have all placed their candidates in the field with the view of transferring the contest into the House of Representatives. Agitated as the popular mind is at this time, we do not think that we are indulging in unnecessary apprehensions of danger when we say that we do not believe the country can bear the pressure which a struggle in the House would inflict upon it. Now is the time for the real friends of the Union to assert their supremacy, and by the power wielded by them, defeat at the ballot box the crafty schemes of unscrupulous politicians. We can see only one way in which this can be done, and that is by a concentration of the conservative vote on Abraham Lincoln. To adopt the language of a cotemporary, "In his election the angry elements would be stilled. In his conservatism the country would be reassured of a strict and impartial observance of the rights of all. In his patriotism and honesty all can repose." Mr. Lincoln is the only candidate who, with the aid of what are usually called the conservative men, could command a majority of the electoral votes, and thus effectually defeat the efforts of the politicians and disunionists to carry the election into the House. Douglas can scarcely expect to carry a single State, North or South; Bell may carry one Southern State, and Breckenridge's chances are confined exclusively to the Slave States. The only hope, therefore, of the pro-slavery disunionists is to prevent a choice by the people in November. And it is for the defeat of this scheme we call upon the true friends of the Union throughout the country. In such an emergency their vote will not be given to Lincoln—not to the Republican party—not to secure the triumph of a simple partizan organization—but it will be a vote for Peace—for the stilling of agitation, fraught with untold dangers to the nation—and for the perpetuity of the union of the States. We have heard men say that they deplored the excitement which pervaded the country, and that if they knew how and when to pour oil on the troubled waters they would cheerfully do it. The opportunity is now presented to them, and let them not be diverted from discharging the patriotic duty before them by the promptings of political prejudices—for upon their action great events may depend. In some sensible remarks on this subject the Chicago *Press & Tribune* holds the following language:

The Bell movement is an empty sound; men are not in the humor to *play* politics now; they are in earnest. We must then come back to Lincoln and give him an overwhelming victory in all the free States and carry for him Missouri, Delaware and possibly Maryland. It is every patriot's duty to aid in the good work. We know that the unaided strength of the Republicans is sufficient to make him President. But the moral force of his Administration will be increased, and his enemies' power for mischief weakened, by numbers. We want an almost unanimous vote, that this embittered and dangerous warfare of the sections may be ended, and that the Union with its countless blessings, may be preserved. Regardless, then, of all old ties of party, all old prejudices growing out of past contests, patriotic men will lose no time in adding their voices to the loud acclaim which is to call him to the management of our national affairs. Let us go back to the principles and policy of the Fathers. "The UNION and LINCOLN," are the watchwords!

We respond—let the "Union and Lincoln" be the earnest watch words of the people, and then the country will soon again rejoice in an "era OF GOOD FEELING," under an administration which will respect the rights of all sections.

THE LAST STRUGGLE OF DEMOCRACY.—The old democratic hulk went down at Baltimore on Saturday last, a hopeless wreck. The party which has rioted in corruption since 1852 has been rent asunder. It has perished by that agitation which it originated for the purpose of perpetuating its power—and it now presents to the country a spectacle of disorganization and disaffection which is almost humiliating to behold. The immediate authors of its ruin, are James Buchanan and Stephen A. Douglas, who in their servility to the Slave power sacrificed the organization which gave them place and position. May their fate be a warning to public men in the future to think more of their country and less of their party, and to do that which is right rather than that which they may deem expedient. The scenes at Baltimore at the final death struggle of the democracy, were appropriate to the occasion, and were characteristic of the end of a party that owed its vitality to dishonesty and corruption. Even the New York *Herald*, which is not supposed to have very delicate notions of propriety, says that "ruffianism was the predominating element in the Convention," and from this argued (this was before the secession) that the days of this demoralized party are numbered, it being now in the agonies of death." The *Herald* further says: "It is too badly cut up, too seriously crippled, and has too many limbs broken to be healed and put upon its legs again in a single day or a single year. It is practically dissolved and disbanded—it is suffering the fate of Tammany Hall in the days of ruffianism—discords, disunions, rebellions, defeat and disgrace."

