Pittsburgh Gazette.

O'DONNELL, HENRY, D. P. WILLIAMS, R. E. PENNOCK, J. R. SYCKE.

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

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15, 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,	13 Francis B Penniman,
2 Robert P. King,	14 Ulysses Mercur,
3 Henry Bumm,	15 George Brenzler,
4 Robert M. Fleet,	16 A. R. Sharpe,
5 Nathan Millen,	17 Daniel G. Gehr,
6 John M. Broomall,	18 Samuel Calvin,
7 James W. Fuller,	19 Edgar Cowan,
8 Levi S. Reith,	20 William McKennan,
9 Francis W. Christ,	21 John M. Kirkpatrick,
10 David Mumma, jr.,	23 James Kerr,
11 David Taggart,	22 Richard P. Roberts,
12 Thomas E. Hall,	24 Henry Souther,
	25 John Greer.

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

FOR CONGRESS—XXIst DISTRICT,
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIId DISTRICT.
ROBERT McKNIGHT.

Assembly.
KENNEDY MARSHALL, Pittsburgh.
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Allegheny.
CHARLES L. GORHING, Reserve.
WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Elizabeth.
ALEXANDER H. BURNS, Findley.
Clerk of the Courts.
WILLIAM A. HERRON, Pitt.
Register.
WILLIAM J. RICHARDSON, Temperanceville.
Recorder.
JONATHAN P. ROSS, Allegheny.
Commissioner.
GEORGE HAMILTON, Pittsburgh.
Auditor.
BENNETT LAKE, Elizabeth.
Surveyor.
C. McGOWIN, Pittsburgh.
Director of the Poor.
HENRY OHALFANT, Wilkins.

☞ For our usual Religious Intelligence, miscellaneous advertisements, cards, &c., see fourth page.

RIDING TWO HORSES.—In his speech at Somerset on the 27th of August, FOSTER is reported by a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* to have said, "that Congress had no right to legislate for the territories on the subject of slavery, because there was no such power conferred by the Constitution; that they could not be left without law, and it followed that the territorial Legislature had absolute control of the subject. To deny this was to deny the right of self-government, the basis of all freedom." This was a distinct avowal of squatter sovereignty, and the Douglas men congratulated themselves that it committed Mr. Foster substantially to Mr. Douglas. But FOSTER himself went to Philadelphia immediately after the speech, put himself in communication with the Breckinridge men, and the next day their organ, the *Pennsylvanian* made an official contradiction in the following words: "The *Press*, published what purported to be a letter from Somerset, giving an account of a meeting held there, at which Hon. Henry D. Foster spoke. Sentiments were therein stated to have been uttered by Gen. Foster, in relation to the territorial question, which we had no doubt, when reading it, were never spoken.—Since then Gen. Foster has arrived in this city, and we find, *upon inquiry*, that, just as we expected, the statements of the letter are utterly destitute of truth, no such remarks having been made by him, either there or elsewhere."

This contradiction was undoubtedly made by Foster's authority. Indeed, the *Pennsylvanian* puts it upon that ground. The Philadelphia *North American*, referring to this double-faced cessidista and these contradictory representations, says:

"In this part of the State he is claimed as in full communion with the Administration, and is sustained by its officials and instruments for being an opponent of Douglas; while in the west he is supported for exactly opposite reasons.—With all his plausibility, professions and nonconmittalism, he cannot escape the responsibility which must soon be confronted. No honorable man can advocate two opposing and irreconcilable principles at the same time. The Douglas and Breckinridge factions are radically and irreconcilably hostile to each other, and Judge Douglas declared, at Reading, that they could not 'fuse' on any terms without the sacrifice of self-respect and integrity. He and his friends have denounced the Breckinridge wing as secessionists, and whoever acts with them is of course open to that imputation. Is Gen. Foster in that category or not? We pause for a reply.

"The friends of Mr. Douglas have nominated a straight electoral ticket, in order to emphasize their repulsion of the coalition proposed by the Administration faction. They will not act with the 'disunionists' from any consideration of policy, and openly stigmatize them as unworthy of confidence. Yet these very men have Gen. Foster in personal keeping, form his body guard in Philadelphia, and compel him to repudiate declarations made or put in his mouth at Somerset. He must choose one side or the other. With all his experience he cannot satisfy two interests, which are only working to destroy each other.

