Pittsburgh Gazette.

EVENING EDITION.—D. P. WILLIAMS, S. L. KAYOR, R. H. FERGUSON

R. BRETT & CO.,
EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 12, 1860.

ARIZONA.—In his late message, President Buchanan earnestly recommended to Congress the adoption of a territorial government for Arizona—a barren and almost uninhabited region, where the Southern politicians imagine that there is some chance for the existence of Slavery. To this last consideration may be attributed the great interest which the national Executive has taken in the matter. He misses no opportunity to extend slavery and impede the progress of freedom, in defiance of his professions previous to 1856. While all these efforts are making to organize a government in a mere wilderness, it should be remarked that the President has not a word to say in favor of the admission into the Union of the enterprising and sufficiently populous territory of Kansas, it being conceded that it will be a free State. For the same reason, he has nothing to urge in behalf of the territory of Jefferson, which has a much larger population than Arizonia, or of Dacotah, or Nevada—either of which can present fully equal claims. Neither of these territories can, by any process, be made into slave States. The Arizonia project is supported by the Southern fire-eaters and secessionists, and hence Mr. Buchanan's anxiety for immediate organization. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* thus speaks of this affair:

"I have just seen a gentleman who is direct from Arizona, and who conducts a train from St. Louis back to Arizonia. He declares emphatically that Arizonia does not ask for and does not need a territorial organization. There is not two hundred Americans in Arizonia, he says, 'the rest,' I quote his own words, 'are mostly cut-throats and vagabonds.' He says that the men who clamor for a territorial organization are interested politicians, and that their representations must be taken with great allowance. The gentleman from whom I quote has been long known in Washington and in the cities of the West as a distinguished member of the press, and his word never was doubted."

President Buchanan was not so successful in Utah and Kansas that he should ask the representatives of the people to entrust to him another territory for his peculiar mode of government. Millions of public money have been squandered in his blundering experiments to control the destinies of these embryo commonwealths. If Arizona is to be organized, let it be done under the auspices of his successor, who unquestionably will be a Republican.

THE Arkansas law banishing the free negroes from that State, and to a great extent confiscating their property, is regarded in all sections of the Union as a cruel and arbitrary exercise of power on the part of the dominant race. These poor unfortunate exiles were driven from home on short notice, and are now helpless wanderers in the Western States. Southern chivalry, which was wont to boast of its magnanimity, resembles the "chivalry" of the dark ages, when the strong oppressed the weak and plundered those who were unable to resist their demands. The Washington *Republic*, commenting on this exodus of the free negroes from Arkansas, uses the following truthful language:

"The expulsion of the Moors from Spain was the result, chiefly, of religious repugnance, which does not exist in this case; and it was less cruel, because it was only a narrow strait which separated the fugitives from their own nationality and co-religionists, nor did the Spaniards retain husbands and fathers as slaves, while they drove off their wives and children. But where are these victims of the cruelty of the nineteenth century to find refuge and security?

If Mr. Jefferson, eighty years ago, trembled for his country when he reflected that God was just, with what despair would he contemplate the barbarism in which the growth of a fatal institution has plunged so large a part of the people of this nation.

If these fugitives from Arkansas are persons who were free when Louisiana was acquired, or if they are the descendants of such persons, as they undoubtedly are in many cases, this is an invasion of the treaty with France, by which we acquired Louisiana. But idle in vain to interpose the obligations of a treaty against a fanaticism which tramples all moral obligations under foot."

The *Republic* is right in its conclusion; it is, indeed, useless to attempt to stay the fanatics of the South by appeals to their gratitude or their respect for the laws of the land. They have no higher law than their own individual interests, which they imagine to be inseparably connected with the institution of Slavery, for the maintenance of which they are ready to sacrifice both Church and State.

HON. HORACE GREELEY, the well known editor of the New York *Tribune*, while in this city was called upon by a large number of our citizens. He left yesterday afternoon in the Western train on his annual lecturing tour. His appearance indicates that he takes good care of himself.

[Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 10, 1860.

Eds Gazette—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Irish read in place a bill relative to the Birmingham, East Birmingham and South Pittsburgh Gas Company; also a bill relative to the Allegheny Cemetery; and a bill to incorporate the German Turners Association, which were appropriately referred.

