Pittsburgh Gazette.

RUSSELL ERRETT, D. D. WILLIAMS, D. D. FERGUSON, J. M. STOWER.

R. BRYANT & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

Electors at Large.
HON. JAMES POLLOCK.
HON. THOMAS M. HOWE.

1 Edward C. Knight,
2 Robert P. King,
3 Henry Bumm,
4 Robert M. Foust,
5 Nathan Hilles,
6 John M. Broomall,
7 James W. Fuller,
8 Levi S. Smith,
9 Francis W. Dimick,
10 David Mumma, jr.,
11 David Taggart,
12 Thomas E. Hall,
13 Francis B Penniman,
14 Dyllass Mercur,
15 George Bressler,
16 A. R. Sharpe,
17 Daniel O. Sehr,
18 Samuel Calvin,
19 Edgar Cowan,
20 William McKennan,
21 John M. Kirkpatrick,
22 James Kerr,
23 Richard P. Roberts,
24 Henry Souther,
25 John Greer.

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

FOR CONGRESS—XXIst DISTRICT,
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIId DISTRICT.
ROBERT McKNIGHT.

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

☞ READ the article from the N. Y. *Tribune*, in to-day's paper headed "Pennsylvania."

Slavery Prohibition.

Mr. FOSTER, the locofoco candidate for Governor, in his speech at Philadelphia, contended against the power of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the territories upon the ground that if Congress possessed the power to prohibit, it must necessarily possess the power to protect, Slavery: and as no party contends for the power to protect it, therefore the power to prohibit it does not exist.

This is a plain *non sequitur*. The power to prohibit anything does not necessarily include the power to establish, permit or protect it. Our legislature has the right to prohibit crime of all kinds; but it does not follow that it has the right to permit crimes or protect criminals. In this instance the possession of the power to prohibit crime necessarily excludes the power to permit or protect it, since its ability to prohibit it could not be successfully exercised if it were not so limited.

If Mr. FOSTER will consult his Blackstone he will find the word "law" defined to mean "*a rule of action prescribing what is right and* PROHIBITING WHAT IS WRONG." These are the functions of Law. It cannot prescribe what is wrong nor prohibit what is right. The power to prescribe is limited to what is right, and that to prohibit, to what is wrong. It does not, and necessarily cannot, possess equal powers to prescribe or prohibit either.

The power to prohibit, therefore, is limited to what, in the mind of the legislator, is wrong, and to prescribe, permit or protect that which, in his view, is right. The power claimed for Congress over Slavery in the national domain is not a specific but a general one, "to make all needful rules and regulations for the territories;" and the right to prohibit Slavery therein is deduced from the fact that Slavery is wrong —a giant wrong against God and humanity. Those who think it right, (if there really be any such,) may contend for power to protect it, upon that ground; but those who think it a wrong cannot consistently make it the subject of any thing but prohibition, or contend that the power to prohibit necessarily includes the right to prescribe the same wrong.

Mr. FOSTER contends further that Congress does not, and that the people of the territories do, possess the power to prohibit Slavery. If they do, from whom do they receive the right? Not from Congress, manifestly, since Congress does not possess it. From what *other* source, then? Not from the Constitution; for all the power it gives over the territories it gives to Congress. From whence, then, if not from the Constitution or from Congress? Are the people of the Territories sovereign? They must be if they possess the power Mr. FOSTER concedes to them; but here he runs foul of his candidate, DOUGLAS, who denies them the right to form governments for themselves. If they are sovereign, they are not subject to Congress, neither indeed can be; yet Congress fixes their boundaries, enacts laws for them, establishes courts for them, and empowers the President to fill all their offices. They *are* not sovereign, therefore; and it would puzzle a much smarter lawyer than Mr. FOSTER is, to show how the people of the Territories came to possess this power if they are not sovereign and do not receive it from either the Constitution or Congress. The truth is, and Mr. FOSTER knows it as well as any one, that the people of the Territories possess no power but such as Congress confers upon them, and that if *they* have the right to prohibit Slavery, Congress must necessarily have possessed it before conferring it upon them.