"It is quite as important to the people of this great State to know the purposes, policy and sentiments of the candidates for Governor, as of those for President. Properly directed, they may exercise a potential influence on national affairs, and therefore whoever aspires to that dignity, should at least have the courage and the integrity to declare his convictions manfully. If he is afraid, or seeks to trim his sails to every passing breeze, he is unworthy of public favor or public respect. We want no half-way, no milk-and-water Governors for Pennsylvania. Henry D. Foster has dodged and quibbled and hesitated, ever since the discords in his own party began, looking out with a sharp eye and nosing with a keen scent, for the first and surest indications of strength, in order to protect himself. He cares for neither side nor principle—except so far as it may serve his own interests. We intend to have him smoked out, and to make him show his hand, and we expect to be aided in that good work by numbers of honest democrats who do not care to be cheated this time. Is Gen. Foster for the Douglas ticket or against it?"

THE DOUGLAS OX ROAST IN NEW YORK.—The N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* gives an amusing account of the ox roast in New York for the benefit of the little giant on Wednesday last. It says:

"The fire place consisted of a large hole dug out on the rising ground to the left of the principal speakers' stand. Across this fire place was fixed a pole about 25 feet long, to which the animals were fastened in turn for cooking. This pole rested, at each end, upon bearings cut into unsplit oaken rails. Directly beneath the ends of the pole were dug large man-holes, where stood five men at each end, three of whom were Know-Nothings, three Breckinridge men, and the remaining four 'sound on the goose' for Douglas. The mission of these ten individuals was to lay their hands upon the spokes which were attached to each end of the pole, and keep turning it all the time until the animals respectively were roasted.

"This operation, it appears, was not down by the committee as paradisical, intended to resemble Douglas and Johnson at the wheels of state, and the continuity of the working indicative of their enduring capacities. The cook did the beating, with an old lead pan tied to the end of an ancient billiard cue."

There were four different stands for speaking, the principal one being within sight of the roasted ox. This was ordered by the committee as an indication of their political desire that, in the course of events, they must never lose sight of the animal. The *Advertiser* adds:

"The appearance of the roasted meat was most miserable. The ox was laid upon a rail, on the top of an extemporized table. Considering that the cook had to neglect the basting last night for the purpose of chasing away the rats from the dead carcase, everything looks like a success."

FOSTER ON THE STUMP.—Foster took the stump in Somerset county pretty soon after he got out of the woods at Cresson. He was so cavalier on that occasion that the Breckinridge and Douglas papers have been quarrelling ever since as to what he really *did* say. He has not had the courage, since, however, to speak in any other place. He *dare* not go before the people.

It is now two weeks since FOSTER made a great ado over challenging CURTIN to discussion on the stump. The challenge was promptly accepted by our people; but we hear no more of the discussion. CURTIN is ready; but where is FOSTER? HAS FOSTER backed out?

MAINE made her greeting to her sister State; and yet with old pride is her motto, "Dirigo." She leads the van of freedom.

ALL THINGS TO ALL MEN.—Douglas uttered it as a maxim that no political sentiment was sound which could not be uttered in any State of the Union. If the people of South Carolina do not choose to tolerate any sentiment, it cannot be a sound one. He, however, manages to get over the difficulty by adapting his sentiments to the particular locality he happens to be in.

At Freeport, in Illinois, he makes light of the Dred Scott decision and declares that the people of the territories may practically annul it, if they choose; at New Orleans, he thinks the Dred Scott decision just the thing, and flatters the South with the advantages it secures to her. In Virginia he never once alludes to the Tariff; but in Pennsylvania he tries to make the people believe that *he*, the life long advocate of free trade, is in favor of protection. In this State he boldly proclaimed his hostility to fusion; but in New York, where his friends are committed to fusion, he makes it a merit to be in favor of that which he condemned in Pennsylvania.

And thus he will go through the country, shaping his views to suit his audiences, and taking ground on both sides of all questions, as necessity may dictate. He is all things to all men.

This double dealing serves his present purposes, and that seems to be all he cares for.—"My great principle" covers up all these little tricks, which are necessary, you know, to tickle some and bamboozle others

JIM BROOKS' plan of settling political difficulties is a short and prompt but not very honest one. His advice to the Bell and Breckinridge men is "*Abandon your principles and go in for Douglas.*" The FOSTER men of this State have adopted the idea. Their talk is "Abandon your principles and go in for Foster." No matter if Foster *is* a Breckinridge man; let the Douglas men abandon their principles and go in for him; or if he is for Douglas, let the Breckinridge men enjoy that high privilege. Somebody *must* abandon their principles, or Foster cannot be elected.