Mr. Penney introduced a bill to authorize the appointment of an Assistant Controller in the city of Pittsburgh, which on his motion was read three times and passed. It authorizes the Controller to appoint, subject to the approval of the Finance Committee, an Assistant Controller, who shall, during the illness or necessary absence of the Controller have all the powers of the Controller. He is to be sworn in, as his superior is, and the Controller to be responsible for his acts. This is a necessary power; and as the salary of this officer is to be paid by the Controller, and not by the city, no new expense will be entailed on the city.

Mr. Irish introduced a preamble and resolutions approving the course of the Republican members of Congress in adhering to Sherman. This resolution created quite a buzz among the democratic members, but was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Bell, of Chester, introduced counter resolutions urging the election of a temporary Speaker at Washington until the appropriation bills can be passed. Referred to the same committee.

Quite a number of local bills were read in place and referred, and one or two passed, but few of them were of general interest. Four were introduced by Mr. Bell—an act relative to writs of error, an act relative to challenging jurors, an act supplementary to the act relating to special courts, and an act supplemental to the acts limiting actions against real estate. Mr. Palmer read an act relating to appeals from judgments of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace.

A communication was also received from the Governor, nominating Wm. R. Dewitt, D. D., as State Librarian. Laid over.

In the House, the Speaker announced the Standing Committees, which I enclose. Some petitions were presented, and a large number of local bills read in place. Some half dozen of these were passed and the rest referred.

Mr. Lawrence of Washington offered a resolution similar to that of Mr. Irish in the Senate, which was laid over under the rules. Mr. Pennel of Delaware offered a resolution in favor of a protective tariff. Laid over. Mr. Strong, of Philadelphia, offered resolutions of similar purport, but more strongly worded. Laid over.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. Gordon, Supplement to an act entitled an act to establish an academy at Brookville, in the county of Jefferson, and for other purposes.

Also, a supplement to an act entitled an act to erect Brookville, Armagh, Shrewsbury, and Greensfield, into a borough, and to alter the act incorporating the borough of Meadville.

Also, an act relating to the Brookville Rifles, in the county of Jefferson.

Mr Collins, an act relating to actions of ejectment.

Mr Fleming, an act to incorporate the Clarion and Jefferson line turnpike road co.

Mr Thompson, an act relative to the estate of Levi D Seltzer.

Also, an act to revise and continue in force the law relative to graduating lands on which purchase money is due the commonwealth.

Mr Wilson, an act to enable the executor of the will of Susan Cochran, dec'd, to transfer certain stock.

Mr Crane, an act regulating the standard weight of cloverseed.

Mr. Lawrence of Washington an act authorizing the Auditor General to open and settle the account of Wm S Callahan, late Superintendent of the Portage Railroad.

Mr Wilson, an act providing for the fencing of a part of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and for the protection of property in the county of Beaver.

Mr Varnum, an act authorising aldermen and justices of the peace retiring from office to retain their dockets and issue transcripts therefrom.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to erect Bridgewater, Beaver county, into a separate election district. Passed.

Mr. Bidgway presented a petition contesting the seat of James Donnelly, (locofoco,) from Philadelphia, and Thursday next was fixed for drawing the Committee.

Business has begun in earnest in both Houses, and there is a fair prospect that there will be plenty of bills to act on. E.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Strong, Lawrence (of Washington,) Thompson, Hill, O'Neil, Green, *Bayard*, Dunlap, Wagenseller, Sheppard, Mann, Rouse, Gordon, Burley, Crane.

Judiciary (general)—Messrs. Thompson, O'Neill, Taylor, Williston, Byrne, Gordon, Collins, Kinney, Strong.

Judiciary, (local)—Messrs. Wilson, Pinkerton, Smead, Abbott, Mann, Oakes, Gunnison, Hill and Coulter.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. M'Curdy, Durbraw, Caldwell, Eckman, Cope, *Gocking*, Sultzbach.

Claims—Messrs. Ellmaker, Barlow, Bates, Pierce, Williams, Donnelly, Bryson, Cassell, Achenbach.

