Pittsburgh Gazette.

CORNER STREET—S. F. WILLIAMS, A. K. FINDLEY, J. M. STERRETT.

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

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 16, 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 G. Knight,	14 Francis B Penniman,
2 Robert P. King,	14. Ulysses Mercur,
3 Henry Dimock,	15 George Brinker,
4 Robert M. Frew,	16 A. R. Sharp,
5 Nathan Hilis,	17 Daniel O. ——,
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 F. Roberts,
12 Thomas E. Hull,	24 Henry Souther,
13 ——	25 John Grier,

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIst DISTRICT,
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIId DISTRICT.
ROBERT McKNIGHT.

At-Large.
KENNEDY MARSHALL, Pittsburgh.
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Allegheny.
CHARLES L. McCORING, Reserve.
WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Elizabeth.
ALEXANDER H. EWING, Findley.
Clerk of the Courts.
WILLIAM A. HERRON, Esq.
Register.
WILLIAM J. RICHARDSON, Tempersanville.
Recorder.
JONATHAN P. ROSS, Allegheny.
Commissioner.
GEORGE HAMILTON, Pittsburgh.
Auditor.
BENNETT LAKE, Elizabeth.
Surveyor.
C. McGOWIN, Pittsburgh.
Director of the Poor.
HENRY CHALFANT, Wilkins.

THE SARDINIAN MISSION.—Our readers will remember that through the exertions of Mr. Burlingame, of Massachusetts, Congress, last session, authorized the Sardinian mission to be raised to a full grade. The reason for this change was the propriety of our nation publicly recognising the efforts of the Italians in behalf of Constitutional liberty. Mr. Buchanan, to the astonishment of all but the initiated, has refused to appoint a minister under the act, although he is aware that such appointment would give general satisfaction. His alleged objection is that, in his opinion, it is not necessary to raise the mission, but the true one is of a different character. The Papal government at Rome hates Sardinia, and dreads her increasing power for many reasons. It is therefore natural that it should look with deep concern and hostility upon the action of the Congress of the United States, and that it should seek to prevent the execution of its order in regard to the mission to Sardinia. The truth is the Romish hierarchy forbids the mission, and the President has received orders to that effect from the representatives of the Holy See in this country. We agree with the Boston *Atlas* in its assertion that "this is another precious exhibition of the pernicious intermeddling of Romish prelates in American politics, and it conveys a lesson which the American people should heed. Because the establishing of the Sardinian mission would be an advantage to Victor Emanuel and to this government, and would aid the cause of Italian liberty against the wretched papal misgovernments of Rome and Naples, it is vetoed by the President of the United States. Let the people reflect upon and remember this lesson."

A GEORGIA DOUGLASITE.—The Douglas papers have announced with a great flourish that the Hon. W. B. Gaulden, of Georgia, has taken the stump for Douglas and Squatter Sovereignty. That the reader may form some idea of the doctrines which this honorable gentleman advocates in his stumping tour, we copy the following extract from one of his speeches in the Charleston Convention:

"He was a slavery extension, *slave trade man*. He believed the institution to be right, socially, politically, morally and religiously. He believed that, if the institution of slavery were to be abolished, civilization would go back 200 years. The prohibition of the slave trade had put an end to all hope of extending the area of slavery at the present time. There is but one remedy at present for the evils the South complained of, and that *was to re-open the African slave trade. In this he looked to the Northern Democracy to aid them.*

"He told his fellow Democrats that the African slave trade was to the Union man, the true *Christian* man. He told them that the slave trade of Virginia was more inhuman, more infamous, in every point of view, than the African slave trade; for the African slave-trader goes to a heathen land and brings the savage here, and Christianizes and moralizes him, and sends him down to posterity a happy man."

It is said that at the close of these extraordinary remarks, Mr. Reed, a Douglas delegate from the State of Indiana, said, "I am with you. I favor it." And yet Mr. Douglas and his friends in the North assert that their object is to put down Southern ultras and stop the agitation of the Negro question!

