Pittsburgh Gazette.

RUSSELL KERR, D. P. WILLIAMS, D. L. MASON, D. S. FRIZZELL

R. BRYSON & CO.

EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 31, 1860.

IMPORTANT BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.—A correspondent of one of the Philadelphia papers thus refers to the proposition for a general Banking Law, introduced in the State Senate by Senator Smith, of Philadelphia: It provides for a Superintendant of Banks, with a salary of $3,000 per year, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, to reside in Harrisburg and to be assisted by three clerks, who are to receive—the first, $1,500 per annum, and the other two, $1,000 per annum. The basis of circulation and discount in United States and State stocks, and are to be held in the proportion of $80 to $100 of liabilities. "A general banking law" is one of the bills as regularly introduced as that the Legislature meets, but it is scarcely ever delivered from the committee alive, or if that is the case, it is talked to death by the whole House. There seems to be no feeling now particularly in favor of a change of the present law regulating the currency, and, therefore, it needs no ghost to rise from his grave to tell us that this bill, like its illustrious predecessors, "will die and make no sign."

Another important bill has been introduced by Mr. Dunlap, exempting from sale or execution the homestead of a householder having a family.—Exempts from levy or debt a house occupied as a residence, of the value of $1,000, in addition to what is now exempt from law, and this exemption is to continue after the death of the debtor until the youngest child is twenty-one years old and the death of the widow. Six jurors, summoned by the sheriff, are to determine whether the property is more or less than $1,000 in value. If any lot or buildings have been declared a homestead under the provisions of this act, then it cannot be sold or leased for a longer term than one year, but reserved for the use of the family—unless the wife give a deed, or unless one thousand dollars is paid over for it, to be invested in other property for the use of the family.

VIRGINIA VS. WISE.—A Richmond (Va.) correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says: "It cannot be disguised that the submission element has considerable power in the Virginia Legislature—more in the Legislature than among the people of the State, who are really very much roused. There are submissionists here who do not hesitate to declare that for any conceivable injuries which the North might perpetrate upon the South, the dissolution of the Union would resemble the folly of the man committing suicide to avoid trouble. The opposition intend to ride the Union hobby through in their canvass, and as they are strong in the Senate, both in numbers and intellectual ability, it is safe to say they will oppose with all their power both the arming of the State and any convention of the Southern States." So non-intercourse, disunion and other similar schemes brought forth by Gov. Wise and his associates, for the purpose of advancing their own selfish views, are compelled to meet a steady and determined opposition in the very locality in which they originated. There are some hopes for Virginia yet. Its mad-cap ex-Governor, with his ridiculous threats of invasion of sister States, and his efforts to make the State independent of the National Government, meet with no support from a large and influential class of the citizens. It is time that this uproar should be quieted.

A CHANGE OF VIEWS.—A few days since the Philadelphia *Ledger*, in its money article, attempted to "raise a panic" by asserting that the dull times in Philadelphia were the result of Northern hostility to Slavery. It gave a melancholy picture of the desolate places of business, and the deserted hotels, where Southern men usually congregated, and intimated to the timid merchants of Market street that dark and hard times were reserved for them in the future. From the following paragraph, in that paper of Saturday, in reference to business prospects, it will be observed a change of tactics has taken place:

"Within a few days our hotels have filled up pretty well with Southern and Western merchants, and dry goods men are doing a moderate business. The indications are that there will be a fair spring trade—not as large, possibly, as last year, but of the business to be done, Philadelphia will, no doubt, have its fair proportion.

The money market is daily easier and rates rule at about 7 per cent. for first class bills. The most of the paper on the market, however, is not considered first class, and rules at from 7½ to 9 per cent. discount."

If the *Ledger* desires to have any respect shown to its financial observations, it would be well if it were to exclude political trickery from its money articles. A persistance in the practice will do its party no good, and will add nothing to its own reputation as an honest and fair journal.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Harrisburgh *Telegraph*, writing from the capital of Iowa, claims a portion of the Republican delegation from that State to the National Convention as friends of Gen. CAMERON for the Presidency.

WE publish below a card from JAMES M'ALEY, Esq., President of the Select Council, in reply to certain insinuations of the editor of the *Journal* in reference to his course in that body. It originally appeared in the *Chronicle* of yesterday afternoon:

[From the Evening Chronicle.]