Agriculture and Manufactures—Messrs. *Espy*, Preston, Fleming, Davis, Chapin, Teller, Murer.

Education—Messrs. Kinney, Shafer, Custer, Frasier, Pancoast, Africa, *Varnum*, Pennell, Stone, Davis, Stoneback, Kistler, Butler, Beardsley, Coulter.

Accounts—Messrs. Barlow, Boyer, Long, Graham, (Butler,) Ellenberger, Sultzbach, Miller.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Bryson, Hayes, Beaton, M'Gonigal, Madifold, Proudfoot, Dimant.

Election Districts—Messrs. Barnsley, Smith, Moore, Craig, Graham, (Butler,) Maurer, Hofius.

Banks—Messrs. Williston, Green, Barnsley, Seltzer, Fleming, Shaffer, Hayes, Knight, Gray, Bates, Austin, Bissell, Stoneback.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Collins, Byrne, Duffield, Gunnison, Craig.

Roads, Bridges and Canals—Walker, *Espy*, Acker, McDonough, Williams, Beardsley, Benton, Miller, Morrison.

Corporations—Acker, *Pressley*, Jackson, Pierce, Pennell, Brodhead, Preston, Moore, Ellenberger, Turner, Smith, Brewster, Hofius, Graham, (Washington.)

County and County Seats—Graham, (Washington) Donnelly, Ridgway, Cope, Wildey, Long, Brewster, Morrison, Boyer, Caldwell, Turner.

Compare Bills—Frazier, Power, Pancoast, McDonough, McCurdy.

Library—Abbott, Gray, *Bogard*, Bissell, Africa.

Railroads—Lawrence (Washington) Rouse, Dismant, Jackson, Keneagy, *Pressley*, Crane, Wagenseller, Taylor, Duffield, Kistler, Power, Burley.

City Passenger Railroads—Ridgway, Seltzer, Sheppard, Dunlap, Smead, Ellmaker, Achenbach, Cassell, Stone, Wilson, *Varnum*.

Mines and Minerals—Pinkerton, Walker, Teller, Chapin, Wildey, Oakes, McGonigal, Eckman, Africa, Butler, *Gocking*, Durborow, Custer.

Printing—Proudfoot, Knight, Keneagy, Manifold, Austin.

Public Buildings—Davis, Smith, Pinkerton.

THE following list of the Senate Committees, referred to in our correspondent's last letter, only come to hand yesterday morning:

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—*Session of 1860.*—*Finance*—Messrs. Finney, Gregg, Shaeffer, Turney, Welsh.

Judiciary—Messrs. Penney, Palmer, Bell, Yardley, Miller.

Accounts—Messrs. Connell, Baldwin, Thompson, Crawford Nunemacher.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Palmer, Hall, Irish, Schell, Ketcham.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Ketcham, Benson, Meredith, Turney, Miller.

Library—Messrs. Hall, Smith, Craig.

Corporations—Messrs. Baldwin, Smith, Benson, Welsh, Imbrie.

Banks—Messrs. Shaeffer, Irish, Smith, Marsella, Schell.

Canals and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Benson, Parker, Meredith, Keller, Nunemacher.

Railroads—Messrs. M'Clure, Gregg, Penney, Rutherford, Craig.

Election Districts—Messrs. Imbrie, Miller, Parker, Crawford, Craig.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Gregg, Landon, Thompson, Marsella, Blood.

Education—Messrs. Yardley, Ketcham, Imbrie, Miller, Bell.

Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Rutherford, Baldwin, Landon, Nunemacher and Schindel.

Militia—Messrs. Bell, Shaeffer, M'Clure, Gregg, Craig.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Meredith, Thompson, Blood, Keller, Schindel.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Parker, Landon, Keller, Crawford, Rutherford.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Landon, Schindel, Blood, Connell, Nunemacher.

Private Claims and Damages—Messrs. Smith, Irish, Benson, Schell, Turney.

Public Printing—Messrs. Welsh, M'Clure, Palmer, Yardley, Marsella.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Thompson, Rutherford, Crawford.

New Counties and County Seats—Messrs. Irish, Hall, Yardley, Bell, Blood.