THE *Post*, feeling comfortable under its support of the scheme to elect Breckinridge or Lane to the Presidency, is endeavoring by all sorts of arguments to make itself believe that it is doing the proper and manly thing. In the first place it consoles itself with the reflection that the Douglas man of western Pennsylvania are equally hoodwinked. Then it endeavors to strengthen its resolution with the idea that it is doing something that the Republicans don't like, in supporting the Union project. And finally, it comes to the conclusion that as Forney is a renegade, it is safe to throw itself into the camp of the enemy in order to be on the right side.—But we have higher authority than Forney to quote against the cowardly position of the *Post*—an authority which we presume will not be questioned on account of any sympathy with Republicanism. In his Rhode Island speech Mr. Douglas, in the course of his remarks, said:—

I am asked why I don't advise my friends to make a union ticket with the secessionists.—Why don't you make oil and water mix? A union ticket between an interventionist and a non-interventionist!! Never on earth! I am willing to unite with all men who agree with me in principle, and against all men who are in favor of disturbing the peace and harmony of this country by dragging the Negro question into Congress!

What does the *Post* think of that? *Is the little giant a "renegade" too?* "A union ticket between an interventionist and a non-intervention-ist! Never on earth!" says Mr. Douglas the *Post's* candidate for the Presidency. We fear our neighbor is troubled with weakness in the knees, and is therefore not suited for the severe responsibilities of the campaign.

A LATE number of the New York *Tribune* contained the following announcement:

"We are requested as an act of justice to the Hon. C. M. Dallas, to publish the subjoined extract from the *Court Journal* of London:

"The presentation of Dr. Augustus Rawlings at the Queen's Levee, on the 24th of April, was caused by false representations as to his nationality, made to the United States Minister, and is to be considered null and as not having taken place."

The individual alluded to in the foregoing extract is a drummer and correspondent of Frank Leslie's illustrated paper. He went to England for the purpose of reporting the Heenan and Sayers fight, and while there, it seems, through his matchless impudence, managed to be present at the Queen's Levee. This Rawlings, during the John Brown excitement, was the only reporter from the North who was allowed to visit Charlestown and attend the execution at Charlestown, by consent of the Governor of Virginia. It is not necessary to add that he secured the privilege by debasing concessions which even him to the contempt of respectable pro-

Such men as Rawlings are a disspecies, and should be driven "in selves."

FRANKLIN IN THIS COUNTRY.
re by the Adriatic, which Lady Franklin, the distinguished to travel through and she will prer as Californ winter. While this is the guest

An Old Speech Resuscitated.

A friend who had been looking over an old file of the *Congressional Globe* for the session of 1848, discovered a speech of Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Ga., which announced a doctrine that the democrats would hardly recognize as a true exposition of their views for the current campaign. In this speech Mr. Stephens declared that in his opinion the Constitution recognized slavery *only when it was not prohibited by the laws of a State or Territory.* This is in direct opposition to the "Slave Code" plank in the democratic platform, and does not agree with the creed which the northern doughfaces have been compelled to repeat for the last three or four years. In order to show our readers the difference between Democracy in 1848 and in 1860, even when promulgated by the same men, we publish Mr. Stephens' speech in full. It was delivered when the compromise measures were before the thirtieth Congress, and may be found reported in the *Congressional Globe* for that session, on pages 1106–7:

[Here Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, asked Mr. Stephens if the Constitution of the United States does not recognise slavery?]

Mr. Stephens continued. Yes, sir, the Constitution recognises slavery, but only where it is not prohibited by the laws of the State, or place, or for the purpose of protecting it there. The Constitution recognises slavery in Tennessee and Georgia, and in all the States where slavery exists by law; but it does not recognise it in New York or Ohio, or in any State where its is prohibited by the law of the State, except so far as it provides for the recapture of runaway slaves. The Constitution recognises and guarantees slavery wherever it exists by the local law, but it establishes it nowhere where it is prohibited by law. The Constitution, as I have stated, expressly recognizes slavery, even where it is prohibited by the law of the place, but only so far as to provide for the recapture of a runaway slave. If my slave escapes and gets into a free State, the Constitution secures me the right of pursuing and retaking him; but if I voluntarily take my slave into a State where slavery, by law, is prohibited, I have no right to retake him; he becomes free. No man will question this. And if slavery is prohibited by the local law of the newly acquired territory, the only guarantee the Constitution affords the slaveholder is the right of recapture if he escapes and gets into those Territories. The Constitution, I say, fully and amply recognizes slavery where it exists, but it establishes it nowhere where it is prohibited by law. It is important that the public mind at the South should not be misled upon this point. The Constitution no more establishes or carries slavery into States or Territories where, by law, it is prohibited, than it establishes or carries any other right of a citizen which depends upon the local law.