FORNEY AFTER FOSTER.—The Philadelphia *Press* publishes the Douglas straight electoral ticket and says: "Now gentlemen, Democratic candidates, *from Governor down*, which will you take, the straight Democratic ticket, or the false fusion ticket? The question we put to you will have to be answered by yourselves, or the people will answer it against you at the polls."

Does FOSTER hear that? And will he answer? Not he. The dunghill fowl is not the one to show fight.

LAST CHAPTER IN THE CHRONICLES OF FUSION.—The last session of the National Democratic State Committee at the Astor House on Saturday evinced a disposition to decisive action. The conference committee, like experienced jockeys, seemed to be trying all along to ascertain how near each party could come to a union and not accomplish it, but yet leave the responsibility of failure upon the other side.

The perfect understanding which existed between the high contracting parties was admirable. The Richmond Committee regarded the Nationals as belonging to the class which policy dealers and confidence men denominate "flats," and appointed a sub-committee composed of men accustomed to deal with such persons. Mr. Benjamin Wood, with inimitable coolness, asked Mr. Green and his committee to withdraw the Breckinridge electoral ticket, and accept in consideration a promise that the Richmond committee would request the twenty-five Douglas and ten Bell electors chosen to vote for Breckinridge in case the contest should prove to be between him and Lincoln. Mr. Green replied that Softshell leaders could not be trusted; they had cheated in times past, and would be likely to do so again. Such plain talk, under ordinary circumstances, would have terminated the negotiations, but Mr. Wood had no idea that such an imputation was an indignity. He went on with the trade just as if the facts of hatred on the one side and contempt on the other were too well understood to require any waste of words. The "generous confidence" which attended the cobalitation of the Soft-shells and Know Nothings had no part in these negotiations. It was a trial of skill all the way through.

When Mr. Green pronounced his ultimatum to be two names on the State ticket, and ten electoral candidates, Mr. Wood declared with every appearance of surprise, that "he could not think of such a thing." And there the conference closed. The Breckinridgers had placed the case of the miscarriage on their adversaries, and could go to their constituents with an avowal that they had conceded all that was reasonable; while at the same time, they had honorably escaped the process of being skinned again by the Softs.

But Wood, who seems at last to have found kindred associates in the Douglas leaders, adroitly wrested this advantage from their grasp. Waiting till the National Committee had adjourned, and its chairman got out of the way, he wrote and published a letter accepting their ultimatum. The place-hunters and friends of the Collector were in a tumult of eagerness to get the committee together once more, and close the engagement, but they did not succeed. The effort will not be made to coerce Mr. Green and his coadjutors by threatening to unite without their agency, and it is intimated that the President will be frightened into a change of tactics, and induced to conform to the wishes of the fusionists. The game of Mr. Richmond and his friends is not to carry the electoral ticket, but to make Mr. Kelly Governor; while the Nationals, who advocated a union, do so in the hope of securing offices, and patronage in this corner of the State. Mr. Green, however, does not intend to re-assemble his committee.

In the meantime the German democrats are getting thoroughly disgusted with the whole business. The *Staats Zeitung* of to-day, edited by one of the Douglas electors, says: "Whoever shares these views must desire a fusion of all the anti-Lecompton elements at any price whatever; and if the Democratic State Central Committee recognizes the right of the members of the Union party on the Electoral ticket to vote for Bell and Everett, it must, of necessity, accept the terms of the Breckinridge men. Otherwise it will invalidate its only excuse for fusion with Bell and Everett. Then, however, the State Central Committee (Dougle) has no longer a right to call itself the representative of the democracy of the State of New York. It may ask the citizens of New York to support an anti Lincoln ticket without regard to party; *but in that case democrats will earnestly consider whether the danger toward which they are drifting is not greater than that which it is sought to avoid.*"

This is a pretty sure intimation that if the Douglasites consent to unite with the Breckinridgers, the Germans will feel at liberty to vote as they please. They will regard the act as a formal abandonment of the dictum of organization of the democratic party, and hold themselves thereafter released from all ties of fidelity. In the interior of the State, it will be seen by the letter of Mr. Parsons, which we publish elsewhere, the same views prevail. Old democrats find themselves without a party. The planks on which they have so long stood are cut from under them by the leaders, and they are quietly dropped into chaos. The more spirited and independent among them refuse to be handled in this way, and prefer joining an organization like that of the Republicans, which has some vitality and cohesion.—*N. Y. Evening Post*