A TARIFF CONTROVERSY.

During the debate in the House of Representatives, on Friday, a member from this State introduced the tariff rather abruptly and inopportunely, which at once led to a discussion that has interest for our readers. Although it is a matter of record that the whole democratic party in the House, with two exceptions, and the whole democratic delegation from Pennsylvania but Mr Packer, and the whole democratic Senate, voted for and carried the tariff of 1857, Mr. Montgomery had the affrontery to charge the responsibility of that odious measure upon the Opposition. He deliberately perverted and misrepresented every important fact, and with a full knowledge at the time that he was the convenient tool of the free traders and disunionists, who put him forward to do this dirty work. It was the subject of remark in the House at the time, as the newspapers inform us, that Mr. Houston, of Alabama, and other conspicuous opponents of Pennsylvania interests, prompted him and furnished the *ex parte* statements to color this false allegation. It fortunately happened that Mr. J. H Campbell, then as now the able representative of the Schuylkill district, was present, who had also been a member of the Committee of Ways and Means in 1857.

In reply to the charge of Mr. Montgomery he said:

I refer my colleague to the record of that Congress; and does he not know that the House bill, which did not make reductions on our great staples, was sent to the Senate—to a *democratic Senate*—where the honorable Senator from Virginia (Mr. Hunter) was the chairman of the Committee on Finance, and that democratic Senate took the schedules of the House tariff bill to pieces, reducing them from a protective tariff—which was the essential feature of the House bill—to those of a free-trade bill? The Senate, I assert, made reductions upon iron, and upon all the other schedules of the House bill. Does not my colleague know, and I refer him to the history of that legislation, that that bill, as metamorphosed, passed the Senate by democratic votes, that it was sent back to the House, and the House rejected the Senate bill: that a committee of conference were appointed, and, that, although the Senate bill, as reported by the report of the conference Committee, was increased in some of the schedules, yet still it was a reduction upon the original House bill? And now, I refer my colleague to this fact, that every republican member of this House from Pennsylvania voted against the report of the committee of conference. The democratic members from Pennsylvania voted for the present tariff, with the exception of Hon. Mr. Packer. So the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) voted against the present tariff law, and he is our candidate for Speaker. And does not my colleague know that every republican member from Pennsylvania voted against that bill?

* * * Sir, I want the responsibility to attach where it belongs. The bill of 1857, infamous as it was for the country—striking down, as it did, labor, and all the great interests of labor, was framed by a democratic Senate committee, and voted for by every democratic member of this House, with two honorable exceptions. And I call my colleague's attention again to the fact that every candidate for Speaker of this House, proposed by the democracy, and who were members of the thirty-fourth Congress, voted for the enactment of the forever-execrable tariff law.

* * *

Sir, when we came to the thirty-fourth Congress, there was a large, vigilant and powerful party, anxious, to repeal the duties on railroad iron. The iron men of our State, of Maryland and of New Jersey, and other parts of the country, were anxious to hold the little protection they had on iron under the bill of 1846. We would have increased the duties, but had no power to do so. We felt it necessary to satisfy some other interests, to make concessions to the manufacturers by putting in a free list of those articles which did not and could not come into competition with home industry or home manufactures. And we formed a bill which was essentially a protective tariff bill, and more advantageous to our State than the bill of 1846, for the reason that it had a larger free list of articles which we did not produce, and which we could not produce under any protection; and it therefore made it the more necessary to raise the duty on other articles that required protection. It did not touch coal or iron. They remained where the bill of 1846 placed them.

Then we reported that bill to the House. Does not my colleague know that the leading agriculturalists and manufacturers of our State, and other States, were in the city of Washington, acting as an advisory committee, for gentlemen interested on the subject of the tariff? I could name leading iron men and others from our State, who were here at the request of our committee, to advise with us on that most material subject. The Committee of Ways and Means reported that bill to the House. It is true that, when it was reported, it was mainly supported by republican votes. It was considered a protective tariff bill. But there were some interests which were regarded as being affected by it. There were some agricultural interests which we could not unite on that bill. I remember that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Stanton,) and I think his colleague (Mr. Sherman,) that this bill interfered with certain agricultural interests of Ohio, and voted against it. But we carried it by Republican votes in the House. It was, by a month's journey, a better bill than the abominable bill of 1846. It was sent to the Senate. I have already informed the House how the Finance Committee in the Senate tore it to pieces and reduced the *ad valorem* duty on iron below twenty-four per cent; but the conference committee afterwards got an increased duty on iron above and beyond that reported by the Finance Committee of the Senate.

