Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIII. H. P. WILLIAMS, N. B. FERGUSON, J. H. STOWE

E. BERRETT & CO.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 7, 1860.

POLITICAL FORGERIES.—All campaigns have their peculiarities; and the one just closed has been distinguished by the persistence of the democratic press in perpetrating forgeries upon the Republicans.

Early in the campaign, before any one was nominated for the Presidency, a string of quotations, attributed to Horace Greeley, Joshua R. Giddings and other leading Republicans, went the rounds of the Democratic papers, not one of which was genuine. They were each repeatedly declared to be fabrications by the men to whom they were attributed, but the party press hung on to them long after, evidently loth to give them up.

As soon as Lincoln was nominated, the New York *Herald* perpetrated a forgery by mutilating an extract from one of his speeches. In the debate with Douglas, Mr. Lincoln remarked that at each and such a place "Mr. Douglas said that I said" so and so, and then went on to show that Mr. Douglas misrepresented him. The *Herald*, in extracting this, left out the words, "Mr. Douglas said that," and thus gave it as being an utterance of Mr. Lincoln instead of Mr. Douglas. This vile imposition had a short run in the locofoco papers; but somehow they soon got ashamed of it and abandoned it.

They were not, however, so easily shamed out of the similar forgery perpetrated upon CARL SCHURZ. They seized upon a certain paragraph in one of his speeches, in which he portrayed the Declaration of Independence as Mr. Douglas interpreted it, and gave it as containing the sentiments of Mr. SCHURZ. Ideas which he was holding up to ridicule they published as his own. This was the vilest kind of a forgery; and the locofoco editors, instead of growing ashamed of it, when it was exposed, adhered to it all the more firmly and persisted in it to the last.

The next and the last forgery was an extract from a speech purporting to have been made by "John M. Wilson, a Lincoln elector in Massachusetts," denouncing the Germans in unmeasured terms. When it was shown that there was no John M. Wilson on the Lincoln electoral ticket in Massachusetts, his location was transferred to Indiana. There a Mr. John M. Wilson was found, but he declared most solemnly that he never made such a speech, and produced the testimony of his neighbors, who heard the speech he made at the time and place this was alleged to have been made, that he uttered no such sentiments. This was a thorough exposure of the fraud; but the democratic papers paid no heed to the exposure, and hung on to the dirty forgery with a death grip.

Akin to these was a series of advertisements written by locofocos and published in the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, Philadelphia *Ledger*, and N. Y. *Herald*, calling on the negroes to rally, form wide awake clubs, &c. After writing and publishing, these as genuine, their loco-foco authors made a great ado over them, as evidence of the natural tendency of Republican principles, and these advertisements, after having gone the rounds in the northern democratic papers, are now traveling through the south, furnishing food for the demagogues of that region with which to stimulate the fiercest passions of the fire-eaters.

This trick was the direliest of the whole canvass. None but the vilest heart could conceive of it or the filthiest hand execute it. That the party should have resorted to such meanness shows how desperate it had grown in the terrible decay of its fortunes.

But it was all in vain. Forgery would not save it from ruin; and in the nastiness with which it surrounded itself in its last days it has demonstrated, better than ordinary language can, the great necessity that existed for its extirpation.

Punishment of the Slave Trade to be Instituted.

We would call attention to the report of certain opinions delivered yesterday by the United States District Attorney, on the indictment of the captain and mate of the slaver Erie, in the Circuit Court of the United States, Judge Nelson presiding, and apparently acquiescing in the District Attorney's views. The Erie, it will be remembered, was boarded by an American on the coast of Africa, and on raising the hatches nine hundred unhappy negroes were found stowed away in her hold. A clearer case could not be well conceived by the common mind, both prisoners being on board of her at the time of capture, and apparently serving in the capacities of captain and mate.