CALABRIA is practically in the hands of Garibaldi. It is the extreme Southern province of Continental Italy, and is separated from Sicily only by the narrow Strait of Messina. It is a mountainous region, of which the hills are used for pasturing sheep, and the valleys devoted to the vine. The inhabitants are a hardy and enduring race, not over loyal, though they have been under the Neapolitan sceptre since the 12th century. Gypsies and Arnauots are abundant. The Calabrese make good fighters, and with them on his side, Garibaldi has an important accession. There are about a million souls in the province, which has the same privilege in regard to the Kingdom of Naples that Wales has in regard to that of Great Britain—that of giving a title to the King's eldest son and heir apparent to the Throne,—who is always styled Duke of Calabria.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

A correspondent of the Chicago Press writing from "Egypt," says that the bitterness of the Democracy of that region increases in a direct ratio to the decrease constantly going on in their ranks. Three or four ministers have been defrauded of their salaries on the ground that they are Republicans. A steward of the Methodist charge at Vienna, hearing that his pastor, Rev. L. Walker, intended to vote for Lincoln, returned the money he had collected for him to the donors. Near Mt. Vernon the disciples of the Douglas faith burned a Sunday School library, because, as they said, the books contained Abolition sentiments.

THE COAL TRADE IN NEW YORK.—*Washington, Wednesday Night.*—Despatches were received here by Mr. Cobb to-day from Wm. M. Brophy, editor of the Constitution, who was sent to New York to obtain the latest information relating that the Richmond Cegger committee had distinctly and emphatically refused to accept the Breckinridge proposition, which Mr. Benjamin Wood had assumed to adopt, and that all hope of fusion was abandoned. He says, also, that the friends of Breckinridge have now determined upon a straight fight in the State and without regard to consequences. All parties here now concede Lincoln's election as inevitable.

THE PIANO PALACE.—Messrs. Steinway & Sons received the press and invited guests of the musical profession on Thursday of last week, on the occasion of the formal opening of their new piano manufactory. The building covers the block lying on Fourth avenue, between Fifty-Second and Fifty-Third streets, is six stories in height, and is planned and distributed into departments for the manufacture of pianos, beginning with the wood in its rough state in the drying, kiln, and ending in the salesroom for the exhibition of the perfect instrument. The noticeable feature of the whole establishment is the happy adjustment of the means to the end; there is no power wasted, and each stage of manufacture and every point in the production of the instrument is simplified to the last nicety of successful skill. We presume there is no other manufactory in the world which combines so perfectly all the elements of creation in so simple working order. It is this gift of arrangement and combination which has placed Steinway Senior and his four sons at the head of an establishment so complete, in the short term of eight years. Enough to say their great manufactory, thrown open last week to critical inspection, vindicated such to be its character; and in final confirmation of such claim; the guests heard the completed pianos for themselves, as they spoke, under the hands of the various musical gentlemen of skill who gratified the company with their performances. As the just result of this trial and of these careful antecedents in their production, it is conceded that the Steinway piano, in make, tone, sweetness and precision, is the most perfect instrument of that class to be had anywhere in the world. It matters in itself whatever has been inherited, combined or invented down to this present time, to make the piano they produce *all that a piano can be.* In this they have succeeded. We can only add that we trust the great building on the Avenue will stand for many a year as a monument to the character, skill and prosperity of Steinway & Sons—and continue to pour over the land (with its two thousand pianos per year) floods of harmony, to drown every baser instrument and every sound of discord, musical, social and political: for, be it known, one of your best peacemakers is a good Steinway piano.—*The New Yorker.*

SILK MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Economist says:—"It is estimated that there are now about 80 mills in operation in different parts of the United States, in which from 8,000 to 10,000 hands are constantly employed. About three fourths of the operators are children under sixteen years of age, who are engaged at comparatively trifling wages. The entire value and machinery of the mills connected with the silk trade is estimated at $3,000,000. The average cost of manufacture in silk goods is about one-half of the value of the raw material. Taking, therefore, the value of the import of the raw silk in 1859 at $1,000,000, we shall have about $2,000,000 as the present value of the annual production of silk goods in the United States.

TOM THUMB being about to lead to the hymeneal alter "one of Portland's fairest daughters," the bones of a large estate, etc., etc., somebody in the Boston Post perpetrates this:

SONNET.