The Constitution secures to all the citizens of all the States and Territories of this Union the rights to which they are entitled by the laws of the place. If Virginia or Georgia should abolish slavery, the Constitution would no more re-establish it there than it has re-established it in Pennsylvania, New York, and other States where it has been abolished. The Constitution no more carries the local law of slavery of any State into a State or Territory where, by law, it is prohibited, than it carries any local law. It no more than it carries the law of interest upon money, the statute of limitations, the laws of distribution, or the penal laws of a State. And, sir, if this compromise bill had passed, how could the master have been protected against the theft or purloining of his slave? By what law would he have sued to recover him? By what law would the sale and evidence of title in slaves have been determined? Each of the slave States has its own laws upon this subject. And if the Constitution carries the laws of the State into them Territories, does it carry the laws of all, or any particular one? And if any one, which is it?

Mr. Speaker, this is a question too clear to admit of argument.

Mr. Stanton again interrupted, and was understood to say: The gentleman, then, holds that it is within the power of Congress to extend slavery into territory where, by law, it does not exist?

Mr. Stephens. My position, Mr. Speaker, is this: That slavery is an institution which depends solely upon the municipal law of the place where it exists; and if it was prohibited by law in these Territories at the time of the conquest, it cannot exist there until the laws of the place be altered by the competent law-making power of the Territory. In regard to these Territories and the rights of the South, I hold that when the stipulations of the late treaty shall be compiled with, and the money paid which is provided for in it, they will substitute an acquisition made at the cost of the common blood and treasure of the whole Union, towards which the South contributed as generously as the North, and in which the South is entitled to a just and equal participation; and that it is the duty of Congress to see that the just and equal rights of my section are guarded, protected, and secured by all necessary legislation. The right to acquire and to hold territory brings with it the duty to govern it. The Supreme Court has so decided, and, in governing it is the duty of Congress to act justly and fairly towards the rights and interests of all who are entitled to an equal share in the common domain. This, sir, is my position, and upon it I shall stand or fall.

The same position, I see, was taken by a meeting of the Democratic party in the city of Macon, in my own State, not long since.

Amongst other resolutions, he says I see in the papers, they declared—

"That our Senators and Representatives in Congress should see to it that the rights of the southern people should not be endangered during the period the Territories shall remain under the control of the United States, either from the continuance of the municipal laws of Mexico or from the legislation of the United States."

I stand upon the principles of this resolution. It is the true ground, in my opinion, for southern men to occupy. I shall never give my sanction, while I have a foot upon this floor, to any legislation on the part of Congress by which the rights of the southern people to an equal and just participation in these Territories, while they remain as territories, shall be endangered, nor shall those rights ever be endangered or surrendered, by my approval, by a "continuance of the municipal laws of Mexico." This compromise bill, sir, did, in my opinion, endanger and surrender the then rights of the South, by a "continuance of the municipal laws of Mexico," which were of force at the time of the conquest, and by which slavery was established there. I see only one way to avoid and meet this challenge, but defy, a refutation of my positions, and I now repeat the same. The rights of the South are not only endangered, but totally abandoned in this compromise. Its passage would have been worse for the south than the Wilmot proviso in express terms; for, if the principles upon which its southern friends advocate it be true—that is, if *by the Constitution* the southern slaveholder has a right to carry and hold his slaves in these territories, notwithstanding the municipal law of Mexico, by which slavery is abolished there, then, of course, the same right would exist, even if the Wilmot proviso were passed; and the proviso, if passed, being in contravention of *this constitutional right*, of course the Supreme Court would be bound to decide it null and void. So that the compromise secures no rights to the South which they would not have even under the Wilmot proviso itself. But, on the other hand, if the Supreme Court should, under the compromise bill, decide against the slaveholder on the ground that the existing laws of Mexico, at the time of the conquest were in force there until altered by some competent authority, then, sir, we should be bound by it *forever*; for we could not come and ask Congress to alter the law against the *compromise*, even although the Court might say that Congress had the power either directly to alter it, or to allow the Territorial Legislature to do it; for we all understand that a compromise is a final settlement, and all parties we bound in honor to abide by it.

