Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12, 1860.

CITY AFFAIRS.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Executed at THIS OFFICE, on the most favorable terms and at the shortest notice.

Steel Works.

We were led to reflect in passing up the Fifth Ward on Monday, that the clouds of smoke that darken our horizon and the ceaseless din of clanking engines which is heard on every hand, though unpleasant to strangers and housewives, is the highest indication of the extent and importance of Pittsburgh manufactures. These are still on the increase; and among the establishments recently started we may note the Steel Works of Hussey, Wells & Co., on the corner of Fifth and Harrison streets. This firm erected a new building sometime ago, for the manufacture of every description of steel, of very large proportions. The main building is 135 feet long by 100 in width, and 21 feet in height. It is supported on a foundation of stone, and is made fire proof by a sheeting of iron, which covers every part. The roof is braced on a similar plan with that of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in order to support the large amount of machinery which works immediately under it. A considerable degree of attention has been paid to proper ventilation and the admission of light—a very commendable improvement in the plan of building factories. The stack is of colossal proportions, being 106 feet high and 5 feet 6 inches in diameter. Its draught almost excends belief.—The air ascends through it, as we ascertained by experiment, in a perfect gale. It is handsomely constructed of a circular form, and is perhaps the tallest stack in the city.

The machinery is very heavy, the whole mill trembling with every stroke of the enormous tilt hammers. There are three of these, of the largest size, and a train of immense rolls. The hammers will do a very large amount of work, and yet the business of the establishment has increased so rapidly that there is a demand for five more. The rolls are employed for manufacturing plates for circular saws. They will roll plates six feet in diameter, and are believed to be the largest in the country.

The machinery is driven by an engine of 350 horse power. The fly wheel, which consists of a solid rim and centre, weighs twenty tons, and the driving pulley eleven tons. The latter is a solid casting, and a marvel to all who see it.—There are two other engines in operation, one for driving the fans and the other for pumping.

Adjoining the main building is another erection, the dimensions of which are one hundred feet in length by seventy-five in width. It contains three trains of rolls, one for sheets and the other two for bars, driven by an engine of 125 horse power.

The works have capacity to manufacture nine tons of cast steel daily. All varieties of steel are made, including the various sorts of tool steel; as axe steel, nail machine steel, chisel steel, &c., with shovel steel, spring steel, reaper steel, and plates of every description, etc. Every piece of steel is subject to a careful examination before it is exposed for sale, to prevent any worthless material from emanating from these works. This course, though perhaps inconvenient at first, must ultimately prove judicious, as it will attract the attention of all reliable buyers, and propositions them with favorable opinions of the firm.

The day of our visit to the works, preparations were being made to put up a mammoth pair of shears. These shears will weigh some twelve tons, and are designed to shear circulars and saw plates. They will be worked by machinery, and are expected to cut plates with the same facility that a tinner shears sheet iron.

The product of these works has become extremely popular, many of our manufacturers using it extensively. Messrs. Lippincott & Co., J. H. Shoenberger & Co. and Knapp, Rudd & Co., give it the preference, and it is employed in the Pennsylvania railway shops so far as needed for their wants. Having concentrated their whole resources on one business—the manufacture simply of steel—and having availed themselves of the best and most improved machinery, it is not surprising their manufactures should have met with peculiar favor. The rapidity with which the demand for them has increased, while it is gratifying to the firm, must encourage future enterprise among the capitalists of our community. Messrs. Hussey, Wells & Co. were exhibitors at our County Fair of last week, receiving a premium for each sample of their steel (tool, saw plate and spring steel,) and for a cast axe. The axes were highly wrought and so well adapted to be hard to rival. Being but poor judges of steel, we could form no opinion of the specimens of it exhibited. The axes were not made by Hussey, Wells & Co., but merely shown as samples of their worked steel.

LIKE PATIENTS.—We know not know any class of people who so rigidly comply with the law of retaliation as the suitors in Magistrate Courts. Our popular magistrate of the Fifth Ward, Alderman Lyons, might produce from his docket many illustrations of this remark. Yesterday a female named Mrs. Mary McKenna appeared before him and complained that her person had been assaulted by another female, whom she designated as Ann Burke. Ann, according to her story, had struck her with a piece of domestic furniture intended to be employed for more specific purposes, and had thereby inflicted various injuries on her head, all without just cause or provocation. Ann was arrested and held to bail. Finding the facility with which her oath could be given against another party, she in turn became prosecutrix and lodged a similar complaint against Mrs. McKenna, alleging that the latter had caught her by the hair, abused her, etc.—Mrs. McKenna was therefore held to bail also. In this manner they will make judicial tribunals the means by which to gratify their revenge, which were established for other and better ends. If the brawl is settled in Court, both will be deservedly punished. Judge M'Clure detects the secret springs and motives of such prosecutions at the first flush, and no appeal can save the parties from a merited rebuke.