MR. EDITOR: The *Journal* of this morning contains an editorial article, in which the editor shows a disposition to violate the ordinary rules of courtesy which editors are generally disposed to extend to private citizens, and insinuates that my actions and votes, as a member of Councils, have, to some extent, been biased by my private interests. I believe this to be the first charge of the kind which has ever been brought against me, and it may be, that, after having served as a member of Council for the past eight or nine years, I should not now complain, however unfounded and unjust Mr. Bigham's insinuations may be. I will, however, take this opportunity to say, that in the matter referred to, I had no private interest to serve. I am not endorser or security for Mr. Errett, or for any concern with which he is connected, to the amount of one dollar. That I may have endorsed one or two small notes for him in days gone by I do not deny, but these have been long since lifted. I have been guilty of like acts of friendship (or *indiscretions*, if Mr. Bigham prefers the word) for other parties, some of whom are opponents of Mr. Errett, still I cannot discover that such acts on my part are *very* wicked, or such as should call forth newspaper editorials. There may be some persons in this world who cannot believe that a man *can* do an act of disinterested kindness to a friend—I am not one of them. I supported Mr. Errett for Controller because I believed him to be an honest, hard-working man, and thoroughly qualified to perform all the duties of the office, and I am now opposed to any action likely to injure or embarrass him or the interests of the city. Mr. Bigham should not forget that other men may be governed by as pure motives as himself. JAMES M'ALEY.

DOUGLAS ON HIS KNEES TO THE SOUTH.—Douglas made another high bid for Southern favor on Monday, in a speech upon his resolutions to prevent conspiracies in one State to invade the rights of another. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in noticing this degrading exhibition of the meanest and basest of all Northern doughfaces says, "the dog goeth back to his vomit, and the sow to her wallowing." Douglas has done both. He stood up before a vast concourse of people who had assembled to listen to him. Every available inch of room was occupied, expecting him to rebel the assaults that have been made upon him by the Democrats. But no! He stood there for two mortal hours and ate dirt for the amusement of his Southern masters. Perhaps in this way he may win the Charleston nomination, but those who listened to him were sorely disappointed, and he uttered not a single new idea. It was a stump speech, and was promptly, ably and quickly answered by Mr. Fessenden, of Maine. Douglas has now done what has all along been expected of him—thrown himself headlong into the embraces of the disunion, negro-breeding traitors. There let him slumber.—*Detroit Adv.*

FREE NEGROES IN THE SOUTH.—A writer in a Nashville paper has compiled the probable number of free negroes now in the slave States, which is about 265,000, distributed as follows:

Maryland	80,000	Tennessee	8,000
Virginia	60,000	Georgia	3,000
N. Carolina	30,000	Mississippi	3,000
Delaware	20,000	Alabama	2,000
Louisiana	20,000	Florida	1,200
Kentucky	11,000	Missouri	1,200
District of Columbia	11,000	Texas	1,000
S. Carolina	10,000	Arkansas	1,000

Mr. F. P. Blair, Jr., on the State of Parties.

On Wednesday evening, at New York, Mr. F. P. Blair, Jr., delivered an important speech on the leading political topic of the day.

He commenced by stating that the introduction of the State of Missouri into the Union, was signalled by the pacification of the country on the question of slavery, and that the breaking up of the boundaries of legislation is the cause of the present distracted aspect of political affairs. Missouri has ever been Republican—Jeffersonian Republican—that policy that developed the far West and gave all to the Union. To the Republicans of the present day or the Democracy adhered to the venerated policy? The history of the country shows in what direction, and by whose agency, we have traveled from light into doubt and darkness. The whole power of the Government and the party supporting the Administration is not only on the side of wrong, but it makes the foundation of its existence and perpetuity upon threats of Disunion. Slavery originally was to have existed only where it was found. It was to be carried into no new territory. History does not name the man among our fathers who proposed the perpetuation and propagation of the institution.

Great Britain and France are on the side of freedom, and all Europe feels the shock of the march of the people, and prepares itself for the inevitable changes from despotism to liberality. The United States now displays the spectacle of a nation claiming to be the finest on earth attempting to take a retrograde step. To what is this to be attributed? Not to the slave-holding population, but to the institution which they have labored. The true people of the South inherit the sterling common sense, the benevolent feeling, the firm temper, the lofty spirit that led the way to the vivilization of this continent. They are not the disturbers of the Union. They do not wish to abandon the South—now open to slave labor, the great portion yet untouched, to force it on territories which should be reserved for the free white race among them, deprived of occupations, and the means of maintaining a foothold on their native soil, from which slavery, if it continue, will remove them.