Then, sir, what are we of the South to gain by this compromise? Nothing but what we would have, even with the Wilmot proviso—the poor privilege of carrying our slaves into a country where the first thing to be encountered is the certain prospect of an expensive lawsuit which may cost more than any slave is worth; and, in my opinion, with the absolute certainty of ultimate defeat in the end, and with no law in the meantime to protect our rights of property in any way whatever! This sir, is the substance of the compromise, even in the most favorable view it can be presented! And this is the *security* for the South which I had the *temerity to reject!* Would that the people of that section may ever have men upon this floor of that temerity! I did reject it, and I shall continue to reject all such favors. If I can get no better compromise, I shall never take any at all.—As long as I have a seat here, I shall maintain the just and equal rights of my section upon this as well as upon all other questions. I ask nothing more, and I shall take nothing less. All I demand is common right and common justice; this I will have in clear and express terms, or I will have nothing! I speak to the North, irrespective of parties. I recognize no party association or affiliation upon this subject. If the two at the North combine, and make a sectional issue, and by their numerical strength vote down the south, and deny us those equal rights to which I think we are in justice entitled, it will be for the people of the South then to adopt such a course as they deem proper. I do not stand here to make any threats in their name, nor have I authority to submit even my own sentiments to any course of policy. They must do that for themselves. My constituents here concede only to the maintenance of their rights upon all questions and measures of legislation coming before me in this House. And this I shall do to the last extremity. Nor shall I be awed or intimidated in the discharge of this high duty by any of the trembling alarms of the official organs, that the "Union is in danger, that, unless agitation upon this subject is quieted, the "free soil movement" in the North will sweep everything before it, and that the Government itself will be endangered. Such appeals may have their effect upon the hearts of the timid. I am, myself, not quite so easily terrified into a surrender of my rights, and those of my constituents. This editor, however, or rather *his master*, would have exhibited much better judgment, and a great deal more patriotism, if he had shown a little more foresight upon this subject. If the country is environed by dangers and difficulties which threaten its ultimate safety, it is the result of his own reckless, lawless, and unconstitutional measures; if an ominous agitation is felt by all; if the Government shakes to its centre; if the very pillars of the temple of liberty rock in their places, he best knows what incendiary hand—what Guy Fawkes collected and fired the explosive elements. He may repeat until doomsday, "we wash *our skirts of all the consequences.*" But he will find his skirts too deeply stained to be so easily washed. This is but the frenzied ravings of the guilty Macbeth, who, when in his distempered vision he fancied he saw the ghastly spirit of the murdered Banquo, exclaimed—

"Shake not thy gory locks at me;
Thou can't not say I did it."

* * * * * * * *

Now, sir, you know something of the only plans upon which I intend to compromise this business. But, as I have said before, if in all this I should be defeated—if the South will not stand with me upon this point—if the combined vote of the North carry the Wilmot proviso—then, sir, it will be for the *people* of the South to take their own course; such as they may deem their interest and honor demand. It is not for me to indicate that course. But one thing I will say, that I shall be with them in whatever course they may take. Their interests are my interests, their fortunes are my fortunes, their hopes, are my hopes, and whatever destiny awaits them, awaits me also.

As I have but a few moments left, I will recapitulate my positions, that no man may mistake or misunderstand them.

The first is, that by the bill the whole subject of slavery in California and New Mexico, without any legislation on the part of Congress or the territorial governments, one way or the other, is referred to the Judiciary to determine whether it is legally exist there or not.

2d. That the Constitution of the United States fully recognises and amply protects the institution of slavery wherever it exists by the laws of the State or place; but it does not establish it any where, where by the laws of the place, it is prohibited.

3d. That California and New Mexico being territories acquired by conquest, all the laws which were in force there at the time of the conquest, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, or the stipulation of the treaty of peace, or which were passed as a political character, are, according to well-settled principles, and the adjudications of our own courts, still in force.

4th. That as slavery did not exist there at the time of the conquest, but had been prohibited by express law, the Supreme Court of the United States, to whom the matter was to be referred in the last resort, could not be expected, from the principles of numerous decisions already made, to decide otherwise than that slavery can not be protected there, until the existing law abolishing it be altered by competent authority, by act and treaty. That these positions being incontrovertible, the bill offered, as it was, as a *compromise* and a final settlement of the question, amounted to nothing but a total abandonment and surrender of the rights of extending the institutions of the South to those territories.

Piles! Piles! Piles! Piles!

What is it? How Cured?

Thousands of persons have Piles—suffer for years with the disease—yet few know what it is, or how it is cured. Every case of Piles, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleedings, or in violent itching and irritation, depends essentially upon an internal or constitutional condition. This produces the engorgement, dilation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines which, taken internally, relieve this venous congestion. Hence, ointments, washes, and even injections, are to be shunned.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC, a simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefited by it.