THE DEMONSTRATION AT BEAVER.—A large number of our Republican friends left in a special train last evening for Beaver, to be present at the grand demonstration that was to come off at that place last night. The Allegheny Wide Awakes and Lincoln Minute Men also got on the train at Allegheny Station. The rather unpromising condition of the weather in the early part of the evening prevented many from going, who otherwise would have attended.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, while several neighbors were engaged at the farm of Mr. James Johnston, Jr., Centre tp., Indiana county, in erecting a building, something gave way and a piece of timber fell, striking a young man, (son of Mr. Peter Harrold,) and injured him so severely that he expired in a few minutes after the unfortunate occurrence. The deceased was a very promising young man, and was about 16 years of age.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.—After an absence of three months, spent principally in Paris, Mr. Clement Tetedoux, so favorably known here as a teacher of singing, arrived here yesterday. He will enter at once upon his professional duties as stated in his advertisement in another part of this morning's paper, in giving instruction in the highest branches of vocal music.

SUCCESSFUL TEACHING.—Two parents wishing to get their children admitted into the High School, sent them to H. Williams, No. 28 St. Clair street. One attended one week, the other eleven, and both were successful at the late examination, passing through it without any difficulty. Mr. W. always had the reputation of being a successful teacher, and the above facts establish it conclusively.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.—A laborer named Morris, employed on the bridge crossing the Kiskiminetas River, on the Allegheny Valley Rail road, last Saturday, found a pocket book containing one hundred dollars in money and a daguerreotype likeness. The pocket book was subsequently claimed by a young man, who described the contents and the daguerreotype with correctness, and took it away.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Monday, a servant girl, in the employ of Mrs. Rogers, resident on the Fourth street road, attempted to cut her own throat, as we are informed, with a piece of glass, and will nigh succeeded. But, by dint of strenuous efforts on the part of her neighbors and an attendant physician, her injuries were prevented from reaching a fatal termination.

THROWING STONES, etc.—Joseph Scott appeared before Alderman Taylor, of the Fifth Ward, yesterday, and made a complaint that Samuel Peath had thrown stones at him, and also lifted one of the standards out of his dray and attempted to strike him with it. Peath was arrested and discharged upon giving bail in $50 to keep the peace.

THE South Pittsburgh Wide Awakes paraded through our streets last evening, making a very fine display. They were neatly equipped, well drilled and were accompanied by a band of martial music. As they passed our office they gave three cheers for the *Gazette*, for which they will receive our heartfelt thanks. Long may they wave.

ARRESTED.—Morgan, who committed the assault and battery mentioned in yesterday's paper, on Lewis Lewis, at the "Mansion House," has been arrested. He will have a hearing before Mayor Wilson on Monday next.

A New Republican Glee Club, under the leadership of Edward Spivey, who is an excellent vocalist, has been formed in the borough of West Pittsburgh.

THE polls in the new township of Richland, this county, will be held in Bakerstown at the usual election.

Inauguration of the Ferry Statue at Cleveland.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CLEVELAND, Sept. 9, 1860.

The already densely crowded hotels foreshadow an immense gathering of people here to-morrow. The military display will be unusually brilliant, some ten companies being present from abroad. These, with the numerous local companies, give Camp Ferry (which is located on the Fair Grounds on Kinsman street) quite a warlike appearance. A rain storm set in yesterday morning and continued with but little cessation through the day, and the Providence Light Infantry, carrying one hundred and two muskets, arrived in a very moist state.—With the Infantry came Gov. Sprague and staff, the Providence corps, and numerous eminent citizens of Rhode Island, including Dr. Usher Parsons and Capt. Brownell, two of Perry's men in the battle of Lake Erie.

The statue is of pure marble, and in the opinion of those who knew the gallant man it commemorates, is remarkable lifelike. Mr. Wm. Walcott, of Columbus, in this State, is the sculptor, and has made a very decided "hit," as he deserved to do, for the Statue is really of splendid specimen of sculpture. It cost $16,000, and weighs, with the foundation, 54 tons.

The eminent historian, Geo. Bancroft, is to be the orator of the day; the Rev. Mr. Perry, of Natchez, Miss., a nephew of Commodore Perry, will open the inaugural ceremonies with a prayer; and Dr. Parsons, of Rhode Island, (before alluded to) will give a detailed description of the battle, in which he was employed as surgeon on board Perry's flag-ship "Lawrence."