There was another point upon which Mr. FOSTER forgot, to enlighten his audience, to wit, that the territorial legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, acting under the powers conferred upon them in their Organic law, severally passed laws prohibiting Slavery in those territories, and that the Governors of those territories, acting also under the powers conferred by the same Organic law, *vetoed those bills*. Which was "sovereign," here—the General Government, acting through the Governors of her appointment, or the Territorial legislatures? Mr. FOSTER knows; and he knows that the General Government triumphed in thus effectually preventing the people from exercising their "sovereignty" by prohibiting what was distasteful to them. The "sovereignty" was all on the side of the General Government, and that, too, under the rule of a party whose sole stock in trade is this humbug of "popular sovereignty."

At what is called "The Union Meeting" in New York, one H. W. Hilliard, of Alabama, made a speech defamatory of Senator Seward. If Senator Seward were to go to Alabama to make *any* speech, Hilliard would be the first to aid in mobbing him, and deny him the right of free speech; yet he comes to New York and utters the foulest libels upon her honored Senator, with impunity. He claims, and exercises in the most outrageous manner, a right in New York which he and those he acts with deny to the object of their assault.

The Alabama *Mail*—a Breckinridge paper—justifies Mr. Breckinridge's refusal to answer the interrogatory propounded to Mr. Douglas at Norfolk, whether he recognizes the right of secession from the Union in the event of Lincoln's election, on the ground that no candidate should be required to answer questions which contemplate his own defeat. When it is remembered that the question was put to Mr. Douglas by a Breckinridge elector in Virginia, this plea of the Southern editor does not argue much for the honesty of that side of the house.

The *Pennsylvanian* is felicitating itself on the result of the State election in Arkansas which was held some six weeks since! This is intended as an offset to the result in Maine and Vermont. We expect to find the *Pennsylvanian* re-announcing the Arkansas election, in the course of a few weeks, when it hears thunder from some Maine or Vermont hill-side! It will not be Arkansas for we doubt whether it will have any *victories*, to chronicle in any other State, unless South Carolina *relies for her State ticket* this time.

Won't Meet his Opponent.

When we saw announced that Mr. Foster had accepted an alleged challenge from Col. Curtin to stump the State in company, we regarded it as a mere flurry which would amount to nothing in the end. Subsequent events show that we were correct in this opinion: Like the valiant Mr. Prior, who sent the challenge to Mr. Potter, Mr. Foster has managed to get out of the difficulty by finding fault with and objecting to the arrangements, and thus putting a stop to the whole affair. Mr. McClure, in behalf of Col. Curtin, sent a list of the appointments of the latter gentleman to Gen. Foster, and cordially invited him to join his opponent in the discussion of the political questions now before the country, at these meetings. This did not suit the democratic candidate, as it would have had the effect to bring him on the stump at once, which he is aware at this time would prove too hot a place for him. We are therefore to have no discussion, for the reason that the democratic chicken won't fight. When put in a tight place he is too apt to take to the woods.

THE LANCASTER MEETING.—The grand People's State Mass Meeting, held at Lancaster on the 19th, was one of the most imposing political demonstrations witnessed in the city since the election of President Harrison. The mass meeting was held about three o'clock, on the grounds adjoining the locomotive works, situated about half a mile to the east of the Harrisburg and Lancaster and Mount Joy Rail Road Depot.—These commons it is estimated will accommodate from 50,000 to 60,000 persons, and it is generally conceded that 40,000 persons were present. The afternoon parade was over three miles in length, and was a most brilliant display.—Speeches were made by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Hon. A. G. Curtin, Hon. G. A. Grow, and others. It was a grand and glorious demonstration, and has roused up the people of Lancaster so thoroughly that we look for 5000 majority in that old stronghold of correct principles.

PROVIDENTIAL.—In some of the Southern papers there is expressed the feeling that Providence does not smile upon their proposed Secession. The Augusta, Ga., *Chronicle* says:

"Throughout the whole cotton States, with here and there an exception, the prospect for crops was never more flattering than this year, up to about the time of the disruption of the Democracy at Baltimore, June 23d. Since then, alas! what a change has come upon the land. It would seem as if the special curse of heaven had interposed to prevent the fiendish machinations of men. The rains were withheld, the earth became parched, the heavens were turned to brass, storm and tempest have raged, the finest promise the light ever shone on has turned to ashes, ere the harvest has come. The Ruler of all has, apparently by natural causes, prevented, at least for this time, a Southern Confederacy of Cotton States. These States cannot possibly produce this year provisions for their own consumption for the ensuing twelve months. Build an impassable wall around the cotton States, and famine and famine and murder and wild lawlessness will run riot through the land. This is not the time to dissolve the union of these confederate States, and to recognize a Cotton Confederacy.