Price, 50 cents a box.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; ditto, in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, $3. Single boxes, 75 cents and 50 cents.

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. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold by J. M. FULTON, fifth street, second door from the Post-office, Agent for Pittsburgh. au16-6wlm

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. feb4dwly

A CARD TO YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—The subscriber will send (*free of charge*) to all who desire it, the Recipe and Directions for making a simple *Vegetable Balm*, that will, in from two to eight days remove Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, and other Cutaneous Roughness of the Skin, leaving the complexion Native intended it should be—*soft, clear, smooth and beautiful*. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions, and advice, will please call on or address (with return postage,) JAS. T. MARSHALL,
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jy23-dd1w87 No. 81 City Buildings, New York.

New Advertisements.

REPUBLICAN
Torchlight Procession!
This (Thursday) Evening.

Order of Procession; and Arrangements:

The following is the Route of Procession: Up East Common to North Common, down North Common to Beaver, down Beaver to this, up Ohio to Federal, down Federal to St. Clair bridge, over bridge to St. Clair, up St. Clair to Penn, down Penn to Liberty, down Liberty to Liberty and Fourth, up Fourth to Wood, down Wood to Water, up Water to Smithfield to Fourth, up Fourth to Ferry, up Ferry to Grant, up Grant to Fifth, down Fifth to Wood, up Wood to Liberty, up Liberty to Hand, along Hand to Penn, up Penn to Meadow, along Meadow to Railroad bridge to Chestnut, up Chestnut to Ohio, down Ohio to East Common, and dismiss.

The Grand Marshal and Aids will be mounted, and each of the Old Line Companies will be on the ground in time to form the line of procession. The Sweeny company will occupy the right of the line. The other companies will be on the ground in time to form the line of procession. The Sweeny company will occupy the right of the line. The other companies will be on the ground in time to form the line of procession. The Sweeny company will occupy the right of the line. The other companies will be on the ground in time to form the line of procession. The Sweeny company will occupy the right of their position in line as they are ve.

JAS. R. SHIRLEY, Grand Marshal.

AIDS—WM A ALEXANDER,
SAMUEL RIDDLE,
R. P. KENNEDY,
AUGUSTUS MILLER,
J. M. HOWARD. au16-1t

PUBLIC SALE OF EXTENSIVE COAL WORKS.

WE will offer at Public Auction, upon the premises, on the

3d day of September, 1860, at 3 o'clock p. m.,

the extensive Coal Property known as the Ohio & Meadow Coal Works, situated on the third pool of the Monongahela river, about thirty miles above the city of Pittsburgh, embracing about 150 acres of land, 150 acres of coal land. The coal is of a quality equal to any mined on the Monongahela river. The land is partially timbered, and extends a half mile on the river, affords good building sites for boats and facilities for loading and shipping coal. There are extensive improvements and fixtures for mining, &c., consisting of a Store House, thirty-four Tenements for miners, Railway, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine the property, and for information address the undersigned, at Manfield Dod.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash; one-third in six months, and one-third in nine months, with interest.

WM. M. DUNN,
O. E. WALKER,
J. M. FREEMAN,
Assignees of D White, Esq.

au8dd&wFtd

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Flags! Flags! Flags!

Political Flags!

Flags for Torches,
Flags for Wagons,
Flags for Poles,

Flags with names of candidates,
Flags with likenesses,
Flags of every size,
Flags from 3x4½ inches, to 8x12 feet.

Flags for Houses,
Flags for Processions,
Flags for Clubs,
Flags for sale, wholesale and retail, by

JOHN W. PITTOCK,
Sole Agent for the P. F. M. Co.
Depot 46 Fifth Street.

Orders from the country respectfully solicited. au8dtd

MORE NEW FALL GOODS, now opening, suitable for Fall Sales.
Please call and see them.
au16 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market Street

FLEECED P. K.—
BURCHFIELD & CO.
have just received white fleeced P. K., for Ladies' Dresses.
Also, 6-4 BLEACHED CANTON FLANNEL, a new article. au16

APPLE PARERS—The Automaton Parer, simple and perfect, for sale wholesale and retail, by au16dawP SAMUEL RIDDLE, 21 Diamond.

RYE FLOUR—16 bbls. Rye Flour, fresh ground, just rec'd and for sale by
au16 J. A. FRITZE, corner Market and First sts.

CLOSING OUT—
SUMMER STOCK,
ALL OF OUR
without regard to cost, to make room for Fall Goods.
au16 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market st.