In addition to Dr. Parsons and Capt. Brownell, the following survivors of the battle of Lake Erie are here: Capt. Champlin, of Buffalo, who commanded one of the smaller vessels in Perry's fleet; Hosea Sargeant, who served as a seaman, of Boston; Ben. Fleming of Erie, Pa., who comes in a full sailor rig, is 75 years old, and hale and hearty; and John Chapman, of Hudson, this State, who fought on the British side. He long since became an American citizen, and is about as enthusiastic a "celebrator" as we have seen here. Chapman was gunner on board the Queen Charlotte, and fired the first gun at the flag-ship "Lawrence." The following extract from the official report of the engagement, written to the Navy Department on the 13th of Sept., 1813, by Commodore Perry, is of interest at this time:

"On the morning of the 10th inst., at sunrise, the enemy were discovered from Put-in-Bay, where I lay at anchor with the squad on under my command. We got under weight, the wind light at S. W., and stood for the enemy. At 10 a. m., the wind hauled to S. E. and brought us to windward; formed the line and bore up. At 15 minutes before 12, the enemy commenced firing; at 5 minutes before 12, the action commenced on our part. Finding this fire very destructive, owing to their long guns and its being mostly directed at the Lawrence, I made sail and directed the other vessels to follow, for the purpose of closing with the enemy. Every brace and bowline being shot away, she became unmanageable, notwithstanding the great exertions of the sailing master. In this situation she sustained the action upwards of two hours within canniaar distance, until every gun was rendered useless and the greater part of her crew either killed or wounded. Finding she could no longer annoy the enemy, I left her in charge of Lieut. Yarnall, who, I was convinced, from the bravery already displayed by him, would do what would comport with the honor of the flag. At half-past two, the wind springing up, Capt. Elliott was enabled to bring his vessel (the Niagara) gallantly into close action; I immediately went on board of her, when he anticipated my wish by voluntering to bring the schooners, which had been kept astern by the lightness of the wind, into close action.

"It was with unspeakable pain that I saw, soon after I got on board the Niagara, the flag of the Lawrence come down, although I was perfectly sensible that she had been defended to the last, and that to have continued to make a show of resistance would have been a wanton sacrifice of the remains of her brave crew. But the enemy was not able to take possession of her, and circumstances soon permitted me to hoist a flag to bring her to a close range. At 45 minutes past 2 the signal for 'close action' was made. The Niagara being very little injured, I determined to pass through the enemy's line, bore up and passed ahead of their two ships and a brig, giving a raking fire to them from the starboard guns, and to a large schooner and sloop from the larboard side at half pistol shot distance, under the direction of Capt. Elliott, and keeping up a well directed fire, the two ships, a brig and a schooner surrendered, a schooner and a sloop making a vain attempt to escape.

"Those officers and men who were immediately under my observation evinced the greatest gallantry, and I have no doubt but that the same conduct marked themselves as become American officers and seamen."

It was a brilliant victory, of incalculable benefit to the Northwest, and Cleveland has certainly done herself credit in erecting this statue.

The Washington Infantry, Capt. Rowley, of our city, are in camp and appear to enjoy themselves well. The encampment bristles with all sorts of firearms, from the harmless pistol to the deep mouthed musket, and it is consoling for nervous persons to know that said arms can only be shot off for the fun of the thing.

Religious services were held in camp to-day.—Bishop Clark, of Providence, preached an impressive discourse.

Beyond these hastily written items there is little of interest, as yet, to read you. There is the usual amount of patriotism loose at the hotels and the number of diaphragms which are momentarily moistened with strong liquids, may be safely set down as larger.

F.

BACHELOR'S ADDRESS.

Men of Ohio! Fellow Citizens of the United States:

The defence of our country is not a burden to be shunned; but an inalienable right which we are to assert, and a sacred duty which we are to fulfill.—The lurid clouds of those who, in unholy battle, have stood up for the moral existence of the nation, and given the greatest proof of their love for it by perilling their lives in its defence, deserve to be commemorated by works of art; that the evidence of their virtue may be ever present to the eyes of the people. By your willing sympathy with their efforts, we make their glory our own; by contemplating their actions with love we, more in our own pleasure, the just courage with which they followed, and gained the ennobling consciousness that we, too, have the power within us to imitate their example.

Citizens of Cleveland, executing a purpose which had its origin in their own unsolicited impulses, and cheered by the patriotic zeal of an artist who is a native of their State, and sustained by the confiding energy of their chosen contractors, have raised the monument which "all just men will gladly." Before the myriads here assembled this statue is now dedicated to the Union in the name of *the People of Ohio.*

The inhabitants of this Commonwealth are by their descent of common blood with nearly all older United States, and all the most highly civilized countries of the world. The homes of their ancestors are to be found in the Old Dominion and all the States to the North of it, in the British Isles and Ireland, in the Iberian peninsula, in France, in Italy, and of all the Continental States, especially in Germany; so that in addition to the mysterious affinity of human nature with truth and freedom, no word can be uttered in any part of the cultivated world of right and liberty, but you may claim it is a family interest of your own. It is the sons of your forefathers of whom you expect that the tomb and the bluff place of Virgil will be sacred to the guardianship of the free; it is your brothers and your kindred, who are to take the only worthy vengeance of what our revolutionary fathers suffered from the petty princes of a now fallen empire, by inciting and inspiring the immortal people to construct a free and united Germany.