They favor no fresh importations to exile the white race, to reduce the price of slave and landed property, and to render it difficult of management. Lest of all do they desire to dissolve the Union, either to extend slavery, or as an experiment to make more sure the institution where it now exists in peace. The non-slaveholders of the South constituting nine-tenths of the free population, when they understand the evils surrounding them and forcing a species of slavery upon them, cannot consent to the policy of propagating an institution fraught with perils to themselves—much less would they promote disunion, and drive a Republican President from a station, the influence of which he would exert to give them and their children homesteads in the west.

Mr. Blair then proceeds to show the enginery of the Democratic party—how they have made the most of John Brown, expressing the greatest possible alarm, while the price of the negro is increasing in the face of their acted fears. He describes the whole agitation as a piece of fine acting—we should say it is coarse—Kean in the part of Richard the Third on the field of Bosworth! The whole South knows that there is no danger from the Northern people. If there were any, the Southern representatives would say little upon the subject. The John Brown conspiracy is the galvanic battery that gives life to the Democracy. He next surveys the process of subjugation of the free white men of the South, and draws a not unreasonable picture of them, as they would appear if the slavery propagandists were to carry out their views. By way of the illustration of the evils forced upon the country he shows the policy of the Administration with respect to Mexico—the influence given to Juarez, a full blooded Indian, to destroy the power of Church, and the proprietary class of the people. Mr. Buchanan's reckless and wicked policy in Mexico and Utah, are duly rebuked.

Mr. Blair then describes the position of the South in attempting to force principles to which the civilized world is opposed, and describes the ridiculousness of the theoretical coherts who propose to have a sham fight such as was known in the days of Nullification, when flags and plumage disappeared, like a militia company at a muster on the approach of a storm. He then continues, defending the Republican party on the ground that they are the true exponents of the Constitution. We present an extract:

The Republican party will restore that noble Commonwealth which had its germ in the Declaration of Independence, rose to a confederacy in the midst of the Revolution, and became a nation under the Constitution. In all its written instruments shaping the National Government, slavery was abjured. The principles were denounced in the first, the imperishable Declaration—under the second, the ordinance, Slavery was excluded from all the national territory, and the Constitution, while reorganizing its *de facto* existence in some States, so far as the nation was concerned, would allow it only to operate as making the condition of "persons held in service," not properly held absolutely—persons under all laws, human and divine, have rights—a man who holds the right to the service of another has no right to destroy them; he may destroy his property.

The Constitution, by rejecting the term slave and substituting a phrase implying a different and qualified relation, meant to exclude the idea that slavery was a national institution, and bondage, in every form, was excluded from the national domain by affirming the ordinance in the first Congress, under the authority of the Constitution. Under this view of the supreme and fundamental laws of the Republic, the Republican party deny the right, in any and all the departments of Government, to extend Slavery over the nation's territories. This is the foundation on which the fathers of the Republic stood, and on which the Republican party now stand. If the troubles of this country are to have a peaceful conclusion, it must come with the close of the reign of the aggressive party, laboring to destroy the principles of the Revolution, breaking through the boundaries assigned to Slavery, renewing, in defiance of law and the opinion of the world, the accursed slave trade, branded as piracy under the Constitution, the laws, and treaties of the Government and provoking war to conquer neighboring States, to subject them to the slave system;

The first step toward deliverance is the defeat of the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, whoever he may be, anointed at Charleston as the high priest Nullification. A wise, firm, moderate, true-hearted man—a Republican of the self-devoting courage of Andrew Jackson, incorruptible and uncorrupting—would, as the Chief of the government, bring back the better days of the Republic. He would give security to the disturbed section of the country, acquire the confidence of all, and restore that good feeling among the people signed for by all good men.

He would exert his influence to open a way for the removal, with assent of all interested, of the freed men of the African race, which, whether in the North or South, are made instruments of mischief, especially among the whole laboring class of the South, and of offence to the free labor of the North. He would negotiate for territory in the American tropics, where it is essential that our Republic should have a position, and seek to make the acquisition valuable to our commerce, and conducive to the security of a route across the Isthmus to our Pacific States, and, through means of the freed men of the African race, born among us, capable, by peculiar constitution, of sustaining the climate, endeavor to establish there a power under our flag—a power that would be able to assert our just share of influence among the European establishments already planted there.