A LARGE LOT of two-its-and-a-half-cent **LIGHT PRINTS**, just opened and selling at 12½ cents. au16 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market st.

HONEY BOARDS—Portsmouths, Portables, Baker's Comb, and Pocket Books, for sale by
W. B. HAVEN, Ninth Rock Mountain,
au16 corner Wood and Third sts.

New Advertisements.

NEW STYLE OF
STRAW GOODS,
AT
Eaton, Cree & Macrum's,
No. 17 Fifth Street.

ZOUAVE HATS,
FLORENTINE HATS,
Black and Brown, with Turned-Up Rim,
BLACK RIDING HATS,
Black and White
FLORENCE BONNETS,

New style, just opened.

Milliners and Merchants supplied at a slight advance on factory prices.

EATON, CREE & MACRUM,
au16 17 Fifth Street.

CHURNS, Butter Bowls and Prints,
Buckets, Tubs, Washboards,
and all other items in Wood and Willow, sold wholesale and retail by SAMUEL RIDDLE,
au16dawF 21 Diamond.

PEACH AND HAMPER BASKETS—
Together with a full stock of our own manufacture Willow Market Baskets,
of every variety, on hand and for sale by
au16dawF SAMUEL RIDDLE, 21 Diamond.

GREEN, SALTED,
AND
DRY FLINT HIDES,
LEATHER BELTING, GUM BELTING,
AND
GUM PACKING,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FOR SALE BY
H. DeLANGE,
333 Liberty st., opposite head of Wood. au15 d4d

G. A. & E. A. LANDELL,
No. 110 North Wharves, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR SALE

CANDLES } Spermaceti, Patent Sperm, Hydraulic, Adamantine, Hotel, Car and Tallow CANDLES.

OILS } Pure Sperm, Lard, Bleached Whale, Sea Elephant, Strained Whale, Tanners', Curriers', Palm, Olaine and Red OILS.

SOAPS } White, Yellow, Brown, Chemical, Olive, Fancy, and other SOAPS.
August 2, 1860. au7-2m

NINTH ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
Agricultural Society,
FOR WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO,
4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of
SEPTEMBER, 1860.
Premiums amounts to nearly $4000.
FAIR GROUNDS, NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS would announce that LIBERAL PREMIUMS have been offered in all the Departments.

Abundance of STEAM POWER will be provided for the running of Machinery, etc.

In addition to the PREMIUMS FOR MACHINERY in the Printed List, the following Premiums are offered: For best Boiler for general use, (in operation,)..... Silver Medal and $20 00

Second premium,.....		20 00
For best Turning Lathe, (in motion,).....		10 00
do Screw Cutting Machine,.....		10 00
do Drill Press,.....		5 00
do Iron Planer, (in motion,)	Silver Medal and	10 00
do Centering Lathe, for Planing, (in motion,)		5 00
do Bow variety of Engine, (in motion,) other than those enumerated,.....	Silver Medal and	10 00
do Iron Frame, one story high, set up on the ground,.....	Silver Medal and	5 00
do Steam Fire Engine,.....	Silver Medal and	20 00

ARTICLES SENT FOR EXHIBITION should be addressed to CAPT. JOHN J. KING, Jr., carefully labeled, with the owner's name and residence.

Entries received at Reed's Jewelry Store, No 68 Fifth street, after AUGUST 20.

Tickets for sale and Premium Lists for distribution, at Reed's Jewelry Store, No. 68 Fifth st., and H. F. Schwartz' Dining Saloon, Federal street, Allegheny.

HAY AND STRAW GRATIS, for all animals entered for exhibition, and Grain at lowest cash prices.

All entries must be made on the Judge's book on or before Tuesday evening, the 4th of September, and all articles and all animals must be brought within the enclosure by Tuesday noon.

An attractive Programme for each day.
Violent Night and Day Police.

ADMISSION—Exhibition Tickets, $1 00; Five Tickets for $1 00; Single Vehicle, 25c. Two Horse Vehicles, 25c; Single Horse Vehicles, 12½; Single Horse, 10c. Occupants and riders will pay the regular rates in addition.

RAILWAY ACCOMMODATIONS to and from the Grounds.

For information, address S. SCHOYER, Jr., Box Pittsburgh.
jy23-d&wTtst cr, J. KNOX, Corresponding Secretary.