Ohio rises before the world as the majestic witness to the beneficent reality of the Democratic principle. A commonwealth, younger in years than he who addresses you, not long ago having no visible existence but in the emigrant wagons, now numbers almost as large a population as that of all England, when it gave birth to Raleigh and Bacon, and Shakespeare, and began its continuous attempt at colonizing America. Yet one of her inhabitants gladdens in the fruit of his own toil. She possesses wealth that must be computed by thousands of millions; and her frugal, industrious, benevolent people, at sunrising and sunset, unfettered in the use of their faculties, restless in enterprise, do not squander the accumulations of their industry in vain show, but ever go on to render the earth more productive, more beautiful and more convenient to man; contriving for mechanic purposes the unwasting forces of nature; keeping exemplary good faith with their public creditors; building in half a century more churches than all England has raised since this continent was discovered; endowing and sustaining universities and other seminaries of learning. Conscious of the dynamic power of mind in action as the best of fortresses, Ohio keeps no standing army but that of her school teachers, of whom she pays more than twenty thousand; she counts among her citizens more than 200,000 men who can bear arms, and she has more than twice that number of children registered as students in her public schools. Here the purity of domestic morals is maintained by the virtue and dignity of women. In the heart of the temperate zone of this continent, in the land of corn for wheat and the vine, the eldest daughter of the ordinance of seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, already the mother of other commonwealths, that bid fair to vie with her in beauty, rises in her loveliness and glory, crowned with cities, and challenges the admiration of the world. Hither should come the political zealots, who in despair is ready to strand the ship of state, for here he may learn how to guide it safely on the waters. Should some modern Telemachus, heir to an island empire, touch these shores, here he may observe the vitality and strength of the principle of popular power; take from the book of experience the lesson, that in public affairs great and happy results follow in proportion to faith in the efficacy of that principle; and learn to rebuke illadvised counsellors who pronounce the most momentous and most certain of political, truths a dangerous and a fallacy.

This anniversary of the great action of Oliver Hazard Perry, is set apart for inaugurating a monument to his fame. Who has not heard how gallantly, forty-seven years ago, the young hero, still wet from a winding fever, led his squadron to battle? As if shielded by a higher power, he encountered death on his right hand, death on his left, ever in advance, almost alone for two hours fighting his ship, till it became a wreck, so that but one of its guns could be used any longer, and more than four-fifths of his crew lay around him wounded or killed; then unharmed, standing at lessened his spirit, he passed in a boat to the uninjured Niagara, unfurled his flag, bore down within pistol shot of his enemy, poured into them broadsides starboard and broadsides port, and while the sun was still high above the horizon, left no office to be done but that of mercy to the vanquished. If the comparison does not seem fanciful, I will call his sandoes during those eventful hours a complete lyric poem, perfect in all its parts. Though he was carried away and raised above himself by the power with which he was possessed, the passion of his inspiration was tempered by the serene self-possession of his fearless courage; his will had the winged rapidity of fiery thought, and yet observed with deliberateness the sublimations of harmony and the proportions of measured order.

Nor may you call this honor, the virtue of the earnest dead; it is a sacred service who require neither gold nor silver, but with a clear conception of the glory of their end. The debt of nature all must pay. To die, if need be, in defence of the country, is a common obligation; it is granted to few to exchange life for a victory so full of benefit to their fellow men.—These are the disinterested, unarmed martyrs, who, without hope of fame or gain, gave up their lives in testimony to the all-pervading love of country, and left to our statesmen the lesson to demand of others nothing but what is right and to submit to no wrong.

"We have met the enemy," were Perry's words as he reported the result of this battle. And who was that "enemy?" A nation speaking another tongue? A state abandoned to the caprices of despotism? A people inimical to human freedom? No! they were the nation from whom most of us sprung, using the same copious language, cherishing after their fashion the love of liberty, enjoying internally the freest government that the world had known before our own. But the external policy of their government has been less controlled by regard for right than their domestic administration; and a series of wanton aggressions upon us, useless to England, condemned now by her own statesmen and judges as violations of the law of nations, forced into a conflict two peoples whose common sympathies should never have been disturbed. Amidst this aggressive system forever to be adventured by her rulers? How long is the overshadowing aristocratic element in her government to stand between the natural affections of kindred nations.