From the Baltimore *Patriot*, we extract the following account of the scenes enacted near the final dissolution:

"The scenes that have been enacted in our midst since Monday last—the daily conflict and nightly broils—the quarrels, dissension and fights—the drunkenness, gambling, profanity and other disreputable conduct, which has been visible for the past week—must, we think, lead all men to rejoice that the end is near.

The peace of the city has been disturbed only by those non-residents, who were sent here to produce harmony and peace. Men occupying high position, members of Congress, have been arrested for open breaches of peace and effusion of blood, now of no avail, was not put a stop to, decorum. Pistols have been exhibited, dirk-knives used, and in and around the drinking shops and gambling rooms, excited knots of men, "clubs," have gathered in angry discussion, which has generally led to a knock-down, and drag out by the police.

Citizens throughout the country do not see, but the citizens of Baltimore have seen to their heart's content, or, perhaps it would be better to say, to the stomach's disgust, the kind of men, who, through the machinery of Conventions, have ruled the fortunes of this Republic.

It may be supposed, and on very good grounds, that we contemplate the near prospect of the dissolution and dispersion of such a Convention and such a party with feelings of pleasure. We really think that no greater good fortune could befal the country than the final disruption and scattering of the Democratic Conspiracy."

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—The telegraph is a useful institution, so far as this locality is concerned. We believe every city in the Union, except this, learned early on Saturday evening who was nominated for Vice President along with DOUGLAS; but nothing of the kind was furnished to the Pittsburgh Press.

We ought to have had this news by telegraph on Saturday night; but as we did not get it, we tender our acknowledgments to the Chicago *Press & Tribune* for the first news of the event by mail. That paper, issued on Sunday morning, arrived here yesterday afternoon, and we learn, from it that the Douglas Convention nominated one BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, for Vice President.

Garibaldi in Parlermo—Full Particulars of the Attack.

The London *Times* publishes a very long and interesting letter, dated Palermo, May 27th, from which we make the following extracts:

Garibaldi's Approach to Palermo.—Garibaldi could not unite his forces in time to arrive at Monreale before the Neapolitans had occupied it in great force, and when he arrived in the neighborhood of the position, four days after the victory of Calatafimi, he saw that the taking of Monreale could only be effected with great loss. He, therefore, determined to change his plans. The first thing was to surround and watch all the outlets; and for this purpose the different squadrons of the insurgents took up position all around the chain of mountains which enclose the bay. It was one of the finest sights you could see when their fires blazed up at night and mingled their red glare with the pale light of the moon. They were watched by the inhabitants like the holy fire by the Parsee, and the sole occupation during the last eight days or so seemed to be to conserve and comment on their meaning.

Now they seemed stronger on one peak, now more spread and continues on the slope of another mountain, and on the hope kindled by these fires the uninitiated lived. Palermo was in a state of excitement and ferment impossible to describe, and strong enough to brave the state of siege which had been proclaimed. The Secret Committee, which had maintained itself in spite the vigilance and suspicion of the police, always found means to communicate with Garibaldi, in spite of the military authorities. The committee was known to exist, and it circulated printed bulletins almost daily, but it was so organized that the police, though aware of its existence, could never discover the members. It was a kind of freemasonry, with different degrees of initiation. No one not a member knew more than one member. The houses where the meetings were held were continually changed, and all obeyed blindly.

Garibaldi's original plan was to surprise the posts in the lower and comparatively ill-defended part of the town, to enter and gradually work his way from street to street. On the opposite side of the city from that intended for the attack, watch-fires were kept burning to mislead the Neapolitan troops. Unluckily some of the insurgents began shouting and attracting the attention of the guards stationed at the bridge of the Ammiraglisto, or otherwise the town might have been entered without the loss of a single man.

Instead, therefore, of surprising the post of the bridge the *avant garde* was received by a well sustained fire, not only in front, but from the houses in their flanks. At the first sound of the musket, most of the *Picciotti* (as the young insurgents are called) were across the garden walls, but not within the view of firing from behind them, leaving thus the 30 or 40 men of the *avant-garde* all isolated in the large exposed street which leads to the bridge. The first battalion of the Cacciatori was sent up and as it did not carry the position fast enough, the second was sent after it soon after. While these were driving back the Neapolitans, every one did his best to drive the *Picciotti* forward.