Well, sir, that bill, altered by the Senate committee, passed the Senate. It was sent down to this House, and the motion was made to lay it on the table. We wanted to defeat the Senate bill, but were still anxious to save the House bill. We were afraid the entire duty would be taken from railroad iron if that bill was defeated. The free traders wanted to defeat the bill for the purpose of introducing a bill taking the duty from railroad iron altogether. I remember the anxiety felt by myself and colleagues when the motion was made to lay the bill on the table; and I will tell my colleague that I voted to keep it from going there, for the purpose of saving our State from a greater destruction and a greater loss, and for the purpose of saving the House bill, if possible.

Mr. Clerk, we saved the bill from going to the table, and appointed a committee of conference on it. The committee of Conference succeeded in making a better bill than the bill the Senate had reported. There were good men and true men, but, I believe, mistaken men, who had been all their lives friends of a protective tariff, who voted for the report of that committee of conference, in the belief that it would prevent the enactment of a worse bill. But, sir, I could not vote for it. I could not consent that the duty on iron, the great staple of my State, should be reduced; and I remember, that with my Republican and American friends from Pennsylvania, we struggled manfully to defeat the report of the committee of conference. How did the democratic party vote upon that report? I refer gentlemen to the Congressional Globe for the third session of the thirty-fourth Congress, page 971, for the answer. Out of the seventy-two nays, there were but two members of the democratic party who voted against that wicked, abominable tariff of 1857. These were Mr. Caruthers, of Missouri, and Mr. Packer of Pennsylvania. Every other democratic member of the House, without a single exception, voted for the tariff bill of 1857, which has destroyed the industry and manufactures of Pennsylvania Mr. Florence voted for that bill. Out of those seventy-two nays, all but two were republicans and Americans; and I find among the nays the name of the honorable gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Sherman,) who is to day what he has always been, a friend to the protection of the great industrial interests of the nation, and against foreign labor and capital. And why did my colleague (Mr. Florence) shrink from giving his final vote against that bill? And why does my other colleague (Mr. Montgomery) shrink from the examination of his candidate for Speaker on this subject? Can he escape from this record? I want the country to understand that the democracy are the free trade party of the country; that it is that party who is responsible for passing the tariff of 1857, and that my colleague voted for it. And now, I ask him if he will go with me, and with the Opposition members of this House, to assist in recovering the industry of the country, stricken down by the democratic side of this House, and by the other branch of Congress.

Hon. Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, and Hon Mr. Millson, of Virginia, the two candidates voted for Speaker by the democratic party of this House, with many others, both voted for the present tariff, as this record shows. Mr. Sherman voted against it.

This brief, clear and forcible narrative places the whole subject in its true light before the people of Pennsylvania, and exposes the hypocrisy and bad faith of those who, while seeking office, profess devotion to her interests only the more effectually to betray them whenever an opportunity is presented, or when the necessities of party require a sacrifice. While Mr. Campbell was on the floor, Judge Hale, of this State, proposed to interrogate the candidates as to their views on the protective policy, pledging his vote for Mr. Bocock, if Mr. Sherman was not a tariff man. This pointed and practical contest was evaded by Mr. Montgomery, under some poor pretext, and quite in keeping with his character.