O Thomas Thumb!—The papers all declare
That you, dear General, are about to wed;
To take (in short) into your board and bed,
A Portland damsel, wealthy, young and fair.
Why not? there's room in Portland in the land
Whose wife "looks down upon him" every day;
And yours could do no more, besides, they say
All men "look down" to reach a lady's hand!
Yet, could you manage to select your *She*
In the same manner that the boys advise
In fighting, namely, "take one of your size,"
'Twood be in sooth, a charming thing to see,
And Barnum, then, (hard for the smallest crumbs,
Might show the world a pretty pair of Thumbs

THE MAN WHO MADE THE COFFAGE.—Near the close of the ceremonies of Inauguration on the 10th, an intelligent looking old man speared on the stand and reported himself as the identical man who constructed the cordage used in rigging Commodore Perry's fleet. He had with him the box of tools and hatchet used for that purpose.

His name is Quinn, and he now lives in Pittsburgh. He was introduced to Gov. Dennison, and by him to Gov Sprague and the relatives of Com. Perry:

"NOTHING TO WEAR."—The executors of a lady named Desmond, who died at Brompton, England, in last May, sold the extraordinary number of 1800 silk dresses, 700 velvet mantles 200 bonnets and upwards of 100 pair of shoes, with innumberable kerchiefs and scarfs of all colors of the rainbow, which had been purchased by the deceased lady within ten years of her demise.

BRIGHAM YOUNG A DEFAULTER.—A Dispatch from Washington says the accounts of Brigham Young, as *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs in Utah, have just undergone a long and searching scrutiny, and that they show he is a defaulter to the government to a considerable extent. A special agent has accordingly been dispatched to Utah to undertake the recovery of the money.

BRECKINRIDGE ON BELL-RINGERS.—Mr. Breckinridge, in his Lexington speech, had the following sharp hit at the Bell Ringers:

"And the large number of young gentlemen who are ringing bells, with tongues as long and heads as empty as the bells which they ring, cry 'Disunion! Disunion!' (Prolonged laughter and cheers.)

THE complete census returns of Lehigh county shows a population of 43,963, being an increase of 12,212 since 1850, when the census gave it 31,557.

THE HOG CROP IN INDIANA.—The Vincennes (Indiana) Western Sun says: The hog crop will be good, much better than for several years, with abundance of corn to feed them.

AN exchange says:—The breach in the Connecticut democracy is complete and unhealable The party is there split up like a pair of old breeches.

THE Douglas party in Mississippi have not yet been able to find seven men who are willing to stand and be shot at, as Douglas electors.

Female Health! Female Health!
Thousands of females suffer from derangements peculiar to the sex. First and most common among these is, FEMALE WEAKNESS, or WHITES, or LEUCORRHŒA, with its constant attendants, LASSITUDE, PROSTRATION, LOSS or WEAK BACK, and GENERAL DEBILITY. No one can be entirely well who has these suffers, and in hundreds of cases health is utterly unrestored. Old-School medicines and drugs do but little good—often much injury; but HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC FEMALE PILLS are just the thing, relieving promptly and curing permanently. A dollar's worth will do more good than quarts of nostrums, or six months' attendance on a doctor.

Six boxes for $1, single boxes 25cts.

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, $2. Single boxes, 25 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. se15:d&wlm7

☞ 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. se15:dawly7

☞ 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 Salve*, that will in from two to eight days, remove Pimples, Blotches, Tan, *Freckles*, Sallowness, and all Impurities and Roughness of the Skin, leaving the same—as Nature 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,
Practical Chemist,
No. 23 City Buildings, New York.
jy6:3m&4w7

Public Notices.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to a Resolution of Councils, that the following named Aldermen have made returns for the month of August, required by law, of the Fines and Forfeitures, under City Ordinances, improved by them, viz:

Leonard S. Johns,	1st ward
A. R. Nicholson,	2d do
Thomas Gwston,	3d do
G. W. Lawis,	3d do
James Donaldson,	4th do
P. R. Kincaid,	4th do
J. H. Jones,	5th do
Thomas Dalzell,	6th do

The other Aldermen of the city have not made the return required by law.
RUSSELL ERRETT, Controller.
se15:d1d

☞ NOTICE.—The Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company, have been to-day notified, by the Mayor of Allegheny City, to stop running their cars on Sunday. The public will please take notice that in future the said company will not run any of their cars on that day. A. B. BELL, Secretary.
Sept. 14, 1860. se15