But the prosecuting officer, far from applying his admitted subtlety to proving their guilt of the full offence, punishable as piracy, seems to have exercised all his ingenuity for the task of suggesting that two Spaniards who were on deck had assumed the real command of the vessel from the moment that the slaves were placed on board. This is the old, old story—these Spaniards being invariably the alleged captains, when the real captains' neck is in danger, but relapsing into the character of perfectly innocent passengers, bound for Havana, if any attempt be made to hold them responsible in their assumed capacity.

But what is not the extraordinary or startling part of Judge Roosevelt's opinion. We have so long been accustomed to see all laws in relation to the African Slave Trade set at defiance in our Courts, that no one flies in favor of releasing any parties guilty of the crime, without punishment, can excite a throb of wonder or arouse the least feeling of incredulity. But in the view expressed by Judge Roosevelt, that public opinion, both at the North and South, has ceased to regard this crime as deserving a pirate's doom—and in his further statement that, even in case of conviction of the full offence, the President could "probably pardon the guilty man or men—we confess to a shock of not pleasant surprise, a stunning of all the moral senses, and a confusion of ideas, such as must result whether a deeply-rooted and long-venerated belief is swept suddenly away from before us.

Judge Roosevelt must be regarded as speaking by authority. He is fresh from the President's hand, bound to him by social ties, and the official representative of his views upon this point. Let us ask him, then, to state plainly whether the President considers that a *possibility* of imprisonment for two years should be the highest penalty held out to deter bad and desperate men from engaging in a traffic which returns a net profit of four or five hundred per cent? If the President does not hold this view, and if Judge Roosevelt does not agree with him, what was the object of making statements so broadly guaranteeing almost absolute impunity to this crime in a city which he admits to be "the head and front of the slave trade?"

We call the United States District Attorney that the period of forty years, to which he contemptuously alludes as having made public horror of the slave trade and absolute feeling—has, upon the contrary, but served to intensify and establish on broader grounds the loathing and repugnance with which this odious traffic is regarded by every intelligent and humane mind. We tell him that the punishment which he seems cowerly to hint at as being, in the President's mind, sufficient, would not suffice to restrain the most contemptible petty larceny from the infinite shame having the inducement of fifty cents to inspire its accomplishment. As to the suggestion that the Captain and mate of the Erie, might, if leniently dealt with, give evidence against their employers, long experience has only too clearly proved that all such promises are illusory. Besides, in this case, the counsel for the prisoners gave notice that he would give no promise for his clients, "though probably the men would be glad to avoid trial for their lives!"

Let us have done with this farce of pretending to punish persons engaged in the Slave-trade, if the officers charged with and paid for the execution of the laws can make no better semblance of a desire to discharge their duties. It is a new thing to find the President of the United States straining through one of his confidential officers that he would refuse, "even upon conviction," to permit the sentence prescribed by law to be carried out on a convicted criminal.

The Slave trade is not, unhappily, a plant of such weak growth in our midst that it requires to be watered in advance with these tear-drops of Executive clemency. Rather is it a spreading and poisonous weed, requiring vigorous arms, unflinching industry and the most unyielding discharge of every duty on the part of our law-officers charged with its repression. If Mr. Buchanan desired to signalize the last days of his unhappy term by giving assurance of impunity to this crime, he could not have chosen a better mean than the declarations made by Judge Roosevelt.—*N. Y. Times.*

A Pendleridge contemporary says that Joe Lane will resign his Senatorship rather than represent a State which has voted so decisively as Oregon has. We have no doubt but that the Oregonians would admire the old man's resignation much.

THE GRAND RESULT!

LINCOLN ELECTED!!

THE NORTH UNITED IN HIS FAVOR!!!

The returns we are enabled to give this morning demonstrate the certainty of LINCOLN'S election.

He carries every northern State as far as heard from. New England is a unit for him; New York throws her whole force in his favor; and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana swell the grand aggregate by handsome majorities.

The great battle was fought in New York, and there the fusionists have been most gloriously beaten. Neither threats, panic, or money served to drive her from her integrity.