The Western States from their immense surplus have already commenced supplying this Southern deficiency of wheat and corn. Our rivers and railroads are now sending immense quantities of grain and breadstuffs to the cotton States, and those who but a short time ago were carving the ties that bound them to the North and commanding non-intercourse, are paying their millions of money into the pockets of the farmers of the north west for the necessaries of life."

We are glad to have the means of thus contributing to the wants of our Southern brethren. This mutual power of assisting each other and supplying each other's deficiencies, serves to tie the two sections of the country the more closely together, and the reciprocity thereby engendered indicates that it is the will of Providence that we should remain united as one grand and powerful nation, forcing on the attention of the monarchies of Europe, the beauty and value of free and Republican institutions. None but men blind to the interests and destinies of our united country, as seems to be the fact with some of the Southern supporters of Mr. Breckinridge, could for a moment recommend disunion, even though a Northern Republican President, as now appears inevitable, should be elected.—*Illinois Journal.*

"OLD ABE" ON SLAVERY.—The following is one of Lincoln's illustrations in a speech delivered two years ago. Speaking of the rights and wrongs of slavery, he said:

"The other policy is one that squares with the idea that slavery is wrong, and it consists in doing everything that we ought to do if it is wrong. Now I don't wish to be misunderstood, nor to leave a gap down to be misrepresented on it. I don't say that we ought to attack it where it exists. To me it seems that if we were to form a government anew, in view of the actual presence of slavery, we should find it necessary to frame just such a government as our fathers did, giving to the slaveholder the entire control where the system is established, while we possessed the power to restrain it from going outside those limits [Applause.] From the necessities of the case we should be compelled to form just such a government as our blessed fathers gave us; and surely, if they have so made it, that adds another reason why we should let slavery alone where it exists.

If I saw a venomous snake crawling in the road, any man would say I might seize the nearest stick and kill it, but if I found that snake in bed with my children, that would be another question. [Laughter.] I might hurt the children more than the snake, and the snake might bite them. [Applause.] Much more if I found it in bed with my neighbor's children, and I had bound myself by a solemn compact not to meddle with his children under any circumstances, it would become me to let that particular mode of killing the gentleman alone. [Great laughter.] But if there is a bed newly made up, to which the children are to be taken, and it was proposed to take a batch of young snakes and put them there with them, I take it no man would say there was a question how I ought to decide. [Prolonged applause and cheers.]

That is just the case! The new territories are the newly made bed to which our children are to go, and it lies with the Nation to say whether they shall have the snakes mixed up with them or not. It does not seem as if there could be much hesitation what our policy should be. [Applause.]

GEN. FOSTER.—The speech of the Democratic candidate for Governor, in Independence Square, last evening, was a rather angry tirade against Republicanism, Lincoln, Hamlin, Curtin, Morrow, Wilmot and other prominent men among the Opposition. General Foster labored to show how some of these gentleman had once been free trade men, particularly Messrs. Hamlin and Wilmot, forgetting that at the time they favored free trade, they were Democrats. Having long since abjured the follies, the corruptions and the mistakes of Democracy, they have ceased to be free-traders.

On the territorial question Gen. Foster took tolerably decided Douglas ground, and the Douglas men cheered him heartily. The Custom-House Breckinridge men put whatever principles they had on the subject into their pockets, and will keep them there till after the State election. This was exactly in accordance with the arrangement we mentioned yesterday. For the sake of securing the State spoils, Gen. Foster is to be allowed to humor the Douglas men till after the 9th of October; then he will be expected to change his ground, and favor Breckinridge and Lane. Thus each wing of the Democracy is to be supplied with a portion of General Foster who divides himself to suit the divisions of the party. This is rather a sad picture to be presented by a gentleman who until he became a candidate for Governor, held a high and honorable position among politicians. It is particularly sad in view of the fact that, in spite of the humiliation he endures, he has not the slightest chance of being elected Governor.—*Phil. Bull.*

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS well said at Philadelphia, a few days ago:

If Mr. Bell could by any possibility be elected the first thing he would have to do would be to take his side on present questions between the two, and the only two parties really based upon existing conflicts of opinion. Without the cooperation of members of one or the other of these two parties, he could not carry on the government a week. We all know that; who know anything of the practical operation of our system. The attempt, then, to present him to the country—a candidate without distinctive principles on the issues of the day—is either made without good faith, and solely to distract the ranks of the reformers, or, if honestly made, it is purely a sentimental movement, without a particle of practical value in the disposal of a single living question. In either case, a vote given for Mr. Bell would count no more toward any valuable result in our present emergency than if it were thrown away upon any one of us here present.