He would endeavor to lay open portions of the most fruitful provinces, and those rich in minerals, to such of our slaveholders as might deem it their own or the interest of their States to remove their laborers upon composition with them to a new and more congenial clime, where their labors, assisted by the money and skill of the owner, would yield tenfold profit, and enable them in a few years to repay all outlay, and the price of manumission, and leave them free and in the possession of freeholds. Such a process of probation, leading to liberation, would give a new existence to the slave, making him at once a freeman and freeholder. What a change would come over Virginia—her slaves gradually receding to create tropical wealth, her own hardy and intelligent sons seizing the plough and the axe, free immigration and capital pouring in to fill with voluntary self-gratifying labor, the void left by begrudging, extorted toil.

The main principle of the Republican party is that of giving Free Labor a root in the soil. It is a creed of the Republican party that a part of the public lands belong to these poor men, and it is their policy to establish them in homesteads of which they cannot be deprived. Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, and Maryland will soon provide homes for their own citizens whom they may wish to retain in their bosoms, by removing the slaves, who deprive them of employment.

He then goes on still further to speak of the active policy of the party. It consists entirely, he says, of laws to enlarge the powers of the slaveholders and the slave States—to enable them to enfranchise and rid themselves of the human beings whose fate is in their hands, now that the slave owner may wish to relieve himself and his State of the incubus of such dependents. He has not the power, the State laws forbid it, unless he provides a home elsewhere—there is no attainable spot on which he can place them. It is the wish of the slave States to remove the free negroes—the same difficulty renders it impossible, unless they are made slaves again, or drive them wrongfully upon repugnant neighbors, or to perish. The Republicans propose to bring the means of the Union to deliver owners of slaves from this embarrassment, and to give them and their States the option of Slavery or no Slavery individually or collectively.

Mr. Blair concludes by alluding to the Opposition Party as the true Union Party. He says, The Opposition party of the South is a great and patriotic body of men who have proved their loyalty and devotion to the Union under the most trying and difficult circumstances. The popular frenzy and the power of successive Administrations have borne them to the ground, but they have arisen and renewed the struggle, fighting not for office, not for place, but for the Constitution and the preservation of the Union. This is now the paramount issue and the sentiment which animates the Opposition party of the South is the very soul of the Republican party. It will give the right hand of fellowship to every man of any party who, in view of such a contest, will accept it, and in the face of the civilized world, in the spirit, and in the very language of our Fathers who founded the Union, we will renew the pledge of "our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor," to the preservation of their noblest work and our priceless inheritance.

We are aware that our abstract does not do justice to this speech. Unquestionably, whatever may be thought of it, its influence will be instantaneous and very effective. It will crush out factions, and attend to the consolidation of two parties, the one for the Union, the other for Disunion—the one the party of the people, the other the party of the President.

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS.

A Medicine of long tried efficacy for PURIFYING THE BLOOD, so essential for the foundation of good health, and for correcting disorders of the stomach and bowels,—such as

INDIGESTION,	HEADACHE,
HEARTBURN,	LOSS OF APPETITE,
ACIDITY,	BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
WATER-BRASH,	CRAMPS,
COSTIVENESS,	COLIC,
PILES,	SUMMER COMPLAINT, &c.

In Nervous, Rheumatic and Neuralgic affections it has frequently been administered with marked success.

Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects—the stomach will speedily regain its strength, a healthy action of the liver, bowels and kidneys will rapidly take place, and renewed health be the quick result.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION! But one size of the genuine (half pint bottles) Dose a teaspoonful.

See that our name is on the label of every bottle you buy.

BENJAMIN PAGE JR., & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

Sold by Druggists only. Price $1.00. ja31,d&wT

MARRIED—On Thursday, January 26th, 1860, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Burr, Mr. KENNETT M'CLURE, of Pittsburgh, to Miss SALLIE STEVENSON, daughter of Geo. Stevenson, Esq., of Portsmouth, Ohio.

New Advertisements.

SUNDRIES—
500 Bbls White Wheat Family Flour.
500 " Red " " "
500 " Extra Flour;
100 " Rye "
1500 Bush Ear and Shelled Corn;
10 Tons Shorts, Buckwheat Flour, Oats, Baled Hay and Corn Meal. In store and for sale by
CULP & SHEPARD,
ja31 No. 345 Liberty street.