Even now a British minister, whose past career gave hope of greater fairness, is renewing the old system of experiments on the possible contingency of the pusillanimity, the indifference or the ignorance of some future American administration, and disputes the boundary of the Northwest, though the words of the treaty are too plain to be perverted, and though the United States claim no more than the British Secretary of State, who offered the treaty, explained as its meaning before it was signed. British soldiers are now encamped on part of our territory which bears the name of Washington. With a moderation that should have commanded respect, the United States waived their better claim to Vancouver, and even to any part of it; thinking it conducive to peace to avoid two jurisdictions on different parts of the same island; and in return for this forbearance, the British Minister, yielding perhaps to some selfish clamor of a trading company, as much against British interests as against American rights, reproduces on an American island the inconvenience of divided occupation, which it was the very purpose of the treaty to avoid.

If the hum of the American seaboard is in part of the echo of sentiments from abroad, have the unmixed voice of America may be heard, as it presumes that it is too late to wrest territory from the United States by prevarication, by menace, or by force.—From the English dockyards it is a long voyage to San Juan; the only good land route across the continent lies south of Lake Superior; in a few years there will be three Ohios on the shores of the Pacific. It is England's interest as well as duty to give effect to the treaty as it was interpreted by her own minister to ours. Your voices on this memorable day give the instruction to our own government to abide by the treaty faithfully, on the condition that Britain will do the same; but the treaty must bind neither party or both must be abrogated in good faith or cancelled. The man who honor the memory of Perry will always know how to defend the domain of their country.

Has any European statesman been miscounting the strength of this nation, by substituting a reminiscence of our old feeble confederation for the present efficient and most perfect organism of the body politic? Has any foreign ruler been so foolish as to listen with credulity to the tales of impending disunion? Every man of the people of Ohio, the great central highway of national travel, will, without one exception, tell the calumniator or the unbeliever that the voices of discontent among us are but the evanescent vapors of men's breath; that our little domestic strifes are no more than momentary disturbances on the surface, easily settled among ourselves that the love of Union is sound to the core; that our prosperity is unexampled; and that the country never was more united and more prosperous than at this hour.

So then our last word shall be for the Union. The Union will guard the rights of its defenders, and every inch protect its entire territory; it will keep alive for mankind the beacon lights of popular liberty and power; it will dissuade nations in a state of unripeness from attempting to found republican governments before they spring up naturally by force of law; and its mighty heart will throb with delight at every true advance in any part of the world toward republican happiness and freedom.

IDENTIFIED.—It will be remembered that on Monday we mentioned that the body of a man had been found floating in the Monongahela river, near the Six Mile Ferry, on Saturday last, and that nothing could be found on his person to indicate his name or residence. It is now supposed that he was a paver named Wilson, in the employ of Mr. McIntyre, of Allegheny, and resided in Manchester. It is said that he went up the river for the purpose of getting a load of paving stones, and after having accomplished this, took passage on the steamer Franklin, for this city, and was drowned somewhere between the Six Mile Ferry and McKeesport. He was not missed before the boat reached this port, and it is supposed to have been under the influence of liquor.

ARRESTED.—Yesterday, while Mr. Dickson—the trading of whose horse by McQ said we mentioned on Tuesday—was on his way home he saw McQ in Allegheny, and informed the police to that effect. Officer Tyler arrested him and took him before Mayor Morrison, by whom he was discharged in the belief that there had been no felonious intent on the part of the prisoner.

THE Erie *Gazette* says that 2,330 barrels of oil were received at that city by the Sunbury & Erie Railroad during the month of August, from the oil regions of Warren, Crawford and Venango. This looks as if there was no humbug in the oil reports.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 58 Fifth St.—corrected daily:

	in sun.	in shade.
9 o'clock, a. m.	65	58
12 " m.	60	60
6 " p. m.		65
Barometer	29 11	20

SHINGLES.—The shingle market is very dull just now, and prices have a decided tendency to decline is attributed by a great many to the supply being more than equal to the demand, but the real cause may be found in the fact that the demand is not so great as in former years, the Southern mind being thought of when "Gregson's celebrated Asphalt Roofing Felt" can be obtained. The agent for this excellent material can be found at his office, Laughlin's building, Canal bank, near the city Water Works.

REPUBLICAN Song Books, Nos. 1 and 2 price 10c; Burleigh's Republican Song Books; price 10c; Young Men's Republican Vocalist; price 8c; Wide Awake Vocalist; price 10c; Lives of Lincoln and Hamlin, 12 mo. cloth, $1; paper, 25c; Greeley & Cleveland's Political Text Book, $1; Debates of Lincoln and Douglas; cloth 50 cents; stitched 37 cents.

All kinds of portraits of Lincoln and Hamlin; Medals, various kinds, with portraits of Lincoln and Hamlin.

All campaign documents can be had at Hunt & Miser's, 71 and 73 Fifth street.