It was not so easy, in the beginning especially, when the sound of cannon was heard in front, although its effects were scarcely visible. However, the Picciotti, who reminds me very much of Arnout Bashi bozouks, can be led on after the first unpleasant sensation has passed away, especially when they see that it is not all shots that kill or wound, not even the cannon shots, which make so formidable a noise. They could see this to perfection this morning, for, although the Neapolitan rifles are scarcely inferior to the best fire arms, I never saw so little damage done by so much shooting. Every one put himself, therefore, to work to lead and urge on the Picciotti, driving them out of the sheltered places by all kinds of contrivances, and often by blows and main force. After some trouble, most of them were safely brought through the open space before the bridge, but the general tendency was to go under rather than about the bridge, which is, like all bridges over torrents, high, and was in this instance exposed to a heavy cross fire from the Piana di Borazoi, where the Neapolitans had a loopholed wall and some guns mounted, which threw a few ill-aimed shell's.

While the General himself and many of his staff did their best to make them leave this shelter and again proceed, the *avant garde* was chased back the Neapolitans to the *stradone* which runs down to the sea just in front of the Porta di Termini. The Neapolitan fort at the gate, considerably reinforced, opened a hot fire, which swept down the long avenue leading to the bridge, while at the same time the two guns and the troops posted at the Porta Sant Antonia brought a cross fire to bear on the attackers. But this was no obstacle to the brave fellows who led the way. They did not lose time with firing, but rushed on with the bayonet. The commander of the *avant-garde*, Major Tuhori, a Hungarian, and three of the guides were the first across the sand-bag barricade in the town, but the leader was wounded by a shot, which shattered his left knee. Otherwise the loss has been trifling. While the *avant garde* and the Cacciatori chased the Neapolitans from spot to spot, the Palermitans began likewise to stir, but justice compels me to say, only in the parts which the troops had left.

After this the insurgents pushed their way toward the next cross street:

"But the most critical thing was decidedly the crossing of the *stradone*, where the cross fire was kept up, and all kinds of dodges were resorted to to make them risk this *sallo*, at which they thought mortal. I and one of the followers of Garibaldi held out one of the men by main force exposed to the fire, which soon made him to run across. It was here, above all, that the bad firing of the Neapolitans was told. I was looking on some time, and did not see a single man even wounded. In order to encourage the *Picciotti*, one of the Genoese riflemen took four or five chairs, planted the tri color on one of them, and sat down upon it for some time. The thing took at last decidedly, and you saw the *Picciotti* stepping on the road to fire off their muskets."

How the Populace Received Garibaldi's Troops.—Close to the Porta di Termini is the Vecchia Fiera—the old market place. This was the first point where Garibaldi stopped. One must know these Sicilians to have an idea of the frenzy, screaming, shouting, crying and hugging; all would kiss his hand and embrace his knees. Every moment brought new masses, which debouched in troops from one of the streets, anxious to have their turn. As the Cacciatori gradually cleared the lower part of the town; most of the inhabitants came to have a look, and give a greeting to the Liberator of Palermo and Sicily. The entrance was effected about half past five A.M., and by noon more than one-half of the town was clear of the troops. But two hours before that was effected the citadel had opened its fire on the town, at first moderately enough, but soon after with great vigor, firing large thirteen inch shells, red hot shot and every other projectile calculated to do the greatest possible damage.

About noon or so the ships in harbor opened their fire, and between the two they contrived to destroy a great number of houses in the lower part of the town, killing and wounding a large number of people of all ages and both sexes. Two of the large shells were sent right into the hospital, and exploded in one of the wards. Everywhere you perceived ruins and conflagrations, dead and wounded, not a few of whom must have perished among the ruins of the houses. If the object of the Neapolitans was to inspire terror they certainly succeeded. Whoever took refuge in whatever he thought the most bombproof place, and those who could not you saw crying, praying and wringing their hands in the street.

The bombardment was kept up during the next day, but notwithstanding this, and while the bombardment still lasted, the town was illuminated. The illumination, with the antique-shaped glass lamps suspended from the balconies, presented a very pretty effect, rather heightened by the shells flying through the clear sky.