EYE AND EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD, of Chicago, Illinois, the eminent and skillful operator on the Eye and Ear, whose reputation is so extensively known throughout the United States, for his science, skill and success in treating difficult and dangerous diseases of these delicate organs, will arrive in Pittsburgh, Pa., on THURSDAY, August 30th, and may be consulted at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE, until FRIDAY, September 7th, only.

Dr. U. visits as a regular Physician and Surgeon of the Old School, and has been in practice for upwards of twenty-eight years, and will be found fully competent to perform any operation that may be necessary to restore lost sight or hearing, or by other scientific means to remove any disease of those organs within the reach of science and human skill. No charge for examination and advice. au16-3t

STOVES, GRATES AND RANGES.

BISSELL & CO.,
NO. 235 LIBERTY STREET,
MANUFACTURERS of all kinds of Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Cooking Ranges, Fire and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c. &c.

The celebrated Coal Cooking Stoves,
"Victory" and "Triumph,"
and Wood Cooking Stoves,
"Black Oak" and "Forest Home."

The "Capitol" and "Eagle" Cooking Ranges, with either Hydraulic or Open Boilers; the very latest improvement in the way of Parlor Stoves now extant.

Together with *Air Tight, Fire Place Stoves, Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Franklin Stoves, Extension Top Wood Cooking Stoves.*

BARK MILLS, Waffle Irons, HAM BOILERS, OVEN DOORS, Shovels and Tongs, Fenders, Fancy Fire Irons, Hearth Brushes, Coal Hods, Fire Screens, PLUE RINGS, Stove Pipe, Vault Rings.

WASH-HOUSE CAULDRONS AND FURNACES, the best arrangement for the Wash-House that is now in use. Jamb Grates, Kitchen Grates, Tea Kettles, etc., etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our extensive stock.
au8dawTon BISSELL & CO.

WIDE AWAKES, ATTENTION!

CALL AT THE
Pittsburgh Flag Manufacturing Co.,
and obtain your supply of
FLAGS,
FOR TORCHES, &c.
au15 Depot, 45 Fifth Street.

SUNDRIES—75 hhds. N. O. Sugar,
25 hhds P. R. Sugar,
50 bbls Refined Sugar,
25 "O Yellow" do
50 "O (C)" do
600 do N. O. Molasses,
100 do assorted brands Syrups,
40 bbl Mola do
100 bags Rio Coffee,
100 bbl Cheese Y. fl. Pye,
50 " do Black do
100 boxes assorted brands Tobacco,
60 cadty boxes do
50 bags Virginia Twist do
100 bags S. G Soda,
40 kegs do do
200 bbls Extra Family Flour—in store and for sale by
au15 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK.

USE THE RAT PASTE
Use the Rat Paste
Use the Rat Paste
It is superior to anything now in use for exterminating VERMIN OF ALL KINDS—
Prepared only
Prepared only
Prepared only
by JOS. FLEMING,
au15 Corner Market street and Diamond.

HOSES FOR SALE.—Two large, fine Hose, Hoses for sale, for want of use, cheap and second hand. MITCHCOCK, MCCREERY & CO.

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR—200 bbls Family Flour, in store and for sale by
au15 MITCHCOCK, MCCREERY & CO.

XXX FAMILY FLOUR—100 bbls. just rec'd, of very superior quality, for
au15 MITCHCOCK, MCCREERY & CO.

New Advertisements.

W. & D. HUGUS',
Corner Fifth and Market Sts.

Have in few
ORGANDY
and
FRENCH
JAMBRIC LAWNS,
which they are selling at
LESS THAN COST

Berage Robes at half price!
Organdy Robes at half price!

Opened this day a complete assortment of
Domestic Goods.
jy27

THE TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION!
BANNERS,
FLAGS, TRANSPARENCIES, &c.
All kinds of
LETTERING and PAINTING
desired, got up in the Best Style and at the Lowest Prices.
DODGE & SMITHSON,
jy2 No. 71 Fourth st., opposite Iron City Bank.