WE call the attention of our readers to an article advertised in another column, called BLOOD FOOD. It is an entirely new discovery, and must not be confounded with any of the nostrums patent medicines of the day. It is *Food For the Blood* already prepared for absorption, pleasant to the taste and natural in action, and it does not gallop, he retains." Let all thoughtless, then, who are suffering from poverty, impurity or bad many of blood, and consequently with some chronic disease or ailment, take of this Blood Food and be restored to health. We notice that our Druggists have received a supply of this article, and that it is highly recommended DR. MASON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, which every mother should have. It contains no paregoric or opiate of any kind whatever, and of course must be invaluable for all infantile complaints. It will allay all pain, and so cure the gums in process of teething, and at the same time regulate the bowels. As all mothers and nurses, who have endured anxious cares and sleepless nights, procure a supply, and be at once relieved.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. For sale by GEO. H. KEYSER, Agent, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. sa11:3t&w3m

ALL should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood, in today's paper.

MARRIED:

On Monday evening, 10th instant, by Rev. L. L. Conrad, JASPER E. BRADY, Jr., and Miss H. CORA TOWNSEND.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

START THE BALL!—THE IRON BOY AND THE VAN.—The Rolling Mill Operatives of Pittsburgh and vicinity will meet at REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS, Wood street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 12, at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for turning out in PROCESSION in the Mass Convention in this city on Sept. 27th, 1860. se10:2td

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS!

ALL Republicans are invited to attend.

RALLY, REPUBLICANS! RALLY!!

The Committee on Speakers of the Republican Executive Committee announce the following meetings, at which all persons of every party are respectfully invited to listen to the discussion of Republican principles:

At PREBLES SCHOOL HOUSE, District No. 3, M'Candless township, Wednesday, Sept. 12th, at 7½ o'clock. Speakers, Messrs. M'Knight and Riddle.

At SEWICKLEY, on Thursday, Sept. 13th, at 7½ o'clock. Speakers, Messrs. Coffey, McConnell and Robb.

At WEST PITTSBURGH, Singer & Hartman's Rolling Mill, on Thursday evening, Sept. 13th, at 7½ o'clock. Addressed by J. J. Siebenick in German, and J. M. Kirkpatrick and William Matthews in English.

At COULTERSVILLE, on Peter & Chartiers Road, on Friday, the 14th inst, at 7½ o'clock. Speakers, Hon. J. K. Moorhead and others.

At GLADE MILLS, Friday, Sept. 14th, at 1 o'clock. Speakers, Messrs. McKnight and Collier.

At McKESPORT, on Friday, Sept. 14th, at 7½ o'clock. Speakers, Messrs. T. M. Marshall, Blackwell, and others.

At ELIZABETH BOROUGH, on Saturday, Sept. 15th, at 1½ o'clock. Speakers, Hon. Robt. M'Knight and William C. Moreland.

At CULMERSVILLE, West Deer township, Monday, 17th September, at 1 o'clock. Speakers, Messrs. McKnight and Collier.

At HOPE CHURCH, Mifflin township, on Tuesday, Sept. 18th, at 7½ o'clock. Speakers, Messrs. Howard and Sutherland.

Notice to Builders and Contractors.

THE UNDERSIGNED (formerly Foreman for ROWLAND PARRY,) would respectfully inform those of them in his line of work, and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish SLATE of different colors, (green, blue and purple,) or put on SLATE ROOFS in the most superior manner. Orders for Roofing or ventilation of Slate Roofs (if left at the office of ALEX. LAUGHLIN, near the Water Works,) will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS PARRY.

CHEESE!—CHEESE!!—150 boxes prime Cheese, just rec'd, for sale by

JERRY H. COLLINS.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—6 barrels for sale by [sel1] JERRY H. COLLINS.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

Arrival of the Steamer Bohemian.

FARVAN POINT, Sept. 10.—The steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool for Quebec, passed this point this evening, with later European dates. Her dates are to Saturday the 1st inst., by telegraph from Liverpool.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post states that the proposed attempt to neutralize the city of Naples in the coming contest has proved unsuccessful, and we may hear any day that Garibaldi has entered the city and the King left.

The London Herald says that the principal discount establishments of that city are using their endeavors to eradicate the accommodation system, all suspicious papers being at once rejected.

The Coventry weavers have acceded to the terms of their employers.

PARIS, Wednesday.—It is said that Farini bears an autograph letter from King Victor Emanuel stating that the latter could no longer resist public opinion in Italy, and he must either leave or be swept away.

The London Post says the Neapolitan government has offered to Garibaldi the territory of Naples in order to prevent the effusion of blood in the capitol.

A late dispatch states that the Neapolitan funds had fallen ten per cent.