☞ A CARD.—Dr. Cox, of Cincinnati, having publicly represented our beer as containing poisonous ingredients, and having thereby created a suspicion among the public, we feel compelled to declare—
1. That Dr. Cox did not utter the truth, when he represented our beer as impregnated with poisonous substances.
2. That we are ready at any time to have quantities, tapped from any casks in our cave, thoroughly analysed by competent Chemists; and that if, besides hops and malt, any poisonous substance should be found contained therein, we are willing to pay a handsome reward.
We would have made this declaration sooner, had we not expected first a more detailed account of Dr. Cox's assertions.
GEORGE & PHIL. GERST.
Allegheny City, Sept. 11th, 1860. se13:d3t

☞ THE KEYSTONE OIL COMPANY.—Books for the subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at the office of JOHN WOODS, Fourth street, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, and will remain open till further notice. Pro-spectives, with a map of the location, will be furnished to those who may wish to subscribe. se14:3t

APPLE BUTTER AND KRAUT STANDS.—Tight white oak vessels, suitable for packing Butter, Meat, Pickles, Kraut, etc., of any size, on hand and made to order by
SAMUEL RIDDLE,
21 Diamond.
se14

FLAX.—1 ton good unscutched FLAX in store for sale by
BROWN & KIRKPATRICK.

New Advertisements.

THE TRIBUNE
FOR 1861
THE BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

PROSPECTUS.

THE XXVth VOLUME OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced on the 1st of September. Up to the Presidential Election, now but a few weeks distant, which is to result, we trust, in a Republican triumph through the choice of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, we shall give our utmost energies, and all possible space, to secure that result. Other topics must wait, or be reduced to the narrowest dimensions, until the evening of November. After that time, but more especially after the 1st of next January, we shall be able to forego political discussion almost entirely, for months if not for years, and devote nearly all our columns to subjects of less intense but more abiding interest. Among these, we mean to pay especial attention to

I. EDUCATION.—The whole subject of Education both Popular and General, will be discussed in our columns throughout the year 1861, and we hope to enlist in that discussion some of the profoundest thinkers and the ablest instructors in our country. It is at once our hope and our resolve that the cause of Education shall receive an impetus from the exertions of THE TRIBUNE in its behalf during the year 1861.

II. AGRICULTURE.—We have been compelled to restrict our elucidations of this great theme throughout 1860, and shall endeavor to atone therefor in 1861. Whatever discovery, deduction, demonstration, is calculated to render the reward of labor devoted to cultivation more ample or more certain, shall receive prompt and full attention.

III. MANUFACTURES, &c.—We shall every invention or enterprise whereby American Capital and Labor are attracted to and advantageously employed in any department of Manufacturing or Mechanical Industry as a fair contribution to the Public Weal, insuring simpler, steadier, more convenient, more remunerating markets to the Farmer, with fuller employment and better wages to the Laborer. The Progress of Mining, Iron-making, Steel-making, Cloth-weaving, &c. &c., to our country and the world, shall be watched and reported by us with an earnest and sympathetic interest.

IV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—We employ the best correspondents in London, Paris, Turin, Berlin, and other European capitals, to transmit us early and accurate advices of the great changes there silently but certainly preparing. In spite of the pressure of Domestic Politics, our News from the Old World is now varied and ample; but we shall have to render it more ample during the eventful year just before us.

V. HOME NEWS.—We employ regular paid correspondents in California, at the Isthmus of Darien, in the Rocky Mountain Gold Region, and wherever else they seem requisite. From the more accessible portions of our own country, we derive our information mainly from the multifarious correspondents of the Associated Press, from our exchanges, and the occasional letters of intelligent friends. We aim to print the cheapest general newspaper, with the fullest and most authentic summary of useful intelligence, that is anywhere attainable. Hoping to render aid to the writer on the last, and print a better and better paper from year to year, as our means are steadily enlarged through the generous co-operation of our many well wishers, we solicit and shall labor to deserve a continuance of public favor.

TERMS—DAILY TRIBUNE, (311 issues per annum) $8
SEMI-WEEKLY, (104 do do) $4
WEEKLY, ($2 do do) $2

TO CLUBS—*Semi-Weekly*, two copies for $5, five for $11; ten copies to one address for $20; and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of forty, we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.

Weekly, three copies for $5; eight copies for $10, and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber.

Twenty copies to *one address* for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of one hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis one year.