SUNDRIES—
40 Bbls Choice Green Apples;
50 Sacks Dry Apples;
15 " " "
5 Bbls Hickory Nuts. Rec'd and for sale by
HENRY H. COLLINS.
ja31

FOR RENT—A large Warehouse on Wood st., near Second.
Two Dwelling Houses, Nos. 65 and 67 Third st.
Large Store Room on Market street, near Fourth, No. 53 Market street—Store and Dwelling House.
Two Dwelling Houses on Fifth st., above Smithfield, No. 127 Third street—Dwelling House and Store.
ja31 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market st.

NO. 431 PENN ST. FOR SALE.—A good two story brick Dwelling House, with lot of ground 24 feet front by 100 deep to an alley, with a brick stable on the alley. Price $4,500. S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market st.

WELSH FLANNELS—BURCHFIELD & CO. have now in hand an assortment of the same Welsh Flannels they have been keeping for several years, and which have given so much satisfaction in the washing and wear. ja31

SUNDRIES—2 Kegs Packed Butter; 15 bbls Prime Roll Butter; 50 bbls Prime Beans; 15 bbls Pearl Hominy; 1000 lbs Buckwheat Flour, in bulk; 8 bbls Unsweetened Dry Peaches. For sale by
ja31 JAS. A. FETZER, cor. Market and 1st streets.

CAPT. M'CLINTOCK'S NARRATIVE—The voyage of the "Fox" to the Arctic Seas, a narrative of the discovery of the fate of Sir John Franklin and his companions, by Captain M'Clintock, R. N. L. L. D., with Maps and Illustrations, in one volume. KAY & CO., ja31 No. 55 Wood Street.

MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI—"Life Without and Life Within: or, Reviews, Narratives, Essays and Poems," by Margaret Fuller Ossoli; edited by her brother, Arthur B. Fuller. One volume, 12mo.
ja31 KAY & CO., 55 Wood Street.

FRESH ARRIVAL HAVANA CIGARS.
50,000 Seneca, 25,000 Commerciante,
10,000 Florida Arrotaye, 35,000 Plantation,
And a variety of other choice brands constantly on hand at
JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store,
ja31 corner Market st. and the Diamond.

MRS. ELLET'S NEW WORK—"Women Artists in all Ages and Countries," by Mrs. Ellet—one volume. KAY & CO., 55 Wood Street.

BUILDING LOTS in the "Old Poor House plan," for sale by
ja31 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market street.

DWELLING HOUSE and two Lots of Ground on Bank Lane, Allegheny City, for sale by
ja31 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market st.

FRUIT—100 boxes Sicily Oranges;
50 " Palermo Lemons,
Just received and for sale by
REYMER & ANDERSON, 59 Wood street,
ja31 (opposite Charles Hotel.

NEW FIGS—500 drums Smyrna received this day and for sale by
ja31 REYMER & ANDERSON, 59 Wood street.

DATES—10 matts Arabian just rec'd and for sale by REYMER & ANDERSON, 59 Wood st.

CLOVER SEED—20 bbls Prime Cloverseed in shipping order, for sale by JAMES A. FETZER.

RUSSETT APPLES—108 bbls choice Russett Apples for sale by JAMES A. FETZER.

HONEY BEAN and Jenny Lind Twist Tobacco sold by JOS. FLEMING, Diamond.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE can be had at JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store.
ja31

THE NEW PATENT CORRUGATED SPRINGS,
REDUCING THE WEIGHT OF SKIRTS AND INCREASING THEIR STRENGTH NEARLY ONE-HALF,
AND FOUND ONLY IN
THOMSON'S CORRUGATED SKIRTS.
THE LUXURY OF THE SEASON!
THOMSON'S CORRUGATED SKIRTS.
For sale by the principal Retailers
LIGHT, FLEXIBLE AND STRONG,
NOVEL AND BEAUTIFUL IN SHAPE,
Approved by all.
Inquire for THOMSON'S CORRUGATED SKIRTS.
THOMSON'S CORRUGATED SKIRTS.
THE DOUBLE TRAIN
THE PARISIAN BELLE,
THE GOSSAMER,
THE WOVEN.
See that our Name, and the Crown are stamped on every Skirt.
EVERY LADY IN AMERICA
WHO VALUES COMFORT, HEALTH AND ELEGANCE
Should have one of
THOMSON'S CORRUGATED SKIRTS.
FOUR THOUSAND SKIRTS PER DAY!
Requiring Four separate Factories,
And the Labor of One Thousand Hands
Are required by the demand for
THOMSON'S SKIRTS.
ja30d3mdeow