DOUGLASISM IN THE SOUTH.—Six of the nominees on the Douglas electoral ticket in Tennessee have declined to act the part assigned them. In Florida, the Douglastic ticket has entirely collapsed. A Breckinridge paper describes the Douglastic electoral ticket of Mississippi as "like a mouse, it don't bud out at both ends." Of course not. We have no doubt that Breckinridge and Lane will receive a nearly united vote of the men of the Democracy, carrying a large proportion of the Southern electoral vote.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In the Pennsylvania State Election of 1856, the Fremont and Fillmore parties were allies, having formed their State Ticket prior to the nominations for President. They were prepared to carry, and would have carried that Election by about Ten Thousand majority, when their opponents, just before the day of trial raised large amounts of money, mainly in this City, bought up there with some nominally Fillmore leaders, fabricated and distributed whole trunksfull of counterfeit Naturalization Certificates, and carried the State in a grand surge of corruption and fraud, by some Three Thousand majority. The triumph of Sham Democracy was simply a gigantic swindle, as was judicially proved in a contest of the election of District Attorney in Philadelphia, and still further established by the Covode Investigation. And that swindle secured the elevation of James Buchanan to the Presidency, and so—in the slang of the day—"saved the Union." If the Union could in truth only be saved by such means, would it be really worth saving?

At her two last State Elections, Pennsylvania has been carried by the United Opposition or "People's Party" by an average majority of Twenty Thousand; and that party, in full Convention has nominated Col. Andrew G. Curtin for Governor and sent delegates to Chicago who there procured the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President. They had their choice among all the candidates outside of Pennsylvania, and they deliberately and unanimously chose Mr. Lincoln as the man who, by his known antecedents, his personal character, and his well-understood principles, was the very man to combine their suffrages and carry their State. Their voice was foremost among the influences which secured his nomination.

A very small segment of the People's party has bolted this nomination, and pretends to support John Bell, along with the little band of Democratic stool-pigeons who, hitherto calling themselves "Strait Americans," have for years been hired and used to distract the Opposition and aid the party in power. (See S. J. Megarge's testimony before the Printing Investigation Committee.) These together are now engondoning a lot of bells with the plain intent of giving aid and comfort to the Naturalization swindlers of 1856. But how can they deceive anybody? They have no Bell Electoral Ticket, and do not mean to have any, unless as a blind; their votes will be given for Lincoln, or they have signally bought and used them. Their immediate business is to abstract as many votes from Curtin as possible, and thereby secure the election of Henry D. Foster, the Fusion Democratic candidate for Governor. It would in no other way.

We trust this unprincipled coalition is to be beaten, but it will require the utmost exertions of the Lincoln men of Pennsylvania. They have the supporters of Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell all combined on Foster, which will give the thousand of votes that cannot be united on any conceivable Electoral Ticket. The utmost efforts of the Republicans and People's men must be put forth to secure Curtin's election, and to this end we make a final and urgent appeal.

A STRONG CONTEST TO REPUBLICANISM.—Orestes A. Brownson, one of the profoundest thinkers and ablest writers of the country, and who has always heretofore acted with the Democratic party made a thoroughgoing Republican speech at Elizabethport, New Jersey, on Thursday evening. He not only commended the policy of the party in regard to the freedom of the territories, but he eulogized "the honest back woodsman of Illinois."—*N. Y. Eve Post.*

THE process of keeping accounts among the Norway lumbermen is of unique style. The bookkeeper after comparing accounts with the workman, sends him to the cashier for his wages with the amount due to him chalked on his back; and when the cashier has paid him, he takes his receipt himself by brushing off his chalk marks.

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 LEUCORRHEA, with its constant attendants, LASSITUDE, PROSTRATION, LOSS OF WORK BACK, and GENERAL DEBILITY. No one can be entirely well who thus suffers, and in hundreds of cases health is utterly undermined. Old-school medicines and drugs do but little good—often much injury; but HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC 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 25 cts.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS (28 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&wlwT

☞ 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 all Impurities and Roughness of the Skin, leaving the same—as Nature intended it should be—*soft, clear, smooth and beautiful*. Those desiring the Balm, by return mail, will please address, with full directions, etc., and advice, will please call on or address (with return postage,)

JAS. T. MARSHALL,
Practical Chemist,
No 23 Ann Building, New York.