Payment always in advance. Address:
THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau st
New York, Sept 1, 1860 se15:d2t

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
RECEIVING DAILY AT
W. & D. HUGUS',
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
All of the newest
And Most Fashionable Styles.
Figured Merinos;
Figured Dark Ground Silks;
Figured Dark Ground Cashmeres;
Silk and Plaid Xoplins;
Satin Face Poplins;
Elegant Merino Morning Robes.
The very latest styles of Zephyr Wool Shawls, Desfors, Burnous and Wool Plaid Shawls.
A large stock of HOOP SKIRTS, large and small sizes.
se15

NEW AND POPULAR WORKS—
The Memorials of Thomas Hood, 2 vols
Nemesis, by Marion Harland.
The Lady in Black, by Wilkie Collins.
The Wild Sports of India: by Captain Shakespear.
Salmagundi: by Irving and Paulding
Essays of Elia—Venzie's edition
The Sand Hills of Jutland: by Hans Andersen.
El Fureidis: by the author of the Lamplighter.
Reade's Poems—new edition, 2 vols.
Lewes' Physiology of Common Life: 2 vols.
Mitchell's Popular Astronomy, illustrated.
The Correspondence of Abe Van Homlooch.
The Kellyns of Kelly: by Anthony Trollope.
The Rainbow and Lucky Stocks: by Abbott.
The New Dictionary of Popular Quotations.
Mary Bunyan; or, The Dreamer's Blind Daughter.
Bonbah. Rutledge.
Dobbs's Correspondence with a Child.
se15 KAY & CO., 75 Wood st.

REMOVAL.—
CARTWRIGHT & YOUNG'S
Cutlery and Fire-Arm Establishment,
No. 97 Wood Street,
Nearly opposite their Old Stand, where they will be happy to see all their old friends and customers.
se15

MILL FEED AND SUNDRIES—5 tons fine Middlings; 20 tons 2d Middlings; 6 tons Shorts in car R'y; 100 bbls Bond's Mills Flour;—to arrive for sale by
ROGERS & DILWORTH,
80 Water and 93 Front sts.
se15

HAVANA CIGARS.—I keep on hand an assortment of all the choice brands of Genuine Havana Cigars, which will compare favorably with any in the city
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Dealer in Drugs and Choice Family Groceries,
se15 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets

NOW OPEN AND FOR SALE THE HANDSOMEST ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, in the city, to which we ask particular attention.
C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market street
se15

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORER—10 gross for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
se15 corner of First and Wood sts.

WHITING—200 bbls. for sale by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
se14 corner First and Wood sts.

PATENT CLOTHES DRYERS—A neat and portable article, entirely new, just received and for sale by
se15 SAMUEL RIDDLE, 21 Diamond.

FLOUR—500 bbls. Extra Family; 100 do Superfine—for sale by J. B. CANFIELD & CO.,
se15 First street near Wood.

PEARLASH—30 bbls. pure for sale by
se15 J. B. CANFIELD & CO.

WHEAT—5000 bus. prime Red; 2000 do do White—for sale by
se15 J. B. CANFIELD & CO.

LIME—200 bbls fresh just rec'd, for sale by
se15 HENRY H. COLLINS.

FISH—300 hf. bbls. White Fish; 120 do. do. Trout; 100 do do Herring—for sale by
se15 HENRY H. COLLINS.

ONIONS—50 bbls. for sale by
se15 HENRY H. COLLINS.

OIL! OIL! OIL!
VALUABLE PROPERTY OFFERED FOR SALE.—Wishing to change my location, I offer to sell the one half of the five-sixths of the well known property of SMITH'S FERRY, on the Ohio river. It is one of the best locations for a general business, in this section of the country. The ferry is one of the best on the river. The buildings are good and well calculated for public business, and have been occupied as a hotel and store for a long time. There is also a good station house, belonging to the same property, on the O. & P. R. R., and doing a good business. There are about 20 acres of land on the south side of the river, which secures a good ferry-landing, with a good dwelling house. On the west side of the river, there are about 100 acres of rough land, well supplied with coal, and a deep bed of fire clay. And last, but not least, is without any doubt the best site for Rectes Oil that is on the river. The oil has been seen by the oldest settlers of this country, and has continued to be seen from day to day up to the present time. SAMUEL SMITH.
se13 lmd

YOUR BOTTOMS ALL OF WOOD!—Millions saved per annum in the Boot and Shoe business! Call and see the best, neatest and cest at making Boot and Shoe in the Union. Also, the best Lasting Machine in the city, and all that wear them. A lady says: "What makes this shoe walk so easy? what makes it spring so, as it does at the gum joint? what makes this shoe so light? She might have added, with propriety, what makes this shoe the warmest and driest in the world? Call for we only charge $50,000 for the sight, with a prospect of millions," to the shoe-dealers in America are suitable judges, as well as the wearers. When Leather Boots are lasted, they are begun; when these are lasted, they are done.
se14:d4d B. HALL, at Scott House.