Pennsylvania will roll up an unprecedented majority for Lincoln. It will be 50,000 at least, and bids fair to run up to 75,000.

In all the free States the majority for Lincoln is heavy. The South cannot doubt, now, that we are in earnest.

Allegheny county gives us we promised, 10,000 majority, the vote for Lincoln being considerable heavier than for Curtin.

It is a glorious victory. Let us rejoice and be glad, taking care always to temper our rejoicings with moderation.

The Russo-Austrian Alliance

[From the London Times, Oct. 18.]

What has passed between the Courts of St. Petersburgh and Vienna we know not, and perhaps shall never know, but, at any rate, the result is a reconciliation of the two long-estranged despotisms. That Vienna has made promises of acquiescence in Muscovite plans in return for the Czar's assistance is not improbable, and that the two Courts will endeavor to draw Germany into their alliance by the bait of a guarantee against France is, we presume, pretty certain. Russia has always preserved her influence over the German Courts through the matrimonial connections of the Imperial family, and the Czar so far deserves the confidence of Prussia and the minor States that it is probable that no temptation which France is likely to offer would induce him to acquiesce in the invasion of the Rhine. But it would seem that the new allies do not despair of rallying a still more powerful Sovereign to their cause. Prince Gortschakoff has remonstrated with the French Minister at St. Petersburgh on the encouragement given to revolutionary doctrines in Italy.

Within the next few days every art will probably be used to induce the Court of the Tuileries to adopt what is called a decidedly Conservative policy. The great object of the alliance, if ours may be taken together the shattered fabric of the Austrian Empire, and to save, if possible, the wreck of the Pope's temporalities. That trouble are in store beyond any that the much afflicted Court of Vienna has yet had to experience is plain to the minutest observer of the Czar, and we have apparently come to the conclusion that it is more for Russian interests that things should remain as they are, and that Austria should linger on as a subservient friend of their master, than that the Empire of Francis Joseph should be broken up and Rome come in for her share in common with other Powers. The contagion of liberal opinions is spreading even in the secluded regions of Central Europe in a manner which makes the Russian authorities anxious. No territorial gain which they could expect through the collapse of Austria could compensate them for political disquiet in their frontier provinces. Hence the resolve of Russia, and her appearance on the scene as the champion of peace and order.

HOW THEY WILL DO IT.—George N. Saunders of New York has discovered, and has kindly informed the public in a long letter, exactly how the Union is to be dissolved, and what are to be the dreadful consequences. If we may believe him, only the cotton States will secede, leaving Maryland, Virginia, &c., behind, giving the North the Capitol buildings at Washington, the records, and all that kind of property. Then they won't fight, but will keep still, and be as moody as you please. They will sit in Congress, which will distress the North desperately, and very soon bring on a revolution. They will have cheap government, no taxes, and a fine time generally. Now, who ever thought they would do it in this way? It is not very appalling, after all. We had expected that they would take the public records, steal all the money in the Treasury, kill a few of us, have a "united South, and quite soon become the most powerful nation on the face of the earth. We don't know who gave Saunders his information, but we confess to great disappointment if we must have a crazy, why, let us have a big one.—*Boston Bee.*

A JAPANESE WITH THE BIBLE.—The Rev. Samuel O. Damon, the seaman's chaplain at Honolulu, in a recent letter to the Secretary of the American Bible Society, states the following pleasing incident:

"Recently a Japanese steamer, the 'Candinmorrah,' visited our harbor, on its return to Yeddo from San Francisco. It is connected with the embassy now visiting the United States. Some of the officers of the Candinmorrah called at our depository, and I was happy to supply them with copies of the Bible in the Dutch language. One of the officers, the Admiral's secretary, could read both Dutch and English. He remarked that he had heard of the Bible, but never before saw a copy. He appeared very much delighted to become the owner of a Bible. I opened to the Book of Genesis, and he read Genesis I, 1, in both English and Dutch. From that one he learned more correct knowledge respecting the creation of our world, than he could gather from all the literature of the Japanese empire.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.—James M. Bay, Cashier at Indianapolis, cautions the public against one dollar bills on the Bank of the State of Indiana altered to three, which have lately appeared. The difference may be plainly observed by the counterpiece in the pretended threes being found in place of oblong. The figures 1 are extracted and 3 substituted. The letters ONE under the signatures are extracted and THREE substituted. The letters ONE DOLLAR in the counterpiece are extracted and the letters THREE substituted. The heads of S. Merrill and S. C. Sample of the one dollar bill are unchanged, while the heads of the genuine three dollar bills are those of Bishop Ames and D. G. Rose.

THE reported death of Sheridan Knowles, which turns out to be not the author, but another individual of that name, has secured him an extensive advertisement in this country in the way of obituary notices. It is a capital thing for a man's fame to be reported dead, and thus obtain gratuitous biographical sketches, which he may turn to profitable account, and we should not be surprised to see it shortly come extensively into vogue as an "advertising dodge" It has the advantage of enabling a man to form a much more accurate estimate of what the world thinks of him than he could ever possibly obtain if people suspected he was living.

BENGHER says of Blondon: It is a very small thing for that fool to walk across a cable with the roar of Niagara under him, carrying some booby like himself on his back, though ten thousand other fools go to gape and stare at him. But for a man to walk across the thread of daily life, carrying, not another fool, but a soul with immortality in every faculty, potent, wonderful in scope, and power, and success fibility, so as to keep it in balance, is not a small thing. It requires him to be wide awake—that is, to *watch*.

WE RETURN TO WOODEN SHOES.—The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says: The plan of using shingles in the bottoms of shoes originated about thirteen years ago, the first lot being cut in New Hampshire; the use of paper and straw board began about the same time. To give some idea of the extent of this branch of this business during the past year, five or six acres of heavy pine timber have been used for wood filling, nearly all by the manufacturers of Natick, Mass, and the adjoining towns, in the soles of brogans.

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JUSTICE WAYNE OF THE SUPREME COURT.—Justice Wayne, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and a citizen of Georgia, who resided Washington last evening, after a brief visit to New York, is exceedingly indignant at the course of the Disunionists, and announces his intention to demolish Mr. Cobb of the fatal pick he is running. Justice Wayne was an original Jackson man and was appointed to the high position he adorns by the Hero of New Orleans.

ACCORDING to the Saturday *Press*, "Albert Edward writes for it":—"The Prince of Wales has agreed to write a description of his American tour for the *Ledger*, on condition that Mr. Bonner will pay off the national debt of England ($4,000,000,000) within one year from the first of January next. The terms will probably be accepted."

THIRTY THOUSAND APPLES ON A SINGLE TREE.—Wm. R. May, of Pomfret, (Ct.,) picked forty bushels of apples from one tree. He had the curiosity to count the number of apples in one bushel, and found 190, making 7600 for one bushel, and 80,400 apples grew upon the tree.

Vote for Governor and President, 1860.