☞ 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 relay 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. se14-dAwly

WOOD—2 mold washed just rec'd for sale by se21 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

Public Notices.

The Mass Convention!

☞ THE REPUBLICANS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY are requested to meet in their RESPECTIVE ELECTION DISTRICTS, and make arrangements to participate in the

GRAND PROCESSION,

to come off on the 27th instant.
se21 2t EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

☞ STEAMBOATMEN, AHOY!—The Steamboatmen are invited to meet at LAFAYETTE HALL, on SATURDAY NIGHT, Sept. 22d, at 7 o'clock, to make arrangements for taking part in the CONVENTION of the 27th. By order of the

se21 2t COUNTY COMMITTEE.

☞ REPUBLICAN RALLY IN THE FIFTH WARD.—All are invited to attend a meeting to be held at the Fifth Ward Market House, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Wm. Matthews, Esq., and a German speaker. Come one, come all. It would it be really worth saving?

☞ THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN MEETING, on FRIDAY, Sept. 21st, at 7½ p. m., at the STAND, on Sixth street, near Smithfield st. The meeting will be addressed by

Hon. J. E. BRADY,
THOMAS M. MARSHALL, Esq.,
D. L. EATON, Esq.,
and other eloquent speakers. se20-2t

☞ ELECTION.—The Annual Election for President and Board of Directors of the BOARD OF TRADE AND MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE will be held at the Rooms of the Association, on TUESDAY, 25th of September, at 2 p. m. By order

ISAIAH DICKEY, President.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY, }
15th September, 1860. }

☞ The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Gas Company are hereby notified that an ELECTION will be held, at the Office of the Company, on the FIRST MONDAY (first day) of October, A. D. 1860, between the hours of two and five o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing three persons to serve as Trustees for the term of three years. se17-2aw JAMES M CHRISTY, Treasurer.

☞ 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. Prospectives, with a map of the location, will be furnished to those who may wish to subscribe. se6-2tif

New Advertisements.

LUNCH

SERVED UP EVERY MORNING, from 10 till 12, and EVERY EVENING, from 5 till 11, by G. W. SCHACKLETTER, JR.,
at his Restaurant, *corner Wylie and Fifth Sts.* [se13-1y2aw

SUNDRIES.—SUGAR—60 bbls. Yellow Sugar.
SUGAR—35 bbls Granulated and Crushed Sugars.
SUGAR—7 do Maple Sugar.
SYRUP—40 do Golden Syrup.
SYRUP—25 do Sugar House Syrup.
MOLASSES—175 bbls N O Molasses, in Oak Barrels.
MOLASSES—80 hf bbls do do
TOBACCO—25 boxes Standard brands, 5s and 10s.
CUT AND DRY—12 bbls Louisville, various grades.
BANK OIL—5 bbls Bank Oil.
FISH—8 bbls Pike, Mackerel, Herring & Cod
SOAP—14 box Pure Castile Soap.
SOAP—50 do Family 10 Bar Soap.
SOAP—50 do Palm do
SODA—24 kgs and box Imported Bi Carb Soda.
SALERATUS—10 box do do
SALERATUS—30 box do do
GUN CAPS—20,000 G D Caps—for sale by
se21 MATT A WILSON, No. 225 Liberty st.

MADAME SCHWEND'S
INFALLIBLE POWDERS,
For the speedy and effectual Cure of all Inflammations, *Fevers, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, Piles, Gravel*, and all *Acute and Chronic Diseases* of **Adults and Children.**
Send three-cent stamp to her Agent, G. B. JONES,
[Pedestrian of real'monials.] Box 2070, Philad'a P. O.
☞ AGENCY, south-west corner Third and Arch streets.
se22-2t*wTh

SEAMLESS BAGS—REDUCED PRICES.
☞ We are prepared to fill orders for any quantity of Bags, at the following prices:

Pittsburgh	2 bushel,	16 cts,	$27 50	per 100
Superior	2 do	16 cts	26 50	do
Kingsley	2 do	16 cts	25 00	do
Great Western	2 do	15 cts,	25 00	do
Union	2 do	14 cts,	23 50	do
Manhattan	2 do	12 cts,	21 00	do
Tow Bags	2 do		25 00	do
do	3 do		37 50	do

Any size required made to order
HERBST & BARNES,
se21 corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

FOR SALE.—A handsome SITE FOR A COUNTRY SEAT, GARDEN or FRUIT FARM, situate on the Beaver & Brighton road, in Ross township, four miles from Allegheny City, containing 21 acres. It is in a high state of culture and has 170 fruit trees in excellent condition and of the choicest varieties, most of which will bear the coming season. Two dwellings, a stable and good water on the place. For terms, etc., refer to J. W. NEALL, No. 58 Fifth street, or to ALEX. CAMPBELL, on the premises. se21-2tdw

Toys, Baskets and Fancy Goods.

JOHN DOLL, No. 120 North Second Street, above Arch, PHILADELPHIA.

Just received, at his NEW STORE, a very large assortment of Toys of every description. Also, FANCY Baskets, Work Boxes, Tobacco Cases, Cigar Cases, Pipes, Canes and FANCY ARTICLES, of a large variety, are being imported direct from the manufacturers, enabling me to sell at very low prices. ☞ *PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK.* se21-3m

THIRTY-THIRD LIST of Applications for selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office up to September 19th, 1860.

Brown John, tavern, 2d ward, Pittsburgh
Hilbark Charles, eating house, 5th ward, Pittsburgh
Honsegger & Kaiser, with other goods, 5th ward, Pittsburgh
Hatton Jonathan, tavern, Plum township
Loffee John, eating house, Mifflin township
Lisher Frederick, with other goods, Birmingham
Lloyd David, do Mifflin township
Marstaller Michael, eating house, 5th ward, Pittsburgh
McCurdy Robert, other goods, Lawrenceville
Summerli John, tavern, Plum township
The Board of Licensers will meet on Monday, Sept. 24th, 1860.

Attest: THOMAS A. ROWLEY, Clerk.
Clerk's Office, September 19th, 1860. se20-2td

THIRTY-FOURTH LIST of Applications for License, filed in the Clerk's Office up to September 10, 1860.

Horgan Thomas Q, tavern, 2d ward, Pittsburgh
M'Cready George S, do Penn township
Phobe John S, do 1st ward, Pittsburgh
Phillips R L, eating house, 2d ward, Allegheny
Snyder Henry, do M'Keesport
Attest: THOMAS A. ROWLEY, Clerk,
Clerk's Office, Sept. 20, 1860. se21-3t

TO DEALERS IN WOOL.

WE will hold, during the current month—September—an AUCTION SALE of Fleece, Tub and Unwashed WOOL.

Consignments on which liberal cash advances will be made, are solicited.
For full particulars, ad-ress M. THOMAS & SONS,
Auctioneers, Nos. 189 and 141 South Fourth st.,
se17-dsat'17&21,22 Philadelphia.

COCHINEAL HONDURAS—500lb for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
se21 corner First and Wood sts.

TERRE JAPONICA—40 bales for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
se21 corner First and Wood sts.

CARB AMMONIA—4 casks for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
se21 corner First and Wood sts.

POTATOES—40 bags Fluke Potatoes, very fine, just rec'd for sale by JAS. A. FETZER,
se21 corner Market and First sts.

CRANBERRIES—10 bus. choice Cranberries, just rec'd, for sale by JAS. A. FETZER,
se22 corner Market and First sts.

DRESS SILKS, HOOPSKIRTS, BURNOUS, DUSTERS AND SHAWLS, just received.
C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market Street

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
Country Blankets, Eastern Blankets,
se21 Barred Flannels, White Flannels.

LARD OIL.—10 bbls. in store for sale by
se21 DALZELL & CO

FEATHERS—10 sacks prime just rec'd for sale by se21 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

GROCERIES—75 hhds. N. O. Sugars;
150 bbls N O Molasses; 40 bbls Eastern syrups;
40 do Refined Sugar;
50 hf-chests Y H and Black Teas,
125 Kegs Window Glass—also, all Pittsburgh manufactured articles, for sale by
se20 BECK & LAZEAR, 184 Liberty street.

PRODUCE.—APPLES—50 bbls choice.
PEACHES—15 bbls choice.
TIMOTHY SEED—40 bus New Seed
FLAX SEED—80 bus clean—received and for sale by
se20 BECK & LAZEAR, 184 Liberty st.