"The next morning the Chancellor of the French Consulate found Garebaldi sitting on the steps of a marble fountain in the centre of the town. Garibaldi had a map on his knees, or rather a plan of Palermo, which he was studying to combine his attacks. He sent word to the Neapolitan authorities that if the bombardment did not cease, and if the shedding of blood, now of no avail, was not put a stop to, he should feel himself obliged to make reprisals, that he had two hundred Neapolitan prisoners, and that he should order one to be shot for every shell fired into the town. The bombardment, happily, was stopped."

A correspondent writes as follows from Naples on the 30th ultimo:

"The greatest anxiety prevails at the palace, and the King is almost beside himself from the disastrous intelligence which has just been received from Sicily. His Majesty was seen just now in the Toledo, with his face pale and contracted, and his whole bearing denoting the utmost distress of mind. We learn here that the insurgents so completely surround Palermo that they intercept all provisions. As, consequently, nothing can be received by land, vessels are being despatched from this place morning and evening. This day two hundred bullocks were sent off, and shortly after three steamers arrived here with a crowd of people who were half-starved, and a number of wounded men. When the news came in of the fall of Palermo the excitement was immense, and already three demonstrations in favor of Victor Emmanuel have taken place, headed by the very set of lazzaroni who were said to be most devoted supporters of the throne."

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, obstipated 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 HOMŒOPATHIC 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 gift, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 75 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $3.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC 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 DR. F. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh by J. LANGE, JOHN PETTY; Allegheny City, C. F. FLEMING and J. J. BAST.
jl Licmond 1d w7

☞ HEADACHY.—DR. WILSON'S PILLS have become quite popular as a remedy for Headache of every description. They have invariably effected immediate relief even when other remedies have failed. They do not sicken the stomach, are quite convenient and agreeable to take. Prepared by

B. L. FARNESTOCK & CO., Proprietors,
je20:d&w No. 60, corner of Wood and Fourth sts.

☞ 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 this mother, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases—See a advertisement in another column. 6:12:3d&1yT

DRS. C. W. FITCH & J. W. SYKES,
Physicians for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and other Chronic Ailments complicated with or causing Pulmonary Consumption. Office 191 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. CONSULTATION FREE. A letter stating your case to them wishing to consult us by letter will receive advice free of charge. Address as above.
je20:3w&eod1yT:2

New Advertisements.

CLEVELAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A Farm of 24 acres, with a two story Brick Dwelling House, in the Italian style of architecture, with barn, well, cistern, etc. The house is new and just completed and ready for occupancy. The grounds have a large front on Hammond Avenue. A beautiful ravine and a living brook run through the rear end of the farm. Several springs of pure water. For a gentleman's residence, the whole grounds can be tastefully arranged. For a garden, vineyard or fruit culture, it can be made profitable, being so near the city. 8 or 6 acres of woodland. For further information, apply at our office.
je26 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 81 Market st.

ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS,
Selling as low as they can be found any place.
je26 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market st.

SUNDRIES—
63 bales Rags; 35 Sharp Pels;
7 bbls Grease; 2 bbls Tallow Oil;
1 cask Flax Road; 4 sacks Feathers;
1 bbl do 4 do Wool;
8 bags do
To arrive per steamer Hazel Dell for sale by
je26 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

MAGIC RUFFLES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
EDGINGS and LACES,
DRESS and DUSTER TRIMMINGS,
COTTON BRAIDS and FRINGES,
SUN and RAIN UMBRELLAS,
ALL SIZES OF HOSIERY,
SUMMER STYLES OF GLOVES,
BLACK LACE MITTS,
SHIRTS, COLLARS and CRAVATS,
SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS
and DRAWERS,
BONNET RIBBONS and FLOWERS,
FANCY HEAD DRESSES,
STEEL SPRING SKIRTS
and CORSETS.
All the above will be sold either wholesale or retail, at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.
EATON, CREE & MACRUM,
je25 17 Fifth Street.