STOVES. STOVES.
D. DeHAVEN & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COOK, PARLOR and HEATING
STOVES,
Warehouse, Federal Street, near New Suspension bridge, ALLEGHENY CITY.
We ask the attention of dealers to our large assortment of Cooking and Heating Stoves, for Wood and Coal, which we are selling at the lowest prices. Those visiting our city will find it to their advantage to give us a call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Cast Iron House Fronts, Iron Railing, Scales, Hollow Ware, Weights, &c.
Plain and Fancy Grate Fronts, Fenders, etc., Castings of all kinds made to order.
jy16:d1yd D. DE HAVEN & SON.

NEW GOODS.—
JAMES ROBB,
No. 89 Market Street, 3d door from the Market,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Has just received and opened his large and well selected stock of BOOTS and SHOES, suitable for FALL and WINTER WEAR. His stock comprises one of the largest assortments to be found in the city.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Gum Overs, Sandals, etc.
Men's, Boys' and Youths' Coarse Kip and Calf Boots, Shoes, Oxford Ties, Gaiters, Scotch Bootees, Operas, etc. etc.
Men's Fine Calf Water-Proof Boots.
do do Quilted Bottom Boots.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS visiting the city are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing, feeling assured they can be suited as to quality and prices.
JAMES ROBB, 89 Market st.,
Third door from the market.
se14

THIRTY-SECOND LIST of Applications for Selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office up to September 15th, 1860.

Tyler A.	Other Side,	21 ward, Allegheny
Reeds Stephen,	do	Mifflin township
Orr & Dean,	tavern,	1st ward, Pittsburgh
Ihlke W. G.	tasting house,	1st wd, do
Glanier Adam,	do	4th ward, Allegheny
Gugenheim Michael,	other goods,	4th ward, Pittsburgh
Gardner Thomas,	tavern,	4th do do
Hunter James,	do	Elizabeth township
Hall Samuel,	do	Chartiers do
Smut James,	do	5th ward, Pittsburgh
Love Robert,	do	3d do do
Mason John,	do	4th do do
M'Dermott J. D.	do	6th do do
M'Farland Robert,	do	1st do do
Nassau Adam,	do	21 ward Allegheny
Mateer Henry,	do	Lawrenceville
Stevens Thomas,	do	6th ward, Pittsburgh

The Board in Lawrence will meet on Monday, Sept. 24th, when these are acted upon.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY, Clerk.
Quarter Sessions Office, September 13th, 1860. se14:2w

Wants.

WANTED—A PARTNER.—A Domestic Dry Goods Commission House in Philadelphia, whose business has of late greatly increased, and will by additional capital be able to secure various accounts from Woolen and Cotton Mills now selling them, would enter into negotiations for a Special or General Partner, who can command from $25,000 to $30,000, in cash. With this addition to the means of the concern, a very desirable and lucrative business can be done. The credit of the house is unimpeached, and its affairs unembarrassed, having passed through the monetary difficulties of the past few years with credit unsullied.
Communications addressed to "Lacock," Box 493, Philadelphia Postoffice, over real name, will be held strictly confidential, and receive prompt attention.

WANTED—100,000 bush. Wheat;
50,000 bushels Barley;
10,000 do Rye;
10,000 do raw Dried Apples;
1,000 do Clover Seed;
1,000 do Timothy Seed;
We will pay cash for all the above at our warehouse.
HITCHCOCK, McGREERY & CO.,
se11 122 Second and 151 Front sts.

WANTED—20,000 bus. prime Barley;
10,000 bus prime Timothy;
1000 bus Onions, by
se8 No. 114 Second st.

WANTED—1000 bus. RYE,
for which the highest cash price will be paid by
J. & J. FARMER,
se3 corner Market and First sts.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL COUNTRY MERCHANTS, and strangers visiting our city, are invited to call and see our stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
as they will find our stock is equal if not SUPERIOR to any ever brought to our city. PRICES VERY LOW. All goods sold by us WARRANTED.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
se6 31 Fifth Street, Back Block.

THE
ONLY DISCOVERY
WORTHY OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR
RESTORING
The Bald and Gray.

Many, since the Great Discovery of Prof. WOOD, have attempted not only to imitate his Restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical