Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1860.

R. BARRETT & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 1860.

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

BANK SUSPENSION.—Our Banks, following the example of Philadelphia, have suspended, excepting the Bank of Pittsburgh. We think this course ill-advised, as other articles in to-day's paper will show, but time will demonstrate.

PERSONAL LIBERTY LAWS.

The Southern Fire Eaters have abandoned the ground of regarding the election of Lincoln as sufficient cause for Disunion, and are now basing their disunionism upon the existence of Personal Liberty laws in most of the free States, intended, as they allege, to prevent the recapture of fugitive slaves; and Pennsylvania is set down as one of the States having such laws on her statute book.

There is no Personal Liberty Law in Pennsylvania. Mr. Irish, one of the Senators from this county, introduced a bill for such a law, two winters since, into the House, of which he was then a member; but it never became a law. It was never, even, voted upon. We do not say that it should not have become a law; but simply that it did not become one.

In 1847, during the term of that honest old democrat, Gov. Shunk, the legislature passed an act to prevent kidnapping in this State, part of which was repealed under Gov. Bigler, because offensive to the South, and the rest was last winter incorporated into our revised Criminal Code. This code was revised by three distinguished democrats of this State, one of them the present Attorney-General of the State, and was heartily approved of by Gov. Packer, and by every democrat in both branches of the legislature, including Wm. H. Welsh, Esq., the chairman of the National Democratic State Committee.

This law of 1847, all that remains of which has thus become incorporated into our Criminal Code, was, as has been frankly admitted by Hon. A. H. Stephens, in his late speech in Georgia, based upon and suggested by the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of Prigg vs. the State of Pennsylvania, delivered a year or two previously. This celebrated decision was caused by a prosecution under an act of Assembly passed, we think, in 1827, regulating the whole business of capturing fugitive slaves in this State. The States, *then*, thought it to be their duty to aid in recapturing slaves, and legislated accordingly; but the South, in 1845, had begun to distrust the States and to place unbounded reliance upon the power of the General Government; and the Supreme Court, then as now the echo of Southern opinion, decided that our State law of 1827 was unconstitutional or extra-constitutional; that the business of legislating for the recapture of fugitives belonged to Congress and not to the States; and that State officers not being subject to laws of Congress could not have duties imposed upon them by United States laws. They might discharge those duties, if they chose; but the States might, also, if they thought proper, prohibit them from doing so.

This was a leading feature in that decision. Like the Dred Scott decision, it was made on purpose to benefit the South. Its object was to concentrate in the hands of the General Government the entire business of catching runaway slaves, under the conviction that the business could be carried on most effectually in that way. The Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 was a logical reduction of this view to practice.

The South is now, it seems, changing its ground. Its distrust has been transferred to the General Government, and it now contends that the States are bound to enforce the fugitive slave provision of the Constitution. This was the ground taken by Governor Chase, of Ohio, and other leading anti-slavery men, many years ago; but the South spurned, then, a doctrine which she now adopts and upon which she bases the burden of her whole complaint.

Acting upon the decision in the Prigg case, the Legislature of this State, in 1847, repealed the law of 1827, so obnoxious to the Supreme Court, and enacted a law to prevent kidnapping in its stead. This law, after providing sufficient penalties for any attempt to kidnap *free persons* with a design to reduce them to slavery, contained two other provisions—one prohibiting all State officers from serving as such in the capture of fugitive slaves, (which the Supreme Court decided the State had a right to do,) and the other prohibiting the use of the Jails of the State for securing fugitive slaves, when captured.

This last provision was much complained of by the South at the time the Compromise measures were adopted by Congress in 1850, and in 1852 it was repealed. Its repeal was all the South asked for, *then*; and no step has been taken by the State towards its re-enactment since. The other portions of the law were, as we have said, adopted into the Criminal Code last winter, under the auspices of a learned democratic commission, with the concurrent aid of Governor Packer and the democrats in both houses of the legislature.

Such is the history and such the condition of our law upon the subject. It is not a Personal Liberty Law such as is complained of by the South, and was based altogether upon the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court—a decision always, until now, regarded as good law in the South. If the States are expected to change their legislation to suit the fluctuating legal humors of the South, let the Supreme Court be first asked to annul and reverse the decision in the Prigg case. So long as it stands, the law of Pennsylvania stands justified by it.

RAVINGS OF A SECESSION FANATIC.—The Hon. R. Barnwell Rhett, the chief fugleman of the secessionists, in the course of an address at a public meeting in Charleston last week, said:

"My friends, they of the North care no more about the Constitution than they do about the dry leaves of the forest. We understand the Constitution. We understand free government. Like all the great nations of antiquity, we are slaveholders and understand free governments. The North does not. They are a people wrapped up in selfishness. They have an idea of free government. Their idea of free government is this, that when three men get together the two are to rule the one; when five men get together the three are to rule the other two; when seven men come together the four are to rule the other three and make slaves of them. But of a constitution of checks and balances, under which all are to be free, they have no conception; and they have, therefore, flung the Constitution, by which our rights and property were guaranteed to us, to the wind, and intend to rule you by means of a vulgar Yankee majority."

Mr. Rhett did not protest against the principle that the majority should govern as long as the South had the furnishing of the Presidents for the country. He has only found out that it is a Yankee contrivance since a breach has been made in the custom by the election of a Northern man, who believes that the government was established for a higher purpose than the perpetuation of Slavery. South Carolina, however, most rigidly practices what Mr. Rhett preaches. Its 26,000 slaveholders, which constitute about one-sixth of the free population of the State, have absolute control of its affairs. The entire government is in their hands as completely as if the remaining 220,000 white inhabitants were negro slaves. Heaven save our government from the introduction of such "checks and balances" in its organic law.

THE EFFECT OF SECESSION.—A writer in the Wilmington (N. C.) *Herald*, speaking of secession, State conventions, &c., says:

"If one thing I can assure North Carolinians and people of every other Southern State that if you do go into a Southern Convention, or form a Southern Confederacy, and everything is not done just as South Carolina wants it done, she will secede, and put up an independent State next, peraps."

The Panic and the Southern Trade.

The Baltimore *Sun* in announcing the suspension of specie payments by the Baltimore Banks, in a rather exulting spirit, says:

"Those who have heretofore derided the South, and treated lightly both the provocation to which it has been exposed and its results, will realize the fact that the mere suspension of trade with the North and the concentration by the South of her interests within her own territory, has caused already a very serious embarrassment in the monetary affairs of the North. These indications prove that the strength is with the South and in her resources; and identified with the South the interests of our citizens will be secure, and our position at once honored and prosperous."

If this panic is to be attributed exclusively to the power which the South wields in the business and financial circles, it is somewhat remarkable that its own people are compelled to bear the brunt of the infliction. The Southern cities, including Baltimore, Richmond and Charleston, were the first to yield to the pressure, and if we may rely on the statements of their own citizens, are suffering intensely from the "panic" which it has created. Now if the withdrawal of Southern trade from the North has anything to do with the condition of affairs, according to any other mode of reasoning than that adopted by the secession parties, the Southern commercial centres would prosper at the expense of those proscribed at the North. That the suspension is only a precautionary measure on the part of the Northern monied institutions is rendered evident by the fact that their credit has not been impaired in the least by the proceeding. On the other hand, the Southern bank issuers are at a fearful discount, and in some instances are not received on any terms.

Instead of these indications proving the strength of the resources of the South, they clearly show its inherent weakness and its absolute dependence on the Northern section of the confederacy. If in their blind infatuation they could be reached by reason or sensible argument, these contemners of the Union might learn a useful lesson from the state of affairs around them, and finally become convinced that the union of the States is their only hope of a prosperous existence in the future. The logic of the *Sun* may do very well for the monomaniacs who are now "revelling in treason" in the slaveholding States, but it will not pass current with people in either section who are sufficiently sane to take a common sense view of the matter.

SOWING THE WIND AND REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.—The present monetary panic in the East is a manufactured one. It has no warrant or justification in any existing fact growing out of the state of trade either at home or abroad. It was a panic deliberately got up *before* the Presidential Election, for the purpose of scaring the people of New York into voting against Lincoln. It failed of that end, ignominiously; but those who made it, found themselves, when the election was over, unable to control it. They had failed to scare the great mass of intelligent voters of New York; but they had succeeded in alarming monied men, or in so disarranging financial affairs as to alarm the most timid among them, and now they are powerless to quiet that alarm. Thus what was at first intended as a mere political trick has become a financial calamity. The authors of it sowed the wind and are reaping the whirlwind.

There never was so little cause for a panic as now. The whole North and West was never in so good a condition for being prosperous as now. With the best crop ever gathered in the country, and a foreign demand for all the surplus of it at good prices, the people were, at the time this alarm was wickedly set on foot, in excellent condition to reap the benefits of their three years' retrenchment, which the reverse of 1857 fastened on them. If there had been any overtrading, it was in the South. The North, the West and the Northwest were all on a solid foundation, buying as little as possible and selling all they could. The eastern cities, too, were reaping the benefits of all this. The surplus of the bountiful harvest of 1860 was pouring steadily into their laps, and every available vessel was laid hold of to carry it to Europe. Importations were falling off; the tide of gold was turning to us instead of from us; the North and West were paying off the debt which swamped them in 1857; and the railroads were gradually emerging from bankruptcy, in consequence of the immense carrying trade thrown upon them.

All these were the signs of unusual prosperity; and a commercial panic, in the midst of such evidences of commercial health, was, to use a hackneyed expression, like a clap of thunder in a clear sky. That the panic did not grow out of this state of things, is plain; and it would puzzle any commercial man to enumerate any other causes for it.

The whole affair is, as we have said, the result of that wicked spirit which prompted a few New York merchants, under the lead of Howell Cobb, the undisguised traitor to his country who is serving under James Buchanan as Secretary of the Treasury, to stake the whole commercial prosperity of the country upon the hazard of the political die. It was the last desperate chance to defeat Lincoln, and like reckless gamblers, they put it all up and have lost.

If it was *their* loss, alone, no one would care. But, while trying to serve a political party with the aid of a monetary panic got up to order, they have involved the whole commercial community.

In the nature of things, however, a panic based upon nothing—a manufactured panic for political purposes, cannot last long. It had nothing to stand upon, at first, and it has nothing to feed upon, now. A short time will suffice to remove it. A commercial people, suffering from terror in the midst of unexampled prosperity, is a ridiculous as well as disgraceful sight; and there is too much shrewdness in the commercial mind not to comprehend this fact in the first cool moment that supervenes. The men who have partaken of the scare will then be much more heartily ashamed than they now seem to be terrified.

THE NEW YORK BANKS have pursued the only really sensible plan in the present foolish alarm. Instead of suspending, as the Philadelphia Banks have witlessly done, they have resolved *not* to suspend, but to let the public have all the gold in their vaults, if they want it, and in the meantime discount liberally, so as to relieve the wants of the commercial community. This is the true plan. Voluntary suspension, under such circumstances as surround the eastern banks, is madness. Throw the responsibility of forcing suspension, upon the public, and let the public take the consequences. There is no danger of the public making such a fool of itself, and a few days will demonstrate that the New York banks are right.

RELIEF FOR THE KANSAS SUFFERERS.—Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey, has recommended the clergy of his Diocese to take up collections for the relief of the sufferers in Kansas at the service held on Thanksgiving Day. This is an excellent suggestion and worthy of general adoption. As all our churches will hold public service on Thanksgiving Day, next Thursday, a notice given to-morrow that collections for that purpose will be taken up on the Thursday following, would doubtless be handsomely responded to. Many would thus have the opportunity of contributing, according to their means, who might never be called upon by the Ward Committees.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Philadelphia Banks having yielded prematurely and, as we think, unnecessarily to the example of suspension set by the Southern Banks, have suggested a special session of the Legislature for their relief. We hope the suggestion will not be heeded. The regular session of the Legislature will convene on the 1st of January, but little more than a month hence, and there is no interest that can suffer much in that short space of time. It is enough that the Banks of that city should be victimized by a senseless alarm, without trying to involve the State in it.

A CURIOUS RELIC has been discovered at Meercourt, near Romsey, England, an estate belonging to Lord Palmerston, of a lady's neck ornament, of pure gold, and supposed to be of the time of the ancient Britains.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1860.

There is reason to believe that the President now regrets that he did not promptly issue the proclamation which he had proposed in relation to the crisis. He was advised to do it by Messrs. Cass, Toucey, Holt, Black and Floyd. But Messrs. Stanton and Thompson opposed it. The grounds taken by the President are such as will be exceedingly objectionable to those parties who may hope to violate the laws with impunity, under cover of state secession.

To-day it was again reported that the President would issue the proclamation this week, having found that the ground he assumed would be taken from under him, very soon, by conservative men of the South.

There are strong indications, which the President cannot overlook, of an intention on the part of six or seven Southern States to insist upon a proposition, by which all the Southern states should be bound, for certain amendments to the constitution, whereby the dissolution of the Union or the secession of any Southern State can be avoided, and the Union more firmly cemented together than ever.

The President knows all this, and believes that the conservative movement will succeed. Therefore, he will, as some of his friends say, hasten to put himself at the head of the movement. But still it may be doubted whether he will, after so much hesitation, issue the proclamation, as the time is at hand when the substance of it may be presented in his annual message. ONEIDON.

[Special Dispatch to the New York World.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1860.

Cabinet Troubles.—The rumor of trouble in the cabinet, which gained full circulation to-day, creates much excitement and comment. Rumor, ever many-tongued, had the cabinet dissolved several times during the day, though no actual resignation took place, and the President denied, in the face of evidence to the contrary, that there had been any difficulty.

The fact seems to be that Messrs. Cobb Floyd and Thompson do not agree with the views of the message on secession, and insist on a compromise of views. There will probably be no resignation at present.

Secession Eclipsed.—The excitement touching the cabinet troubles eclipses the secession question.

The President was importuned to-day by gentlemen of high standing, to issue a proclamation immediately, foreshadowing the views of his message, on the ground that by the time the message is promulgated, other States will have taken secession steps. There will be no proclamation, however.

The Message.—The message will be presented to Congress on the second day of its session.—Advance copies will be sent North as far as Boston, and South as far as Richmond. It is believed that the President takes strong Union views, and will oppose secession to the bitter end.

Kansas Troubles.—Information has been received here that a raid is being made upon the pro-slavery men of Kansas. As the details of such a raid must have got into the papers of the West, had it existed, the rumor is not credited.

[From the Tribune.]

Arkansas.—Judge Greenwood, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who has just returned from a trip through Arkansas, states that three-fourths of the people there are opposed to any disunion movement until some unconstitutional act has been committed justifying resistance.

Caleb Cushing and the Supreme Court.—Inasmuch as Caleb Cushing telegraphed to his vessel at Charleston, to hoist the Palmetto flag, it is thought that the President ought now to confer upon him the vacant Judgeship of the Supreme Court which was measurably promised him for his services as the President of the Democratic Convention. Judge Black in his principle capitulary, for whom the President desires to make provision before his retirement. The ladies of Charleston are preparing a testimonial to Mr. Cushing, which is very proper, considering he spoke and voted against the admission of Arkansas because of its Constitution recognising Slavery.

North Carolina and Louisiana.—The Legislatures of North Carolina and Louisiana will make no movement looking to co-operation with South Carolina now, and if they authorize Conventions, it will be with a view of a general Southern Conference, and for the purpose of voting down any such scheme there.

Coughs and Colds! Coughs and Colds!

BRISCOE'S ANTIDOTE.

Let no one neglect a cold or slight cough. Thousands dying so, have had congestion settled to another, until the mucous membrane, lining the air passages, has become excessively irritated, and even permanently thickened, and soon chronic cough, chronic pneumonia, and consumption, consecutively gallop along. The best time to cure all this is when it begins. If you are so fortunate as to possess a case of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES, and if you do not, you ought to at once take a CORDIAL DOSE, and then two or three pills per day, with ever as to prevent exposure, will bring you all right in a day or two.

If your cough has got further along, then more care and more patience is necessary for a cure, though it yet is the same direction. Our advice is, to keep the feet warm, the head cool, and take Humphrey's Homœopathic Dumb Pills.

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

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $50 dittu, in plain case, $30; cases of fifteen boxes, and Book, $2. Single boxes, 25 cents and 50 cents.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold by J. M. FULTON, Fifth street, second door from the Post Office, Agent for Pittsburgh. no16d&w1mT

☞ MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.—See advertisement in another column. feb28-dw1yT

Public Notices.

☞ THE HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS will deliver a LECTURE, under the auspices of the CAMBRONIAN LITERARY SOCIETY, in the CITY HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 23th.

Subject—"John Quincy Adams: The Christian—the Heroic Statesman."

Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cts. Tickets for sale at Music and Book Stores. no24-2t

☞ ALLEGHENY MAYORALTY.—SIMON DRUM, of the Third ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Mayor of that city, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings. no22-tf

☞ ALLEGHENY MAYORALTY.—JOS. H. SCOTT will be a candidate for Mayor of the city of Allegheny, subject to the decision of the Regular nomination. no15-tf

☞ UNION MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., No. 98 Water street, Pittsburgh, Nov. 20th, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS on each share of the Capital Stock, out of the Earned Profits of the last Six Months, to be applied to the reduction of the Stock Due Bills. no21-3t HENRY M. ATWOOD, Secretary.

☞ UNION MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., No. 98 Water street, Pittsburgh, Nov. 20th, 1860.

AN ELECTION for Fifteen Directors of this Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

no21-2 HENRY M. ATWOOD, Secretary.

JAIL OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞ ANTI-TAX COUNTY CONVENTION.

The undersigned, County Commissioners, are now in prison for refusing to obey the Supreme Court in their attempts to compel your officers to do an act which we consider unjust to those who placed us in power. We, therefore, appeal to the People to instruct us in the duty devolving, as we are willing and ready to abide by whatever decision the majority may deem right and proper.

The Supreme Court, now in session, has issued a peremptory mandamus, authorizing your chosen officers to levy a tax to pay interest on $150,000 of stock, said to be subscribed to the Chartiers Valley Railroad Company. We invite the special attention of the Tax-Payers to this, as well as other matters that pertain to your immediate interest, considering that as all power emanates directly from the People themselves, we hold ourselves in readiness to submit to such, and none other.

Therefore, we call on ALL TAXABLE CITIZENS to assemble in their respective Districts, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of November, and elect FOUR DELEGATES to meet in Convention on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at the Court House, at 10 o'clock. Meetings to be held at the usual hours and places of meeting.

J. DRAUFF.

We concur in the call of the convention.

GEORGE HAMILTON.
JOHN H. M'GHINNY,
Commissioner.

Pittsburgh, November 14, 1860. no17-dawTu2w24

☞ TO OIL MEN.—We are prepared to furnish PUMPS for Oil Wells, with either copper or iron tube. RODS and superior VALVES ready for working. GALLAGHER, CRAIG & CO., no3 134 Wood st., 132 First st.

☞ LUNCH SERVED UP EVERY MORNING, from 10 till 12, by C. W. SCHOELTZER, Jr., at his Restaurant, corner *Wylie and Fifth Sts.* se18-lyhw

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

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of GALLAGHER, CRAIG & CO., is this day (31st inst.) dissolved, by the withdrawal of Hugh Gallagher. The business will be continued as heretofore, by the remaining partners, under the style of CRAIG BROTHERS, at the old established stand, 132 First street.

Office and Warerooms, 134 Wood street.

H. GALLAGHER,
H. CRAIG,
J. J. CRAIG.

50 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, New Crop;
100 bbls MOLASSES,
by steamer Hallman, for sale.
no24-3w JAS. GARDINER.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!
FLANNELS, CLOAKS, BURNOUS, ELKS, MERINOS, DE LAINES, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, JEANS and DOMESTICS, selling very low.
no24 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market street.

10 BBLS. CHESNUTS,
Just rec'd for sale by SHRIVER & DILWORTH,
no24 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

CEMENT—50 bbls. Fresh this day rec'd for sale by no21 HENRY H. COLLINS.

New Advertisements.

George R. White & Co.,

NO. 26 FIFTH STREET,

HAVING purchased within the last few days, in NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA, a large stock of SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS, at a

HEAVY LOSS

TO THE OWNERS,

WILL OPEN TO-DAY

an extensive assortment of NEW STYLE DRESS GOODS, in

Printed De Laines, Printed Coburgs,
Printed French Cashmeres,
All-Wool Saxony Plaids, Velours Ottoman,
French Poplins, Fancy Dress Silks,
and Embroideries, at

PANIC PRICES!

The stock on hand has been reduced in price to a level with their recent purchases, and they intend to be liberal in using MISCELLANEOUS BANK PAPER. no24-3t&w1

New Dental Partnership.

DRS. STEBBINS & MUNSON,

having formed a partnership and opened an office at

No. 105 Fifth street,

(A few doors above the Post-office,)

WOULD call the attention of the Public to their superior facilities for the manufacture and insertion of all kinds of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, and for the performance of all other branches of DENTISTRY.