DISTRICTS.	GOVERNOR. Curtin, R.	Foster, D.	PRESIDENT. Lincoln, R.	Douglas, D.	Breckinridge, (Southern) D.	Bell, Union.
Pittsburgh. 1st ward	428	166	424	152	18	37
2d do	887	199	401	185	20	5
3d do 1st prec'd	385	206	282	388	44	18
3d do 2d do.	248	589	878	182	16	6
4th do	400	235	420	149	9	14
5th do 1st prec'd	199	218	286	154	20	5
5th do 2d do.	490	345	518	41	247	2
6th do	822	356	624	214	25	22
7th do	239	140	259	96	2	4
8th do	448	196	461	151	4	11
9th do	480	219	421	160	7	24
1st do	528	169	562	98	7	35
2d do	471	168	521	132	7	20
3d do	529	220	576	252	7	20
4th do 1st prec'd	239	000	000	000	000	000
4th do 2d do.	238	154	000	000	000	000
Birmingham, 1st prec'd	219	157	244	110		14
" 2d do.	276	182	282	130	2	48
Duquesne	154	65	156	48	2	
East Birmingham	375	225	401	186		21
Elizabeth	104	56				000
Lawrenceville	309	187	348	187	3	2
Manchester	282	201	242	146		54
McKeesport	254	148				000
Monongahela	115	73	115	78	4	4
Newberry	108	32	101	29		9
Sharpsburg	178	92				000
South Pittsburgh	218	125	219	95	8	14
Tarentum	92	47				000
Temperanceville	146	107	146	90		000
West Elizabeth	50	28				000
West Pittsburgh	87	74	106	78		4
TOWNSHIPS.						
Baldwin	206	101				000
Chartiers	223	140	216	115		8
Collins	242	74	250	62	4	
Crescent	23	23				000
East Deer	122	28				000
Elizabeth	526	168				000
Fawn, 1st prec't	130	26				000
" 2d "	70	28				000
Findley	83	125				000
Franklin	90	98				000
Indiana	202	165	221	140		8
Jefferson	161	114				000
Lower St. Clair	286	311	311	267		8
McCandless	109	40				000
McClure	98	54	75	44		5
Middle	357	210				000
Moon	99	105				000
Neville	42	1				000
North Fayette	111	88	131	73		1
Ohio	122	56				000
Patton	103	76				000
Peebles, 1st dist	167	65				000
" 2d "	92	45				000
Penn	197	50				000
Pine	82	45				000
Pitt	244	141	244	88		1
Plum	134	103				000
Reserve	314	149				000
Richland	78	41				000
Robinson	149	120	257	202		
Ross	153	105	167	94		2
Sewickley	71	42	74	40		4
Shaler	213	81				000
Snyder	176	62				000
South Fayette	134	65				000
Upper St. Clair	185	101				000
Versailles	270	147				
West Deer	154	45				
Wilkins	244	61	264	48		16

Eruptions! Salt Rheum! Erysipelas!

It is now generally admitted that all eruptive diseases depend upon some internal or constitutional cause, and that to cure number or clutments of them is a sure way to injure the system, and only to drive the said to cure the disease. But HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SALT RHEUM PILLS are a true specific for all such diseases. They cure Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Erysipelas, Pimples on the Face, Ringworm, and Nettle Rash, by curing the cause upon which they depend, and by removing the skin to the state of health and purity. Thus, not only is the disease cured, but the softness and beauty of the complexion restored.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

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

Sold by J. M. FULTON, Fifth street, second door from the Post Office, Agent for Pittsburgh. oct6dawlw

MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitate 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. Perfect safe in all cases—See advertisement in another column. oct6dawly

Public Notices.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 2, 1860.

THE President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF THREE ($7-100 DOLLARS upon each share of its Capital Stock, out of the Earned Profits of the last Six Months. Two Dollars per share to be applied as a credit to interest accounts, and One $0-100 per share to be paid to Stockholders on or after the 15th inst.

oct7 tm16 F. M. GORDON, Secretary.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Nov. 6th, 1860.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the Profits of the last Six Months, which will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 16th inst.

JOHN HARPER, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY BANK, Nov. 6th, 1860.

THE Board of Directors of this Bank has this day declared a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT out of the Profits of the last Six Months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 16th inst.

J. W. COOK, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, November 6th, 1860.

THE Board of Directors of the EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the Profits of the last Six Months, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 15th inst.

JOHN MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK, Pittsburgh, Nov. 6th, 1860.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the Profits of the last Six Months, payable on and after the 16th of November next to Stock holders or their legal representatives.

E. D. JONES, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK, Pittsburgh, November 5th, 1860.

THE Bank to-day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the Profits of the last Six Months, payable on or after the 16th inst.

W. H. DENNY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, Pittsburgh, November 5th, 1860.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the Profits of the last Six Months, payable to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 15th instant.