GENOA, August 28.—The Genoese journals of today publish a statement that the Council Generals of the Neapolitan group have resolved to advise the King to leave, and it is also rumored that the officers of the army and navy tendered their resignation *en masse* to the King.

The steamship Great Eastern will sail again for New York on October 11th.

The Times' Paris correspondent says the demand of France against Naples, for the insult offered to her ambassador, is viewed as a lift to Garibaldi and the revolutionists.

Liverpool, Friday, Aug. 31st.—Cotton: the sales of the week amount to 52,000 bales, including 2000 bales to speculators and 11,000 for export. The market closed yesterday with a declining tendency, chiefly in the inferior qualities. The sales to-day are estimated at 7000 bales, including 2000 to speculators and exporters. The market closes steady at the following quotations: New Orleans fair 7¾, middling 6¾; Mobile 7¼, middling 6¾; Uplands 6¾, middling 6 13-16. There is a stock of 1,085,500 bales in port, including 906,000 bales of American.

Breadstuffs.—The weather has been favorable for the crops. Richardson & Spence quote Flour dull; Wheat quiet. Corn dull.

The Provision market continues dull. Lard firm at 62@64s.

London, Friday Evening.—Consols 92½@93 for money; and 93@93½ for account.

Breadstuffs dull, and have a declining tendency.

Further by the City of Washington.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The steamer City of Washington has arrived. The details of her previous advices are as follows:

The accounts from the French harvests are more satisfactory. The wheat had all been safely housed in the Southern departments, and it was hoped that all in the Northern departments would be saved.—The harvest in Poland is a total failure.

Count Persigny, in opening the general council department of Loire, made an important speech in favor of the policy of the Emperor. He justified the annexation of Savoy and Nice, and repudiated the idea that the policy of France was aggressive or at all threatening to England or the Rhine frontiers of Prussia, and confidently predicted an era of peace and prosperity for Europe.

The Papal government had sent reinforcements to the garrison at Benedito, but they were driven out of the town and forced to return.

There was an increasing agitation in Hungary. Gen. Hendel had resigned the Governorship.

Latest.—Letters from Odessa speak of the excellent condition of the new wheat.

The cholera had broken out at Malaga. Six hundred persons were attacked, fifty of whom had died.

It is said that Napoleon has resolved to create two new regiments of Zouaves.

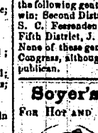
It is stated that the French Admiral at Naples had been ordered to observe the strictest neutrality, and do nothing to interfere with the defence of Naples against an attack.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day opened the bids for the construction and use by the government of a telegraph line to the Pacific. The proposal of Hiram Sibley, representing the Western Union Telegraph line, was in accordance with the act passed at the last session of Congress, namely, $40,000 per annum, and $3 for a single message of ten words with the usual proportional deduction upon dispatches of greater length. Theodore Adams, of Harrisburg, Pa., bids $29,000 per annum for ten years; Orville Clark, of Small Hill, N. Y., and S. H. Hanmao, of Detroit, bid $25,000 per annum for ten years; B. F. Fickport, and others of St. Louis, bid for the first, $35,000 per annum for three years. Second, $40,000 per annum for ten years, and to transmit all government dispatches at $1.50 for the first ten words, with the usual deduction upon those of a greater length. Third, $40,000 per annum for ten years, with a proposition to run a pony express after the first 500 miles of the line are finished at the usual telegraph rates and the usual deduction. For this, however, the act makes no provision. There were present at the opening of the bids, Messrs. Sibley, Ficklin, James S. Graham and A. W. Bee. The last named gentleman is connected with the Placerville and St. Joseph Telegraph Line. The Secretary of the Treasury will probably make his decision during the week.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 11.—The Democratic Douglas State Executive Committee have announced the following as the Democratic Electoral Ticket: Electors at Large, Richard Vaux and John Cessna; District Electors: 1st, John Alexander; 2d, Frederick Stoever; 3d, Godfrey Metzger; 4th, Ed. Waltman; 5th, G. W. Jacoby; 6th, Joseph Dowdell; 7th, Isaiah James; 8th, Geo. D. Stitzel; 9th, John Black; 10th, Geo. Gross; 11th, Wm. L. Dewalt; 12th, S. S. Winchester; 13th, Jos. Lanbach; 14th, I. Brockhon; 15th, Geo. D. Jackson; 16th, Wm. L. Gorgas; 17th, Joel B. Danner; 18th, James D. Crawford; 19th, F. Laird; 20th, J. B. Howell; 21st, John Calohan; 22d, S. Marshall; 23d, Wm. Book; 24th, James S. Leonard; 25th, daylord Church.