Without making a specialty of any one style they still recommend the VULCANITE PLATE TEETH as the most Healthy, durable and Comfortable Substitute for the Natural Teeth. They are guaranteed to be superior in every respect to the best Metallic Plate Teeth, whether mounted on gold or any of the baser metals, and can be furnished at a cost considerably less.

Those having imperfectly fitting Gold Sets, can have them replaced with the VULCANITE, at a small additional expense above the value of the old Plate. no24-lw2tdawT

MASON & HAMLIN'S MELODEONS,

WITH DIVIDED SWELL.

THE subscriber has on hand at present the LARGEST STOCK OF MELODEONS IN THE CITY, all of Mason & Hamlin's make, and which comprises all the various styles manufactured by them. These instruments have been pronounced by all the distinguished Professors and Amateurs of the country to be the best.

Prices from $45 to $200.

Each of Mason & Hamlin's Melodeons are provided with the DIVIDED SWELL, which is of great advantage in the performance of Solo passages, where it is desirable that the treble tones shall be prominent.

EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED and SOLD AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

JOHN H. MELLOR,
81 Wood street, near Fourth.

Descriptive price lists furnished upon application and mailed free to any address. no14

HENRY ERBEN,

ORGAN MANUFACTURER,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS,

OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—3 stops, 7 feet 8 inches high, 6 feet 9 inches wide, 2 feet 6 inches deep.

No. 2—4 stops, 9 feet 4 inches high, 6 feet 6 inches wide, 3 feet 6 inches deep.

No. 3—6 stops, 11 feet 6 inches high, 7 feet 3 inches wide, 4 feet 3 inches deep.

No. 4—12 stops, 13 feet high, 9 feet 6 inches wide, 7 feet deep.

The above dimensions are for Grecian cases; if Gothic cases, they will be somewhat higher.

For further information, apply to

HENRY ERBEN, New York, or
JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood st.

ap14-dwly

Register's Office,
PITTSBURGH, November 24th, 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following accounts of Executors, Administrators, Guardians, &c., have been duly passed in the said Register's office, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24TH, 1860

Account of R. A. Sampson, surviving adm'r of R. L. Sampson, dec'd. Filed Sept. 1st, 1860.

First and partial account of Wm. A. Thomson, adm'r of Benj. Blackmore, dec'd. Filed Sept. 12th, 1860

Account of Wm. R. Hill, guardian of Naaman Freeman, Jr., one of the children and heirs of Naaman Freeman, dec'd. Filed Sept. 18th, 1860.

Account of John Keown, ex'r of James Keown, dec'd. Filed Sept. 18th, 1860.

Final account of J. R. Swainer, adm'r of Dr. Wm. M'K. Morgan, dec'd. Filed Sept 18th, 1860.

Account of Ann C. Arthurs, adm'x of M Arthurs, dec'd. Filed Sept. 21st, 1860.

Account of Jane T Swindler, adm'x of Geo. W. Swindler, dec'd. Filed Sept. 22d, 1860.

Account of Jane Mitchell, adm'x of James Moor, dec'd. Filed Sept. 22d 1860.

Account of J. Plunkett, adm'r of John Plunkett, dec'd. Filed Sept. 25th, 1860.

Final account of Hiraki Daimle, guardian of the minor children of Harvey D. Semble, dec'd. Filed Sept. 28th 1860

Account of Sarah A. Buffington, adm'x of Wm. Huffman, dec'd. Filed Sept. 28th, 1860.

Account of A. B. M'Guffey, acting ex'r of Wm. Wray, dec'd. Filed Oct 1st, 1860

Account of Maria and Joseph Martin, ex'rs of Anthony Martin, dec'd. Filed Oct. 8th, 1860.

Account of Wm. Fiscus, adm'r of Eberhard F. Beck, dec'd. Filed Oct. 8th, 1860.

Final account of John Applegate, ex'r of Rezoldia Applegate, dec'd. Filed Oct. 11th, 1860.

Account of T. M. Marin, ex'r of the estate of J. B. Backhouse, dec'd. Filed Oct. 23d, 1860.

Account of Samuel Fisher, guardian of the minor children of A. C. Norton, dec'd. Filed Oct. 29th, 1860.

Supplemental and final account of James Hanown and James Williams, ex'rs of Wm. Hanown, dec'd. Filed Oct. 31st, 1860.

Account of Joseph Long, adm'r of Florance Long, dec'd. Filed Nov 3d, 1860.

Final account of Dr. R. C. Beatty, ex'r of George Aiken, dec'd. Filed Nov. 8th, 1860.

First account of John J. Mitchell and J. M. Fenn, adm'rs of H. G. Ryan, dec'd. Filed Nov. 12th, 1860.

Account of Philip Rupp, adm'r of John Kaipp, dec'd. Filed Nov. 10th, 1860.

Supplemental account of E. and James Patterson, adm'rs of James Patterson, dec'd. Filed Nov. 10th, 1860.

First and final account of Jas. Herriman, adm'r of Peter Hunter, dec'd. Filed Nov. 14th, 1860.

First and final account of Joseph Bush, ex'r of Jas. Rixon, dec'd. Filed Nov. 17th, 1860.

Final account of Thomas Speerday and Brice McQuiston, ex'rs of Edward M'Quiston, dec'd. Filed Nov. 21st. 1860.

Account of Johannes Heger, adm'r of Henry Knapp, dec'd. Filed Nov. 21st, 1860.

Account of Sarah Fleming, adm'x of Wm. Fleming, dec'd. Filed Nov. 23d, 1860.

Final account of Lewis B. Davison, adm'r of Jas. Bushford, dec'd. Filed Nov. 23d, 1860.

Final account of John M'Guffey, ex'r of John Young, Jr., dec'd. Filed Nov. 23d, 1860.

Final account of Robert King, adm'r of Jas. King, dec'd. Filed Nov. 23d, 1860.

no24-3t&3t*

JOHN G. CURTIS, Register.

IF YOU ARE ANNOYED BY RATS, MICE, or VERMIN of any description,

Use the Rat Paste—
Use the Rat Paste—
Use the Rat Paste—

A single box has been known to destroy fifty rats in one night. It is effectual in all cases when used according to directions, or

Money refunded.
Money refunded.

Prepared only by JOS. FLEMING,
Prepared only by JOS. FLEMING,
Corner Market street and the Diamond.
Corner Market street and the Diamond.

N.B. NON-EXPLOSIVE BURNING FLUID, at 62c. per gallon, always on hand.

CARBON—CARBON—CARBON—CARBON
and
COAL OIL! COAL OIL! COAL OIL! COAL OIL!
SPERM OIL! SPERM OIL! SPERM OIL! SPERM OIL!
LARD OIL! LARD OIL! LARD OIL! LARD OIL!
no24-2t CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

BURCHFIELD & CO are selling CLOAKS, SHAWLS and WINTER DRESS GOODS, very cheap, and taking Illinois, Wisconsin, Virginia and Maryland SUSPENDED BANK NOTES in exchange for Goods. no24

FOR LADIES!

FURS! FURS! FURS!
of all kinds and qualities.

FOR GENTLEMEN!

FUR GLOVES AND MUFFLERS!

HATS AND CAPS,

AT

M'CORD & CO'S.,
131 Wood st.

ARTESIAN WELL.

PIPE FOR OIL WELLS, PLUSH JOINTS, WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES, LAP WELDED BOILER PLATE, manufactured and for sale by

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.,
EAGLE IRON WORKS, PHILADELPHIA,
no20 3m (Established 1821.)

REMOVAL.—

CARTWRIGHT & YOUNG'S

Cutlery and Fire-Arm Establishment,

No. 97 Wood Street,

Nearly opposite their old Stand, where they will be happy to see all their old friends and customers. no3

MESS PORK AND LARD.—
50 bbls New Mess Pork.
50 do New No. 1 Lard.
100 kegs do do
Also, Spare Ribs, Pigs' Feet, &c. at our New Warehouse, on Penn street, opposite P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Station.
no16 P. SHILLITO & CO

PRODUCE—100 bbls. D. Gibson's White Wheat Flour.
25 bbls Clover Seed. 12 bbls Dried Apples;
10 bbls and 5 kegs prime Roll Butter.
3 White Beans—for sale by
no16 LAMBERT & SHIPTON.

LADIES' FURS! LADIES' FURS! LADIES' FURS!
In great abundance and at low prices, at
no19 BILLERMAN & CO'S, 78 Wood st.

ORANGES—10 bbls. Sweet Oranges, Havana, just rec'd for sale by
no22 REYMER & ANDERSON.

NEW FIGS—500 drums Smyrna, just rec'd for sale by
no22 REYMER & ANDERSON, 59 Wood st.

HOOP POLES—8,000 Hickory Hoop Poles, for sale by the car load, or wharf, for sale by
no21 JAS. A. FETZER, corner Market and First sts.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3000lb. Buckwheat Flour, in 50lb sacks, just received and for sale by
no21 JAS. A. FETZER, corner Market and First sts.

Stoves, Ranges, Grates, &c.

STOVES. STOVES.

D. DEHAVEN & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COOK, PARLOR and HEATING
STOVES.
Warehouse, Federal Street, near New Suspension bridge, ALLEGHENY CITY.

We ask the attention of dealers to our large assortment of Cooking and Heating Stoves, for Wood and Coal, which we are selling at the lowest prices. Those visiting our city will find it to their advantage to give us a call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Cast Iron House Fronts, Iron Railing, Scales, Hollow Ware, Wagon Boxes,
Plain and Fancy Grate Fronts, Fenders, etc.,
Castings of all kinds made to order.
jy14-lyd D. DEHAVEN & SON.

ETNA STOVE WORKS.

A. BRADLEY

Manufactures 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 centre piece.
4th, Cleanliness, as there is not one-half the soot and dirt that is found in other stoves.
5th, These stoves, and all stoves we ever sold, have a current of cold 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," "Eureka," or "Arbiter," with DOUBLE TOP, to be THE Stove, as hundreds in this city and vicinity can testify.

Would also call particular attention to our stock of Parlor Stoves and Grate Fronts, which, together with our other wares, we will SELL CHEAP.

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No. 4 Wood Street,
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se22-3md

STOVES, GRATES AND RANGE.

BIDDELL & CO.,

NO. 235 LIBERTY STREET,

MANUFACTURERS of all kinds of Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Cooking Ranges, Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c. &c. The celebrated Coal Cooking Stoves,

"Victory" and "Triumph,"

and Wood Cooking Stoves,

"Black Oak" and "Forest Home."

The "Capitol" and "Eagle" Cooking Ranges, with either Extra-size or Open Bottoms, which are more extensively in use in the city and vicinity than any other Range.

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

Also, the new and beautiful Parlor Stove,

"Olympian,"

the very latest improvement in the way of Parlor Stoves now extant.

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

BARK MILLS, Waffle Irons, HAM BOILERS, OVEN DOORS, Shovels and Pokers, Wood Scrapers, TIN PLATE RINGS, Store Pipe, Vents Rings.

WASH-HOUSE CAULDRONS AND FURNACES, *the best arrangement for the Wash-House that is now in use.* Cash Grain, Kitchen Grates, Tea Kettles, &c. etc.

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

se24-dwly BISSELL & CO.

Wants.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN, to take a share in a manufacturing business, about to be established in this city—promising and really safe for cash-profits large. Shares $5,000—one-fifth to be paid in; the business will pay the balance. Inquire of
no26 HENRY KING, Jr. gitter, at 64 St. Clair st.

WANTED—50 bus. Clover Seed; 100 bus Timothy Seed—by
no13 L. G. GRAFF, 233 Liberty st.

WANTED—50.00 bus. CLOVER SEED, by
no8 L. G. GRAFF, 233 Liberty st.

WANTED—500 bus. prime New Clover Seed, by
no2 L. G. GRAFF, Corner Market and First sts.

WANTED—BEESWAX.—The highest price in cash will be paid for Beeswax, at Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood st. no24-lmW

Attorneys at Law.

B. F. LUCAS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, No. 72 Grant Street,
my6 PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL A. DUNLAVOY, Late of Butler, Pa. WILLIAM J. COPPAT, Late of Indiana, Pa.

DUNLAVOY & COFFEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Pittsburgh, Pa. Office in Mellon's Building, corner of Fifth and Wylie Streets, ap21 no10dly

GEORGE W. HAMILTON, HAMILTON & AGHESON, GEORGE W. AGHESON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW
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THAT TRUE AND GENUINE,

UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND EFFECTS, BEING PURE SWEET AND WELL PREPARED.

Its use, if fairly tried, will soon restore the tone of the digestive organs to vigorous health, give a general rotundity to the figure, and add energy to the mind and nervous system. Its value has been repeatedly evidenced by its wonderful restorative powers, when ordinary tonics had been vainly exhausted in affording assistance