LEATHER BELTING,
RUBBER BELTING,
AND
GUM PACKING,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FOR SALE BY
M. DeLANGE,
233 Liberty St., opposite head of Wood.
je26 d&w TUW TS:w7

BEAUTIFUL THIN, LIGHT, SUMMER DRESS GOODS—
Bareges, Romanos, Ducals, Bishorines, Fr. Organdies,
Mantles, Shawls, Dusters, HOOP SKIRTS, BURNOUS, DOMESTICS, &c. &c.
A large assortment and selling very low.
je25 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market st.

FISH—Eastern and Lake Fish of all kinds.
FLOUR—Extra Family, Extra, Superfine, Fine and Rye.
LIME—Louisville White Lime.
BRAN—York State White Bran, "Small."
STARCH—Lancaster Manuf'g Co.'s Pure Pearl Starch.
PEARLS—First Sorts Pearl Ash.
In store and for sale at prices and in quantities to suit purchasers, by J. B. CANFIELD & CO.,
je25 First street, near Wood.

FRESH BUTTER—1000 lbs, fresh Packed Butter, in Jars, kegs and barrels, rec'd and for sale by
je25 JAS. A. FETZER, Corner Market and First sts.

97 REMOVAL. 97
CARTWRIGHT & YOUNG
Have removed their old-established CUTLERY AND FIRE-ARM STORE
To No. 97 Wood Street,
Nearly opposite the Old Stand. je16

REMOVAL.—
CARTWRIGHT & YOUNG
Have removed their Cutlery, Fire Arms and Ammunition store to
No. 79 Wood Street, corner Diamond Alley.

☞ LIGHTNING RODS put up in any part of the county.

SPONGES! SPONGES!!—A beautiful assortment of Fine Bathing Sponges, rec'd this day by
je25 JOS. FLEMING,
Corner of the Diamond and Market st.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!—1000 bbls best White Wheat Family Flour;
1500 bbls Red Wheat Family Flour;
In store and for sale by HITCHCOCK, McSHERRY & CO.

SUPERFINE FLOUR—500 bbls Superfine, a very superior lot in store and for sale by
je23 HITCHCOCK, McSHERRY & CO.

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

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

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

FITZPATRICK & CO.,
FIRST PREMIUM
Gold Pen Manufacturers,
CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Gold Pens and Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Wholesale and Retail.
Pens and Cases CAREFULLY REPAIRED. je20:1y&

New Advertisements.

ELECTROPATHY,
ELECTRICITY
AND
WATER COMBINED.

DR. KARSHNER'S POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC BATHS, are now fitted up and in successful operation, relieving many of the afflicted daily, at
No. 21 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

All persons afflicted with any of the following named diseases, are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves. This new and wonderful discovery in Therapeutic Electricity is applied on purely scientific principles, and in a manner that is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the most delicate patient. The following are some of the diseases which readily yield to this most popular remedy: Palsy, or Paralysis, Incipient Consumption, both Acute and Chronic, Neuralgia, Headache, Torpid Liver, Brown Gitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Weakness and Curvature of the Spine, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Deafness by Paralysis, Ringing in the Ears, Amaurosis, Cataracts, Weak Eyes, Retroplexus, Spermatic Retention of the Urine, St. Vitus' Dance, Salt Rheum, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weakness and Irregularities, General Debility, Derangements of the Nervous System, Stiff Joints, Fever and Ague, Calomel, and all other Mineral Poisons, entirely removed from the system. Seminal Weakness—which engenders premature pains in the head, back and limbs; nervous cough, general nervous debility, morbid despondency, aversion to society, loss of memory and degeneracy of intellect.

Office hours from 8 to 12, A. M. and 2 to 9 P. M. Patients desiring immediate relief will please call early. Dr. K's Baths will be fitted up in Residences, Infirmaries, Asylums, &c., and the right to use them, on reasonable terms.

Ministers, Physicians and all others interested in the welfare of their suffering fellow men, are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves, the wonderful cures that are performed daily with these Baths.

State, County or Individual Rights for sale. For further particulars, call at 21 Fifth street, or address Box 1122, Post Office, Pittsburgh, Pa. my18:1y&w

Bank Statements.

Statement of the Bank of Pittsburgh,
PITTSBURGH, June 25th, 1860.

MEANS.	
Loans, Bills and Discounts	$1,021,279 60
Real Estate and Ground Rent	14,910 00
Stocks and Miscellaneous	11,402 60
Due by other Banks	41,104 99
Bank Notes & Checks	112,520 00
Specie (gold and silver)	413,223 90
	$2,196,441 24

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	$1,142,700 00
Profits and Earnings	173,633 37
Unpaid Dividends and Suspense Acc't	18,012 59
Due to other Banks	45,681 13
Circulation	221,611 00
Deposits	594,742 45
	$2,195,881 34

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN HARPER, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed this June 25th, 1860, before me, S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Statement of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh.
PITTSBURGH, Monday, June 25th, 1860.

Capital Stock	$ 600,000 00
Circulation	204,737 00
Due Depositors	268,101 56
Due other Banks	110,773 94
Due Commonwealth	3,563 01
Loans and Discounts	1,081,068 10
Coin	120,010 00
Notes and Checks of other Banks	74,427 24
Due by other Banks	52,718 43

The above statement is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. H. DENNY, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 25th day of June, A. D. 1860. W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Statement of the Citizens' Bank,
Pittsburgh, June 25th, 1860.

ASSETS.	
Loans and Discounts	787,072 17
Coin in Vault, ($8,000 Treasury Notes)	81,341 19
Notes and Checks of other Banks	23,902 01
Due from Banks and Bankers	27,918 27
	$919,233 64

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	$500,000 00
Circulation	253,723 00
Individual Deposits	91,509 92
Due to other Banks	61,745 53
	$916,978 45

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. D. JONES, Cashier.
Affirmed before me this 25th day of June, 1860.
SAM'L HARPER, Notary Public.

Statement of the Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh,
Monday, June 25th, 1860.

LIABILITIES.	
Circulation	241,485 00
Due to other Banks	42,855 86
Due to Depositors	90,047 82
	$373,453 82

ASSETS.	
Bills and Notes Discounted	$754,006 38
Due by other Banks	23,107 12
Notes and Checks of other Banks	61,764 46
Specie in Vault	68,653 72
	$918,111 68

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. D. MORREW, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 25th day of June, 1860.
A. W. FOSTER, Notary Public.

Statement of the Iron City Bank,
PITTSBURGH, June 25th, 1860.

Capital	$ 400,000 00
Loans and Discounts	747,549 96
Due by other Banks	14,852 17
Notes and Checks of other Banks	23,527 01
Specie	110,838 88
Circulation	228,185 00
Due to other Banks	16 24
Due to Depositors	210,962 58

The above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN MAGOFFIN, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 25th day of June, A. D., 1860.
W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Statement of the Allegheny Bank,
PITTSBURGH, June 23d, 1860.

ASSETS.	
Capital Stock	50,000 00
Notes and Bills Discounted	196,821 44
Due by other Banks	10,905 89
Notes and Checks of other Banks	31,144 46
Specie	103,439 76
	$392,311 55

LIABILITIES.	
Circulation	243,870 00
Due to other Banks	40,464 17
Individual Depositors	102,410 79
	$386,744 96

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. W. COOK, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 25th day of June 1860. WM. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS—THE HIGH AND ENVIED CELEBRITY which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it proves to cure, has rendered the usual practice of extensive puffing not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, Piles, Rheumatism, Fevers and Ague, obstinate Head Aches, and all General Derangements of Health, these Pills have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. A single trial will place the Life Pills beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Dr. MOFFATT'S PHŒNIX BITTERS will be found equally efficacious in all cases of Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, Head Ache, the Sickness incident to Females in Delicate Health, and every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs.