THERE IS NO EXCUSE for any person being smarred by RATS, when you can effectually rid yourself of them by using a single box of the RAT PASTE, prepared by JOS. FLEMING,
se21 Corner Market st. and the Diamond.

SWEET POTATOES—13 bbls prime Sweet Potatoes, large barrels, just received for sale by
se20 JAS. A. FETZER, corner Market and First sts.

RYE FLOUR—15 bbls. Rye Flour, choice, just rec'd for sale by JAMES A. FETZER,
se20 corner Market and First sts.

CORN BROOMS—25 dozen Corn Brooms, for sale cheap to close by JAS. A. FETZER,
se20 corner Market and First sts.

ROACHES, MICE and VERMIN of every description, are effectually exterminated by the RAT PASTE, prepared by JOS. FLEMING,
se21 Corner of the Diamond and Market st.

GREASE—1 bbl. in store for sale by
se20 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

ONE BOX OF THE RAT PASTE
has been known to destroy FIFTY RATS IN ONE NIGHT.
Prepared by JOS. FLEMING,
se19 Corner of the Diamond and Market st.

NOVELTIES in all kinds of FANCY DRY GOODS. We call particular attention to our present stock, as we feel that it is the most attractive we have ever been able to offer, and at LOW PRICES.
C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market st.

LARD—1 bbl. No. 1 Lard, just rec'd and for sale by WM. McCUTCHEON & CO.,
se19 102 Liberty st.

HOOPSKIRTS, white and colored, all sizes, and with from four to forty hoops each.
se20 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market st.

EGGS—2 bbls. just received and for sale by
se21 R. DALZELL & CO.

GROCERIES—130 hhds. P. R. Sugar, fair to choice;
90 bbls N O Sugar, prime and choice;
250 bbls N O Molasses;
20 do Bait Eagle Syrup; 100 do Penna Syrup;
20 do N Y Golden do 400 bags Rio Coffee, all grades;
75 packets Java Coffee; 20 tes fresh Young Hyson Tea;
25 bbls Bleach'd Whale Oil; 20 bbls Tanner's Oil;
100 bbls N O Tar, large and small bbls;
10 cans Tobacco, in caddies; 170 box Tobacco, 5s, 8s and 10s;
85 kgs Fe Twist Tobacco; 30 bbls Louey C & B Tobacco;
200 hf-chests Y H, G P and Imp Teas;
20 do do Black do
120 kegs Bi Carb Soda; 80 kegs Sal Soda;
100 bbls Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars;
75 do Coffee Sugar—with many other articles too numerous to mention, in store and for sale by
se18 SHRIVER & DILWORTH,
Nos 150 and 152 Second st.

MILL FEED AND SUNDRIES.—5 tons Red Middlings; 20 tons 2d Middlings; 5 tons Shorts
1 car Rye; 100 bbls Reed's Mills Flour—for sale by
se18 RODGERS & DILWORTH,
63 Water and 62 Front sts.

OIL PEPPERMINT, PURE—5 cans, for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
se19 corner First and Wood sts.

New Advertisements.

DR. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, will be in Pittsburgh to examine patients afflicted with

DISEASES OF THE

LUNGS,
Liver and Stomach,

ON

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

Oct. 1st and 2d, at the Drug Store of his agent,
DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street.

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.

PITTSBURGH CERTIFICATES.

I have been sick now for nearly two years with a cough and liver complaint, and the whole of my breast inside, was completely raw. I first took it with a bad inflammation of the lungs, and I was attended by one of the best Doctors in Pittsburgh, who told me I had inflammation of the lungs. Some time in the early part of March last I called on Dr. Schenck, who was examining patients at Dr. Keyser's Drug Store, 140 Wood street. After he examined me carefully he told me that I had liver complaint, which had settled upon my lungs. My doctor, before I called on Dr. Schenck, told me that my lungs were badly affected. I was wasted very much in flesh, and my strength left me. My appetite was entirely gone, and I had very little hopes of recovery when he examined me. The Doctor told me I would get well if I took his medicines and followed his directions, which I did faithfully until I had taken four bottles of "Pulmonic Syrup," two of "Seaweed Tonic," and a box of "Mandrake Pills," and now I am better than ever I was in my life, and weigh ten pounds more than ever I did in my life before, and I can now carry as much weight as any man of my weight and size anywhere. I am entirely recovered from the disease which then broke down my constitution and threatened my life, and I feel under a debt of gratitude to Dr. Schenck for his treatment. I know, besides, quite a number of my acquaintances, who have been cured by Dr. Schenck's medicines, when I recommended to take them. I always keep the "Mandrake Pills" in my house. They cured my wife of liver complaint when nothing else would help her. Her skin was sallow and she suffered much—she tried various other kinds of pills, but they all did no good, until she took your Mandrake Pills, which have made her a well woman. I am sure that I owe my life and present first-rate health to Dr. Schenck and his medicines, and it takes pleasure in bearing my testimony to their efficacy. I have sent a great many persons for Dr. Schenck's medicines, and they have all been benefited. I am well known and there are numbers of my neighbors can bear testimony to my statement. GEORGE WOOD.