THE DENTISTS
BEST OUTLAY IS TO PURCHASE
SHAW'S ARTISAN.
For sale at DENTAL DEPOTS.
Circulars of explanation sent on application to
SHAW & BAILEY,
213 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.
N. B.—All orders will meet with prompt attention.
ja30,2md

Public Sale in Sewickley.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in the Borough of Sewickley, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of February, 1860, at 11 o'clock, a. m., a most charming site for a Country Residence, containing 9¼ acres of ground, covered with a fine grove of forest trees, and having a never-failing spring of water.
ja30,31d THOMAS PIPE.

STORE HOUSE FOR RENT—From 1st of April, No. 241 Liberty street, with Stable in rear, now occupied by Messrs. Woods & Co.
Enquire of R. ROBISON & CO.,
ja30:1md No. 235 Liberty street.

200 SACKS DRIED APPLES, clean and bright; 60 sacks Dried Peaches, halves;
ja30 J. B. CANFIELD & CO.

COUNTING HOUSE FURNITURE of every description made to order.
ja30 T. B. YOUNG & CO.

SCHOOL HOUSE FURNITURE made to order at the shortest notice. T. B. YOUNG & CO.

STEAMBOAT CABIN FURNITURE constantly manufacturing and for sale at our Warehouse.
ja30 T. B. YOUNG & CO.

SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND DRESS GOODS closing out very low. G. HANSON LOVE,
ja30 74 Market street.

Eaton, Cree & Macrum,

NO. 17 FIFTH STREET,

ARE OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN

Ladies Dress and Cloak Trimmings,

GLOVES, GAUNTLETS AND HOSIERY

WOOLEN SCARFS AND HOODS;

Wool, Merino and Silk Undervests and Drawers;

SCHOOL AND TRAVELING BASKETS;

Fancy Leather Bags and Sachels;

WATCH-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS;

HUSTLES AND FORMS

Bonnet Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes and Ruches.

An elegant assortment of

SWISS AND CAMBRIC BANDS AND RUFFLING;

At precisely New York Cost.

A new lot of

WORKED COLLARS,

The cheapest in the city.

In order to make room for our Spring Stock, we are now offering EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS to Wholesale and Retail purchasers.

EATON, CREE & MACRUM,

No. 17 Fifth Street.
ja30

New Advertisements.

AN ORDINANCE making Appropriations for the year 1860.

Section 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the revenue of the city of Pittsburgh for the year 1860, arising from taxes, loans, and all other sources, together with all other moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be and the same are hereby appropriated for the purposes following, viz:

No. 1. Interest and Tax on City Loans		$63,000 00
" 2. Salaries of City Officers, 12 mos.		
Mayor Salary	$ 758 34	
Comptroller " "	1,025 00	
Treasurer " "	1,083 34	
Clerk of Mayor	541 67	
Monongahela Wharf Master	704 17	
Allegheny " "	541 67	
City Solicitor	541 67	
Street Commissioners, each $500	1,083 34	
Chief of Police	595 84	
7 Day Police Officers, each $4.50	3 185 00	
One " " "	250 00	
Clerks of Councils, $300 each per annum	650 00	
Messenger of Select Council	162 50	
" " Common "	216 67	
" " Committee	270 84	
Recording Regulator	433 34	
Superintendent of Water Works	1,083 34	
Assessor of Water Rents	758 34	
City Assessor	433 34	
Superintendent of Markets	650 00	
Clerk " "	650 00	
Constable " "	216 67	
		16,445 08
No. 3. Public Printing and Stationery		3,000 00
" 4. Fire Engines and Hose, nine companies, each $400	$3,600 00	
Hose	4,400 00	
		8,000 00
No. 5. Night Police		19,536 50
" 6. City Water Works		35,000 00
" 7. Street Department—		
1. Cleaning sts., 1st Dis. $2,000		
2. " " 2d " 1,500		
	3,500 00	
2. Sewerage	1,000 00	
3. Paving Crosswalks	1,500 00	
4. Repairing in 1st District	4,250 00	
5. " " 2d "	4,250 00	
		14,500 00
" 8. Public Lamps and Gas Lighting		21,105 98
" 9. Markets—Diamond, Cleaning, Coating, Insurance, & Repairs	$2,300 00	
Painting	300 00	
	2,600 00	
Fifth Ward, Cleaning, Repairs, &c.	500 00	
		3,100 00
" 10. Monongahela Wh'f—Extension	$2,600 00	
Repairs	500 00	
		3,000 00
" 11. Allegheny Wharf		750 00
" 12. Weigh Scales		400 00
" 13. Contingent Fund		14,115 22
" 14. Board of Health		500 00
" 15. Loans due and falling due in 1860		227,452 00
" 16. Outstanding Warrants, not counterfeited		250 00
" 17. Outstanding Warrants, 1859, 1860		6,958 59
Total		$450,023 37

Sec. 2. That the rates for city taxes for the year 1860 shall be five mills on the dollar of the valuation for county purposes, and the rate of taxes upon sales of merchandise, liquors, &c., &c., shall be in accordance with Ordinance of February 22, 1859.

Sec. 3. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting therewith, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 27th day of January, A. D., 1860.

JAMES M'CAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: B. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

A. O. MCCANDLESS,
President of Common Council.

Attest, BYRON MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. ja30,31d

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 65 FOURTH STREET.

Deposits made with the Bank before the

FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY,

Will draw Interest from that date.

CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer.
ja28:3d

LESLIE N. CRISWELL,
HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,
No. 61 FIFTH STREET,
Opposite Odd-Fellows Hall,
Are prepared to do all kinds of Painting, Glazing and Gilding with neatness and dispatch.
ja21 1y6

SAMUEL GRAY & SON,

Merchant Tailors,

No. 19 Fifth Street,

IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF THEIR

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

PREPARATORY TO RECEIVING THEIR

SPRING GOODS,

Are now offering them at 15 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE USUAL PRICES. Their Stock embraces all the New and Leading Styles of the Season, comprising a Fine Assortment of

Black & Colored Cloths,

PLAIN AND FANCY

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERES,

BUSINESS AND OVERCOATS,

SILK, PLUSH AND CASHMERE

VESTINGS, &c.,

Which will be MADE TO ORDER in the Latest and most approved manner.
ja18

W. K. MACKINTOSH, HEMPHILL & CO., PITTSBURGH. HEMPHILL, N. Y. HART.

MACKINTOSH, HEMPHILL & CO.,
Corner Pike and O'Hara Streets,
Near City Water Works,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF MACKINTOSH & HEMPHILL'S IMPROVED PATENT WROUGHT IRON STEAM ENGINES AND SLIDE VALVES of all sizes and best style.

Having fitted up Machinery of large capacity and of the best quality, we are prepared to do heavy Jobbing, and adjoit working this line, trusting that by prompitness and the character of our work, to merit public patronage. We invite special attention to our BALANCED VALVE OSCILLATING ENGINES, as combining advantages heretofore unattainable in this class of Engines.

Steam Gauges for sale and warranted correct and durable. ja30,3md

1000 SHARES OF STOCK FOR SALE—THE CLEVELAND IRON MINING COMPANY own Three Thousand acres of Mineral Lands in the county of Marquette, Lake Superior, Michigan, upon which is opened one of the LARGEST and PUREST Iron Ore Banks in the world. Over 50,000 tons have been mined and sold, 10,000 tons of which I have sold to the iron masters of this city.

This Company own about one-half the real estate of the town of Marquette, the importance of which is well known. They have now a railroad to the mines, and other facilities of such a complete nature that the rapidly increasing demand for Lake Iron Ore can be promptly supplied.

I propose to sell One Thousand Shares of the Capital Stock of this Company, and will be pleased to show its advantages and certainties of profit to any person wishing to buy.

The Company is out of debt, and is not only in a paying condition, but is increasing its working capital every year. The Charter, Map of Location, &c., can be seen by calling upon me at the Corner Office, Monongahela House, Pittsburgh. JACOB REESE.
ja11

DUQUESNE FOUNDRY.

R. McCOY & CO.,

LIBERTY STREET, opposite Penna. R. R. Depot,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURE to order, on short notice, CASTINGS, SHAFTING & PULLEYS, of all sizes and descriptions, of the best materials and latest styles; also WAGON BOXES, SAD IRONS, GRATES, &c., always on hand or cast to order.

Orders left at the FOUNDRY, or at Cartwright & Temple, 84 Wood st., will receive prompt attention.
ja21:d1y

COAL TONGS,
COAL HODS,
CHAFING DISHES,
NURSERY FENDERS,
BIRD CAGES,
BLOCK TIN,
COAL VASES,
COAL SCUTTLES,
PARLOR FENDERS,
PATENT GRIDIRONS,
BATHING APPARATUS,
COFFEE AND TEA POTS,

And a full supply of House-Furnishing Hardware, at the Iron City Store and Tin Warehouse of
W. W. BRADSHAW, No. 134 Wood street,
ja21 First door below the sign of the Golden Gun.

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS,

DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &C.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. & R. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. R. LOCKE,
ja30 Agents, 55 Church Street, New York.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY,

Corner of Smallman and Wilkins street. Ninth Ward, and Penn Malt House and Granary, 17 Water street.

SPENCER & GARRARD,

Successors to Adam Wood,

Pittsburgh, Penna.

Celebrated Cream, Pale and Amber Ales, Porter and Brown Stout, Stock Ale and Porter. Warranted to keep in any climate. Orders from all parts promptly attended to. Price lists sent by Mail.

Mr. ADAM WOOD continues connected with the concern as Brewer and General Manager. no26:1y

LEMONS—40 boxes Sicily just arrived on consignment for sale by ROBT. DICKEY,
ja21 No. 345 Liberty street.

Bank Statements.

Statement of the Bank of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 30th, 1860.

MEANS.

Loans, Bills and Discounts	$1,773,440 55
Real Estate and Ground Rent	44,785 82
Stocks and Miscellaneous	4,444 03
Due by other Banks	11,999 32
Bank Notes & Checks	36,235 00
Specie (gold and silver)	316,522 13
	$2,227,387 85

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,142,700 00
Profits and Earnings	185,322 99
Unpaid Dividends and Suspense Acc't	4,434 62
Due to other Banks	68,281 47
Circulation	228,326 00
Deposits	598,312 77
	$2,227,387 85

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN HARPER, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed this Jan. 30th, 1860, before me
ja31 S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Statement of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, Jan. 30th, 1860.

Circulation	201,602 00
Due Depositors	179,061 94
Due other Banks	87,221 64
Loans and Discounts	597,916 85
Cash	110,868 01
Notes and Checks of other Banks	62,275 85
Due by other Banks	35,775 21

The above statement is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. H. DENNY, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 30th day of Jan., A. D. 1860. ja31 W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Statement of the Citizens' Bank.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 30th, 1860.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$206,229 94
Coin in Vault	70,799 90
Notes and Checks of other Banks	12,099 02
Due from Banks and Bankers	8,981 85

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$140,000 00
Circulation	222,500 00
Individual Depositors	106,012 00
Due to other Banks	25,636 79

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. D. JONES, Cashier.

Affirmed before me this 30th day of Jan., 1860.
ja31 SAMUEL HARPER, Notary Public.

Statement of the Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh.

MONDAY, Jan. 30th, 1860.

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	282,735 00
Due to other Banks	16,678 01
Due to Depositors	70,747 41
	$379,160 42

ASSETS.

Bills and Notes Discounted	$314,005 05
Due by other Banks	7,582 23
Notes and Checks of other Banks	16,897 76
Specie in Vault	42,335 38
	381,822 44

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. D. MCGREW, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 30th day of Jan., 1860.
ja31 A. W. FOSTER, Notary Public.

Statement of the Iron City Bank.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 30th, 1860.

Capital stock paid in	$ 60,000 00
Loans and Discounts	613,501 39
Due by other Banks	27,167 76
Notes and Checks of other Banks	20,176 00
Specie	108,003 35
Circulation	228,300 00
Due to other Banks	9,287 44
Due to Depositors	200,295 28

The above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN MAGOFFIN, Cash'r.

Affirmed before me, this 30th day of Jan., A. D., 1860
ja31 ROBT. FINNEY, Notary Public.

Statement of the Allegheny Bank.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 30th, 1860.

ASSETS.

Notes and Bills Discounted	770,389 48
Due by other Banks	64