After Mr. Campbell had thus proved the misrepresentations of his colleague, and reviewed the history of the tariff of 1857, Mr. Covode, who was one of the most active, devoted and efficient champions of the interests of Pennsylvania, during that memorable struggle, interposed to relate his personal experience concerning the conduct of Democratic members of our delegation. We extract from the Globe:

Mr. Covode—I want to say a word to my colleague from the Washington dist rict, (Mr. Montgomery.) I will tell him, as well as the gentleman from the first district, (Mr. Florence,) that during the last session they struggled with the republican party in this House. Throughout that session, sir, every representative, of whatever party, from Pennsylvania, stood firm for the defeat of their treasury note bill—the bill which immediately preceded the tariff bill. Each of my colleagues understood that there was no way to get a tariff bill through Congress but by a defeat of the treasury note bill; and each of the democratic representatives upon this floor, from Pennsylvania, voted steadily with us of this side, for the defeat of that Treasury note bill. The only difference between the gentleman from the Washington district and myself was this: while he voted with us up to the last night of the session, during which the final struggle took place, then the gentleman and two others of my colleagues from Pennsylvania were absent. I remained at my post.

There is another matter, Mr. Clerk, in reference to the gentleman from the first district on which I desire to say a word. Notwithstanding he stood with us during the whole struggle previously when Mr. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, who was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, became almost a leader in that contest, yet sir, my colleague, the gentleman from the first district, (Mr. Florence,) absented himself from the House upon the final vote. Yes, sir, three of the representative from Pennsylvania, who had pledged themselves to stand by us to the last, were found among the missing when the pinch came. [Laughter.]

One of the members from Pennsylvania walked with me to the House that night, and he put this question to me: will your republican party stand? Yes, I replied, every one of them. Now take care, he said; because we are going to die with you on this question. [Laughter.]

Mr. Clerk, let me show you how they died. They stood with us until the Treasury note bill was defeated. The Secretary of the Treasury came in and he went round talking to them. I saw him do it. When the name of one of my colleagues was called, upon the motion that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, he voted in the negative and in favor of the resurrection of that Treasury note bill. A week or two after my colleague came and said I, "Doctor" — and, sir, the doctor looked up. "Dead" — said I, and the doctor looked down. [Great laughter.] Yes, sir, three of the representatives from Pennsylvania were among the missing. They absented themselves from the House after they had stood steadily with us during the struggle previously. Three more stood firmly with us. The remainder of them, strange as it may appear, after having voted against the Treasury note bill up to the last night of the session, after the Secretary of the Treasury had talked to them in our presence, voted to reopen the question, and the Treasury note bill passed and we got no tariff. [Cries of "Good!" from the republican benches.]

Mr. Florence—Will my colleague yield to me?

Mr. Montgomery—I want to ask my collegue if he says that the Secretary of the Treasury talked to me? He never had a conversation with me in this Hall in his life.

Mr. Covode—The gentleman did not come in the last night at all. [Laughter.] The gentleman was one of the absentees.

Mr. Montgomery—Then the gentleman does not include me among those to whom the Secretary of the Treasury talked?

Mr. Covode—I have said that upon that occasion you were one of the absentees.

Mr. Montgomery—I say, sir, that I was in the House on that night, but that, for a matter of fifteen minutes, I went out to get something to eat. [Great Laughter.]

The crushing and overwhelming exposure made by Mr. Covode exhibits the manner in which Pennsylvania has been habitually cheated at Washington, by democratic representatives. While the President professedly recommended a modification of the tariff of '57, we see his Secretary of the Treasury entering the halls of Congress and exerting his personal and political influence in direct hostility to that policy. Everybody knows if the Treasury note bill had not been passed, as Mr. Covode states, that the tariff must have been modified to raise revenue to carry on the government. And when that issue was joined and the alternatives between protection for Pennsylvania and these shinplasters were presented, votes were furnished form this State against protection, under the open and direct manipulation of the Secretary of the Treasury. They moved like machines under the touch of the official spring, and it is from that cause that our mining and manufacturing interests are so much prostrated; for the fact is indisputable, if the democrats from Pennsylvania had stood up to their professions, a radical change in the tariff of 1857 would have been compelled. Mr. Montgomery and his confederates deserted their duty, and the rest is known.