Two miles above Pittsburgh, at Hoyney's Cooper Works.
Signed in the presence of Geo. H. Keyser, 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chas. F. Auer, 842 North Seventh st., Philadelphia, Pa.
PITTSBURGH, May 26th, 1860.

ANOTHER CERTIFICATE.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, March 31, 1860.

DR. SCHENCK:—I write these lines to inform you that I was in Pittsburgh on February 16th, and bought a bottle of Dr. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, and when I arrived in Zanesville I commenced using the medicine according to directions, and it has improved my health more than I expected it would in so short a time. I am so well pleased with the "Seaweed Tonic" and "Pulmonic Syrup," that I want you to send me two bottles of "Seaweed Tonic" and one bottle of "Pulmonic Syrup" by express, and I will settle for the carriage of it at the office.
W. ROBERTS, Zanesville, O.

DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, sole agent for Pittsburgh.

ANOTHER CURE BY DR. SCHENCK.

I took last August—now nearly a year ago—a violent attack of cold, which I contracted by lying on the damp ground on a hunting excursion. I had a dreadful cough and constant pain in my breast, and I spectorated a great deal of tough matter from my lungs and bronchial tubes. I thought I had consumption. I lodged it the disease from the fact that I had such a hard cough and night-sweats every bad. I suffered a great deal with pain and tightness in my breast. I called on Dr. Schenck in October last, and he examined my lungs with his respirometer. He told me my bronchial tubes were very much affected, and he prescribed for me his Mandrake Pills, Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic. I took one box of the Pills and two of the following upon change of climate and water; hours, all trifles should have a bold fifth them; and all should take a table spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents constipation, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be to the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, milliners, literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much out-door exercise should always use it. If they will, they will find an agreeable, pleasant and efficient remedy against ☞ ALMOST ANY CITY.

On the 5th day of last July I took acts with spitting blood and a bad cough; I did not mind it till I got two or three times; I spit about a teacup full of blood—I was afraid. It wards it returned and I got alarmed, and went to my physician and got medicine from him, which did not do me any good. I then went to another, who told me my lungs were diseased, but did not give me much satisfaction about the spitting blood. I heard of Dr. Schenck being in the city on the 23 of July, and I was advised to call on him. I called on him at Dr. Keyser's drug store, and he examined my lungs and told me that my right lung was affected, and that the bleeding or spitting of blood came from the lower part of the right lung. Dr. Schenck told me to take his Pulmonic Syrup and Mandrake Pills, which I did until I had taken seven bottles of Pulmonic Syrup and one box of Mandrake Pills. I am now well and can attend to my regular business, emit making. I work at 101 Wood street, and live on East st., between First and Ohio streets, Allegheny City. I give this voluntary certificate in order that other persons in like may receive the same benefit that I have. You may publish this if you wish. NICHOLAS HYE.
Pittsburgh, August 23th, 1860.

Such has been the demand for my Syrup, that I have been compelled to resort to the most perfect steam machinery for the dispatching of the herbs and boiling down the syrups, by which the substance can be more readily and perfectly extracted. This process gives a different color to it, rendering it lighter, but stronger in substance. The difference in color may cause many to doubt its genuineness; but my signature on the wrapper accompanies each bottle, and my agents are positively announced which renders imposition impossible.

☞ Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER is sole Agent for my Medicine in Pittsburgh.

Eaton, Cree & Macrum,

No. 17 Fifth Street.

PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Straw Bonnets and Hats;
DRESS and CLOAK TRIMMINGS;
Embroidered Collars, Sets, etc.;
EMBROIDERED and MAGIC RU