For sale by Dr. W. B. MOFFATT, 335 Broadway, New York, and by Medicine Dealers and Druggists generally.
je21:1yd:wT

FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1860.
HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Agents for the sale of H. P. DISHI'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 10 balls;
do colored do do
Sky Rockets, plain from 1 oz to 16 oz;
do colored Golden Rain and Serpents, from half lb to 2 lb;
Bengal Lights, from 2 oz to 16 oz;
Blues of Stars, plain from 1 ball to 5 balls;
do colored from 1 ball to volcanoes;
Triangles, from 1 oz to 6 oz;
Fourbillions, from No. 1 to No. 5;
Roos ne Pots, from 2 inch to 8 inch;
Scrolls, from No. 1 to No. 3;
Pin Wheels, of all sizes and colors;
Serpents or Chasers, of all sizes;
Grasshoppers and Blue Lights, of all colors;
Vertical Wheels, from 3 canes to 8 canes;
Firemen's Torches;
Exhibition Pieces, comprising Meteor Wheels, Ladies' Whims, True Lovers' Knots, Colored Star Wheels, Revolving Globes, Roman Pyramids, Tree of Liberty, Spanish Fans, American Stars, Diamond Lances, Shells, Scrolls; fourth of July, '76, with Eagle.
BRYMER & ANDERSON,
No. 39 Wood st., opposite St. Charles Hotel.
je18

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AN INDEPENDENT MORNING NEWSPAPER, in which will be found the Latest Intelligence upon matters of public interest from every quarter of the globe,
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General Agent, for New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati Daily Papers.
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100 HALF BBLS. NO. 1 WHITE FISH, 1860, branded Inspection;
100 half bbls No. 1 Lake Herring;
20 do No. 1 Trout;
10 do Lake Shad—in store and for sale by
je16 A. S. CANFIELD & CO.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, and a large assortment of THIN DRESS GOODS, Selling cheap at BURCHFIELD & CO'S.
je16

MORE CHEAP LAWNS—
Have received more of those BURCHFIELD & CO.
at 12½ cents. EXTRA FINE LAWNS.
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WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO.,
Printers and Stationers, 57 Wood st.

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10¼ bbls No. 3 Large Mackerel; 15 bbls Large Herring;
WM. M'CUTCHEON & CO.,
je23 196 Liberty st.

SPRING WHEAT FLOUR—500 bbls. best round hoop Extra, in store and for sale by HITCHCOCK, McSHERRY & CO.
je23

SEED BUCKWHEAT—50 bus. prime Seed Buckwheat, just rec'd and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER,
je23 Corner Market and First sts.

OATS—250 bus. Bright Oats, just rec'd and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER,
je23 Corner Market and First sts.

SHELLED CORN—1 car prime Shelled Corn, in sacks, at Depot, for sale by
je23 JAS. A. FETZER, Corner Market and First sts.

N. O. MOLASSES—100 half barrels in store and consignment, for sale by
je18 GRAFF & VAN GORDER.

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THE largest and cheapest assortment of SILK, CLOTH, CHALLICK, BERAGE ANGLAISE MANTILLAS and DUSTERS ever offered.
Also, a complete stock of travelling Dress Goods.
100 pieces of Pacific Lawns, worth 15¾ to 25 cents, selling at 12½ cents, warranted fast colors.
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BRITTANIA AND BLACK TIN WARE, STOVES, ICE CHESTS, ENAMELED AND TINNED HOLLOW WARE, WATER COOLERS, WAITERS, &c., &c., &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 126 Smithfield Street, Cor. Virgin Alley,
jn4 2m PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

SUNDRIES—
1,500 bbls. prime N. O. Molasses;
600 hhds. do Sugar;
100 boxes Tobacco, various qualities;
50 tierces prime Rice;
100 bbls. No 3 Large Mackerel;
150 half bbls. do do do
50 bbls. Mackerel do do
30 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 Rosport Herring, Hard No. 1 and No. 2, in tubs and half bbls; German and Missouri Cigars, 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 L. HOUSE & CO.,
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HERNIA AND UTERINE DISEASES CURED.
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THE great enquiry has been made for a number of years by housekeepers, What shall we put under our carpets to protect them from wear and moth?—This grand and valuable discovery was effected and patented April 1st, 1856, by J. R. HARRINGTON, and is called
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This article having proved its utility has now come into general use, so much so that scarcely a carpet will be put down with it, and its cheapness puts it within the reach of every family. It is warranted to last fifty per cent to the durability of Carpets, Oil Cloths and Matting. The details of its merits are too numerous to mention. It can be obtained at any of the principal Carpet Stores throughout the United States, and is manufactured only by the NEW YORK CARPET LINING COMPANY.
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