PORTLAND, Sept. 11.—Midnight returns from 116 towns give Washburne 33,463 votes; Smart, 23,841, and Morrill 1,012. The Republican majority will be 8,642—a net gain of 2,109 over last year's vote. It is probable that the Republicans have elected the full Congressional ticket of the party, consisting of the following gentlemen: First District, J. N. Goodwin; Second District, C. W. Walton; Third District, S. C. Fessenden; Fourth District, C. P. Morrill; Fifth District, J. H. Rice; Sixth District, F. A. Pike. None of these gentlemen are members of the present Congress, although the State delegation is entire Republican.

Soyer's Sultana Sauce,



FOR HOT AND COLD DISHES OF ALL KINDS.

This most delicious and appetizing Sauce, invented by the renowned "SOYER," for the London Reform Club, is, since his decease, manufactured by the well known house of THOMAS HALSWELL, London, from the original recipe. It is the favorite Sauce in England, and on the Continent, with a high and growing reputation among American Epicures, and is much approved of as a stimulant to the appetite and aid to digestion.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

"We recommend our correspondent to try MORE SOYER'S new Sauce, entitled the 'Sultana's Sauce.' It is made after the Turkish recipe; its flavor is excellent, and it affords considerable aid in cases of SLOW AND WEAK DIGESTION."—*The Lancet.*

"Savory, Piquant and Spicy, worthy the genius of Soyer."—*Observer.*

"Are invaluable adjunct to Fish, Flesh and Fowl, and should have a place on every table."—*Atlas.*

Sole Agents for the United States,

GARDNER & EVELIN, 217 Fulton st., New York, and HRAY & HAYES, 54 Corthill, Boston.

For Sale by Grocers and Fruit Dealers everywhere.

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STEAM BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.—All kinds of Blank books, large and small quantities, either ornamental or plain, done in reasonable time. Having facilities superior to any establishment in the city, publishers may depend upon having their work done in the best style and in much less time than can be done elsewhere. A. H. ROWAND, formerly of Improvement in Book Binding Singsley's Building, Nos. 72 and 74 Third street, Pittsburgh. se10:1ydis

TEETH.—SAVE THEM BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE. G. HILL has removed to 56 FIFTH STREET, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. G. H. Keyser, opposite Christ's Church. He will give all the modern improvements of Teeth inserted at various prices from $15 to $62 per set.

REFERENCE—Rev. W. D. Howard, Rev. Samuel Findley, A. Bradley, A. M'Candless, M. D., C. H. Hopkins, W. H. Vankirk, Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, W. Nimick, Samuel M'Kee. my8:ly

JOSEPH ADAMS,

DENTIST,

No. 97 Wylie Street, Pittsburgh.

REFERENCES—Dr. A. M. Pollock; Dr. Hallock, Theodore Robbins, Russell Errett. my3:ly

FISH—50 bbls. large New No. 3 Mackerel; 50 half bbls large new No. 3 Mackerel; 25 do No. 2 do; 15 kits choice No. 1 Family Mackerel; 25 bbls Herring; 20 half bbls Lake Herring; 25 bbls No. 1 Lake Superior Salmon; 40 half bbls do do do

For sale by WATT & WILSON,

se8 No. 255 Liberty street

HANDSOME SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS, etc., opening every day.

C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market street.

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, an extensive and varied assortment.

C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market st.

CARB MAGNESIA—2 cases in 2 and 4 oz. papers, for sale by

W. MACKOWN,

se7 167 Liberty st.

SEAMLESS BAGS! SEAMLESS BAGS! 20,000 Two Bushel Bags, various qualities, in store and for sale by

JERRY H. COLLINS,

se8 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

APPLE PARKERS of all sizes, a variety of Lines, for sale by

S. WOLFF, JR.,

se8 corner St. Clair and Liberty sts.

TAPE LINES—a new article of Lines, for sale by

S. WOLFF, JR.,

se8 corner St. Clair and Liberty sts.

STOCKS AND DIES—a large variety of all sizes and styles, for sale by

S. WOLFF, JR.,

se8 corner St. Clair and Liberty sts.

APPLES—35 bbls. rec'd this day for sale by

HENRY H. COLLINS.

se7

20 BBLS. PEACHES to arrive, for sale by

se10 GRAFF & VAN GORDER, 114 Second st.

BALSAM COPAIBA—1 bbl. just rec'd by

W. MACKOWN, 167 Liberty st.

DRY HIDES—20, to arrive, for sale by

ISAIAH STOREY & CO.

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FEATHERS—4 sacks to arrive for sale by

ISAIAH STOREY & CO.

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LARD OIL—10 bbls. in store for sale by

ISAIAH STOREY & CO.

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COMMERCIAL RECORD.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR JULY & AUGUST:

JOHN DUWORTH, V. P.

HON. W. JOHNSON. | R. PARSONS.
FELIX BRUNOT | G. B. JONES.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

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