I. W. GRAFTON,
PAPER DEALER,
NO. 147 WOOD STREET,
Corner of Virgin alley, PITTSBURGH.
jel4:1yd CASH PAID FOR RAGS.

DEALERS, SCHULTZE & WALTER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE
AND DEALERS IN
Cutlery and Housefurnishing Goods,
BRITTANIA AND BLOCK TIN WARE STOVES, IRON CHESTS, ENAMELED AND TINNED HOLLOW WARE, WROUGHT COOKERS, WAITERS, &c. &c. &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 126 Smithfield Street, Cor Virgin Alley,
jel4 2nd PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

I. W. CHADWICK.....CHARLES CHADWICK.
CHADWICK & SON,
DEALERS IN
Paper and Rags,
Nos. 149 and 150 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Wrapping Paper at manufacturers' prices. The highest market price paid in cash for Rags, Old Rope, etc. jy18

WELLS, RIDDLE & CO.,
80 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHIPS, LASHES AND SWITCHES,
and every description of
LEATHER BRAIDED WORK.

☞ Orders solicited from the trade, and promptly shipped as per instructions. jel4:1yd&wtf

SUNDRIES—
1,500 bbls prime N. O. Molasses;
600 hhds do do Sugar;
100 boxes Tobacco, various qualities;
50 tierces prime Rice;
100 bbls. No 1 Large Mackerel;
100 half bbls. do do
50 bbls. Medium do
50 do White Fish;
100 kegs Nails, various sizes;
1,000 boxes Window Glass, various sizes;
1,000 bbls. No. 1 Salt;
75 do Winter Bleached White Oil;
Baltimore, Bay Island and Gosport Herring, afloat No. 1 and No. 2, in bbls and half bbls; German and Missouri Cleaned Potatoes; Candles, Soaps, and Spices of all kinds, and everything which is usually kept by Wholesale Grocers—in store and for sale by SCHLIM, HOUSE & CO.,
jy18 No. 54 Water st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HO! FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

MEDALS! MEDALS! MEDALS!

TRUE AND PERFECT LIKENESSES, OF EACH
CANDIDATE!
RAPID SALES!
LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.
DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON.
BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE.
BELL AND EVERETT.

Sold Wholesale to Dealers, by
EATON, CREE & MACRUM,
jy30 No. 17 Fifth Street.

GENTS—
We have on hand a large stock of Gents'
FRENCH
CALF
BOOTS
AND
CONGRESS
GAITERS,
(Brobart manufacture,)
which we are selling at LESS THAN PHILADELPHIA PRICES.
WM. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
au9 No. 31 Fifth Street.

OAKLAND RESIDENCES.—The undersigned has divided that portion of Oakland known as
LINDEN GROVE
into LOTS of convenient size for
COUNTRY RESIDENCES,
ranging in quantity from one to six acres. The location is unsurpassed for beauty, and reduces the sufferings of invalids as if by magic. Mothers! try all means, try this—even if it will be but a change of air. Oakland is a beautiful suburb of Pittsburgh, and the Eastern District. The Fifth Ward Passenger Railway runs within a short distance of it, and a branch of said railway is now constructed to run through the centre of the Grove.

Many of the Lots are symmetrical knolls, covered with forest trees, and susceptible of being cultivated in the most picturesque and beautiful manner. The soil is excellent for gardening purposes and fruit-growing. A good neighborhood. Public and Private Schools convenient.

The Railway Company have agreed to sell Season Tickets at reduced rates. One-tenth in hand, and one-tenth annually from the time of purchase. Deeds to be given at expiration of five years.

For further information, apply to W. C. DESILS, Ruhm's Law Building, 53 Diamond st.
jy23dtf

FRESH ARRIVAL!
LADIES' AND MISSES'
PROMENADE HATS,
Trimmed and Untrimmed—a large assortment, wholesale and retail, at
M'CORD & CO'S.,
au14 131 Wood st.

BUYDAM'S LINSEED OIL!
M. B. SUYDAM, Manufacturer and Dealer in
LINSEED OIL, RAW AND BOILED,
OIL CAKE, &c.
Boxes for orders have been placed at the stores of Mr. Wm. Bagaley, Wood street, and Messrs. John Flack & Co., Liberty st. Orders for the sale and notices of FLAXSEED FOR SALE, left at these places, will receive prompt attention.
au14 6m

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES—
VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES—
I am this day in receipt of a fresh supply of the following Valuable Family Medicines, &c., &c.,
Kennedy's Medical Discovery,
Marshall's Diuretic Plaster,
Moff's Thilphenic Pills of Iron,
Helmbold's Extract of Buchu,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ague Cure,
Schenck's Syrup and Mandrake Pills,
Wood's Hair Restorative,
Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorative,
Boerhave's Holland Bitters, etc.
All of the really good
Patent Medicines of the day,
can always be obtained at
JOS. FLEMING,
au10 Corner of the Diamond and Market