We cannot permit the opportunity to pass without making our acknowledgments to Mr. Campbell, Mr. Hale and Mr. Covode, for the prompt and complete manner in which they exhibited the deception of their colleague, and unmasked the selfishness and insincerity of his conduct on this question, which is consistent with his treachery during the Lecompton contest, when, after claiming to be one of the most decided opponents of the President's policy, he abandoned his post at Washington at the very crisis of the struggle, and has now returned there one of the most willing, docile and supple instruments of power. There is some consolation in knowing that no chapter of accidents can hereafter occur by which he will again misrepresent one of the most substantial and enlightened constituencies of the State. A combination of circumstances induced his last re-election, which he owes more to the mistaken generosity of opponents than to any confidence or respect of his own political friends.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON, NAILS AND STEEL,
Warehouse 120 Water Street,
Between Wood and Smithfield streets.
ja2:d&f ja12

ROOFING! ROOFING!! ROOFING!!!
The Best Roofing in use.
Felt, Composition and Pebble Roofing;
Felt, Gum, Cement and Canvas Roofing;
Patent Asphalte Felt Roofing;
Old Leaky Roofs Renovated or Repaired.
Roofing Material for sale.
Call at 75 SMITHFIELD STREET, near Post-Office.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
WM. JOHNSON,
ja12:6td Proprietor and Manager

LADIES' BUTTON
FRENCH MOROCCO HEEL BOOTS.
LADIES' BUTTON
FRENCH MOROCCO HEEL BOOTS,
AT THE PEOPLE'S SHOE STORE,
D. S. DIFFENBACHER,
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SHIRTING MUSLINS,
IRISH LINENS,
LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS,
Shirting Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Tickings, White and Colored Quilts and Woolen Flannels, &c.
ja12 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market street.

WALL PAPER FOR SPRING OF 1860.—WALTER P. MARSHALL has made extensive arrangements with the leading Manufacturers of Paper Hangings in this country and in Europe, whereby he will receive and offer for sale, in the Spring, the most complete assortment of Wall Paper ever brought to this market.
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SEAMLESS BAGS—5000 two bus. Bags in store and for sale by HERBST & BARKER,
ja12 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

SYRUPS—50 bbls. Penna. and Baltimore; also, 10 ½ do do do
In store and for sale by HERBST & BARKER.

FLOUR BARRELS.—250 new in store and for sale low to close lots by HERBST & BARKER.

TIMOTHY SEED—100 bus. choice for sale by HERBST & BARKER.

DRIED APPLES.—1,000 bushels prime Dried Apples, just received and for sale by
ja12 GRAFF & VAN GORDER, 114 Second st.

DRIED PEACHES—halves and quarters —60 bushels NEW CROP, in store and for sale by
ja12 GRAFF & VAN GORDER, 114 Second st.

FLOUR—Wheat and Buckwheat—in store and for sale by GRAFF & VAN GORDER,
ja12 114 Second st.

FLOUR—200 bbls Family and Extra Family Flour, part white wheat, for family use, for sale by
ja12 BECK & LAZEAR, 185 Liberty st.

BEANS—100 bushels small white Beans for sale by BECK & LAZEAR.
ja12 BECK & LAZEAR.

OATS—150 bushels extra heavy, for feeding, for sale by BECK & LAZEAR.
ja12 BECK & LAZEAR.

CHEESE—250 boxes Western Reserve, to close consignment, for sale by
ja12 BECK & LAZEAR, 185 Liberty st.

BUTTER—20 bbls prime Roll for sale by
ja12 BECK & LAZEAR, 185 Liberty st.

CARDS! CARDS!! CARDS!!
PRINTER'S SHEET AND CUT CARDS
Best and Cheapest in the Market.
Cards for Mounting Photograph Pictures,
of Superior Quality and at Low Prices.
Blue and White card, White Paste Boards, Straw Boards, &c., on hand and for sale by
A. M. COLLINS,
PAPER and CARD Warehouse, 506 MINOR STREET,
ja9:1yd PHILADELPHIA.

SUNDRY PRODUCE.—
8 bbls Cranberries,
20 do Pearl Hominy,
3 bbls and 3 kegs Lard,
3 bbls Fresh Roll Butter,
50 bbls Dried Apples,
100 sacks Buckwheat Flour,
40 bbls Small White Beans,
100 bush prime Oats, just received on consignment and for sale by J. A. FETZETT, cor. Market and First sts.

B. WOLFF, JR.,
[Successor to Wolff & Lain.]
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
Corner Liberty and St. Clair Streets,
ja2:d1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

JACKSON & TOWNSEND,
PORK PACKERS,
and Dealers in
Bacon, Lard, Dried Beef, Mess and Rump Pork,
No. 12 Fourth street, near Liberty, Pittsburgh.

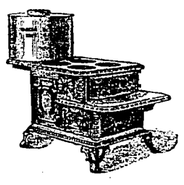
Tribune Almanac
AND
POLITICAL REGISTER,
FOR 1860.
NOW READY, at
JOHN M'[illegible]'S,
ja10 [illegible]

HOUCK'S [illegible]
ja11

LARD—2 kegs [illegible]
and for sale by

New Advertisements.

ETNA STOVE WORKS.



A. BRADLEY,
No. 4 Wood Street,
WOULD INVITE PUBLIC ATTENTION to the largest stock and greatest variety of Stoves in the State, among which will be found the celebrated
COAL COOK STOVES,
TROPIC,
Eureka and Arbiter.
FOR WOOD, THE
VICTOR, LIVE OAK & PITTSBURGH,
ARE UNSURPASSED,
Together with Premium Stoves of three varieties,
PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Great inducements offered to Builders and others to visit of GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, &c
We would call particular attention to our justly celebrated
DOUBLE TOP GAS AND SMOKE CONSUMING
STOVES:
TROPIC, EUREKA AND ARBITER,
The only Gas and Smoke Consumers in the market. Others that are called so have not the DOUBLE TOP—the main feature in saving Plates and Fuel, which is secured to us by two patents.
To those in want of a Stove for Family use, that has never failed to give satisfaction, we would recommend those, which, although they have been established at Plate or County Fairs, have a reputation for Durability and Economy in fuel unequalled by any other Stoves in the State
CAUTION!—Buy no Stove called Gas Consumers without the Double Top. no18:6md

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED
BY THE STATE FAIR TO
GRAFF & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
FOR THE BEST
STOVES;
FOR THE BEST
COOKING RANGE FOR FAMILIES,
With large Feed Door for throwing in Coal,
AND BEST WOOD COOK STOVE.
DIPLOMA FOR BEST LAUNDRY STOVE.
Also, on hand a large assortment of Heating Stoves, Plain and Fancy Grate Fronts, Fenders, Sad and Dog Irons, Sugar Kettles, Wagon Boxes, Hollow Ware, &c
GRAFF & CO.,
No. 245 Liberty Street,
AT THE HEAD OF WOOD STREET,
se24:yd PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

BIRD SEED, clean and fresh;
Spalding's Prepared Glue,
Catawba Wine at $1 per bottle,
French Blacking by dozen or pot
Fine assortment of Sponges,
Baker's Cod Liver Oil,
Old French Brandy,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods
For sale by S. JOHNSTON, Druggist,
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BURNING FLUID, LARD AND CARBON OILS always on hand at low prices. de21

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PRACTICAL
Lithographers
Corner Wood and Fourth Sts.,
PITTSBURGH.
se15:1yd

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LABELS, BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF STOCKS,
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Downer's Prolific Seedling Strawberry.
"EQUAL TO M'AVOY'S, SUPERIOR to Hovey's Seedling in size, equal to Hovey's, New Pine in flavor, and from six to ten times as productive as any other of the one hundred varieties in cultivation." So says Mr. Downer of his new seedling, who has been with whom I have been acquainted and done business with for years, and in all our transactions have never had reason to mislead his statement or honorable dealing, which induces me to accept the agency for his wonderfully prolific berry.—Send for circulars of report of Investigating Committee
JOHN MURDOCH, JR.,
ja8 Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

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FOR SALE.
I OFFER for sale the above Mills, capable of making from 150 to 175 bbls. of flour every 24 hours, having 4 run of stones, 3 for grinding wheat and 1 for offal, making extra and fine flour at same operation and out of same wheat. This Mill has been in operation but a little over three years, and its product has a good reputation east and west, and is known by all who have examined it be one of the most complete and best arranged in the country for making money with, taking as little steam to make a barrel of flour as any mill of its capacity, complete in all its parts, in good running order, and, being situated near Louisville and Nashville Railroad Depot