GEO. D. M'GREW, Cashier.

TO OIL MEN.—We are prepared to furnish PUMPS for Oil Wells, with either copper or iron pipe. RODS and superior VALVES ready for work. GALLAGHER, CRAIG & CO.,
124 Wood st., 1st First st.

LUNCH SERVED UP EVERY MORNING, from 10 till 12, by G. W. SCHACKLETTE, Jr., Eagle Restaurant, corner Wylie and Fifth sts. oct24lyltaw

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH TYBEE COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, November 1st, 1860.

AN ELECTION for Fifteen Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

F. M. GORDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH TYBEE COMPANY,
November 1st, 1860.

AN ELECTION for Three Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office, Bagley's Building, on TUESDAY, November 13th, 1860, between the hours of 11 a. m and 1 p. m.

ROBERT PINNEY, Secretary.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1, 1860.

AN ELECTION OF THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve one year, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, November 19th, 1860, between the hours of 10 a. m and 2 p. m.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 6th of November, at 11 o'clock a. m.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK,
PITTSBURGH, October 19th, 1860.

AN ELECTION for Thirteen Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of November 1860, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The ANNUAL MEETING of Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 6th, at 10 a. m.

oct22tw H. DENNY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK,
PITTSBURGH, October 19, 1860.

AN ELECTION for Thirteen Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, November 19th, prox., between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

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oct20 tm JOHN MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

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oct20 tm E. D. JONES, Cashier.

TO LET.—The FOURTH STORY of the GAZETTE BUILDING, for a term of five years or less, on reasonable terms. Apply to E. BERRETT & CO.,
Gazette Counting Room.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE
OF THE
Ironton Star Nail Works.

Master Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of an Order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the County of Lawrence and State of Ohio, in the suit of John Peters Plaintiff, against John Campbell and others, Defendants, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at Public Auction, from the front door of the Court House, in Ironton, Ohio,

On the 10th Day of January, A. D. 1861,

at the hour of one o'clock p m of said day, Lot number four hundred and ninety-four, (494) in the first addition to the town of Ironton, and all that part or portion of Third street adjoining said Lot number 494, extending from Hecla street to Vermilion st., together with the Star Nail Works, situate on said premises, and all things appertaining thereto; also the right to enter upon, dig and carry away the coal from the following described real estate, to wit: A part of the south-west quarter of section number thirty-four, (34) township number two, (2,) range number eighteen, (18,) commencing at a stone in James Rodgers & Co.'s line from which the north corner of said James Rodgers & Co.'s coal land learn north, 60 degrees 20 minutes west, one hundred and forty and a half (140½) feet; thence north 25 degrees 30 minutes east, sixteen (16) chains and seventy (70) links to a stone in James Rodgers & Co.'s line, thence north, 60 degrees 20 minutes west, seventeen (17) chains and twenty (20) links with said line to the place of beginning—containing forty (40) acres, more or less—on which premises coal banks have been opened, houses for miners erected, and the necessary ways for taking the coal to the station of the Iron Railroad. All of said premises situated in the County of Lawrence aforesaid. Appraised at forty-two thousand dollars, ($42,000)

These Nail Works are situated in the Iron Region, in the Southern part of Ohio, about 30 miles above Portsmouth, and 150 miles above Cincinnati. The main building is 240 feet in length, by 116 feet in width, substantially built, and contains new and improved machinery, consisting of 3 steam engines, 90 nail machines, a machine for cutting nail blags; also, 10 boiling furnaces and 8 heating furnaces, together with the necessary rolls, and has capacity to manufacture 200 kegs of nails every 12 hours.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-sixth cash in hand, one sixth in one year, one sixth in two years, one sixth in three years, one-sixth in four years, and one sixth in five years: the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale.

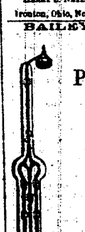
WILLIAM M. BOLLES,
Special Master Commissioner.

HENRY S. NEAL, Attorney.

Ironton, Ohio, November 1, 1860. no7:9d14w

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS,
GAS
AND
STEAM
FITTERS,



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C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market st

LEMONS.—40 boxes Malaga Lemons, just rec'd and for sale by
REYMER & ANDERSON, 52 Wood street,
no7 opposite St. Charles Hotel.

CURRANTS—20 cases New Zante Currants, just rec'd by REYMER & ANDERSON,
no7 No. 52 Wood st., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

LEMON PEEL—5 boxes Candied, Fresh, just rec'd for sale by REYMER & ANDERSON,
no7 No. 52 Wood st., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

ORANGE PEEL—5 boxes Candied, New, just rec'd for sale by REYMER & ANDERSON,
no7 No. 52 Wood st., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

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40 do Star do
40 do Procter & Gamble's German Soap;
80 do Rosin Soap;
40 do Lancaster Starch;
100 do Family Flour;
25 bbls Lemerille Out and Dry Tobacco;
9 bbls assorted do and 10s do
86 chests Young Hyson and Black Teas;
84 kegs Kentucky 6-Twist;
In store for sale by LITTLE & TAIMBLE,
no6 112 Second st.

FOR SALE BY
RODGERS & DILWORTH,
No. 120 Liberty st., opposite Railroad Depot.
MOLASSES—118 hhds Prime & N. O.;
POTATOES—200 bus Prime Rose;
FLOUR—50 bbls Family Flour;
MIDDLINGS—25 tons, fine and coarse;
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—34 sacks;
TIMOTHY SEED—40 bus prime.
OATS—1000 bus prime. no6

RED POTATOES—100 bus. Red Potatoes, just rec'd and for sale at 85c. per bushel, by
JAS. A. FETZER,
no6 corner Market and First sts.

THIRD ARRIVAL FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, NEEDLEWORK, &c—new, handsome and cheap—a large stock, at low prices Please call and see them.
C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market st.
no6

BURCHFIELD & CO.'S CLOAK AND SHAWL EMPORIUM, corner Fourth and Market sts. The newest styles and best qualities always to be found at the lowest prices. A large stock just opened. no6

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Stoves, Ranges, Grates, &c.

STOVES, GRATES AND RANGES.

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MANUFACTURERS of all kinds of Cooking Parlor and Heating Stoves, Cooking Ranges, Fire and Chamber Enameled Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c. &c.

The celebrated Coal Cooking Stoves,

"Victory" and "Triumph,"

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The "Capitol" and "Eagle" Cooking Ranges, with either Hydraulic or Open Boilers, which are more extensively in use in the city and vicinity than any other Ranges

The very Finest Enameled Grates that can be made anywhere. Persons building *Fine Houses* will please bear this in mind.

Also, the new and beautiful Parlor Stove,

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Together with *Box Stoves, Tea Plate Stoves, Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Franklin Stoves, Extension-Top Wood Cooking Stoves.*

BARK MILLS, Waffle Irons, HAM BOILERS, OVEN DOORS, Shovels and Pokers, P ot Scrapers, PLUB RINGS, Store Pipe, Vault Rings.

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

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our extensive stock.

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Manufacturer of every variety of
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING
STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS,
&c. &c. &c.

Sole Proprietor of the celebrated
PATENT GAS BURNING AND SMOKE CONSUMING ARRANGEMENTS,
(as applied to our COOK STOVES,) the advantages of which are,

1st, a great saving of Fuel.

2d, a much quicker and hotter oven, from the same fire.

3d, the preservation of the entire piece.

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5th, These Ovens, and all stoves we ever sold, have a certain cure of bold air passing between oven and fire-back, which preserves it and adds to the durability of our Stoves, over all others.

Persons wishing the BEST STOVE in the market will find our PATENT "Tropic." "Excelsior," or "Arbiter," with PORTABLE TOP, to be THE Stove, as hundreds in this city and vicinity can testify.

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