Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1786.—D. PENROSE.—J. M. STOKES.

R. BRETT & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 4, 1860.

THE RETIREMENT OF SECRETARY COBB.—It is now, we believe, reduced to a certainty that Mr. Cobb will withdraw from the Cabinet. As to his motives for retirement there is a difference of opinion, even among his political friends. The generally received interpretation of his action is that he is anxious to cultivate a good feeling with the home politicians, so as to secure his election to the United States Senate. Should a chance seem to run in his favor, after his arrival home, he is expected to pursue such a course in the Georgia Convention, (of which he is a Member,) as to throw cold water on the secession movement. It is deeply to be regretted that Secretary Cobb, on giving up his official station, does not leave the finances of the government in as good a condition as he found them four years ago. When he came into office there was a balance to his credit of twenty millions of dollars. Besides squandering that amount he added to the public indebtedness the sum of forty millions of dollars, with a suspended debt of some fifteen millions more. The Treasury is now empty; the disbursing officer cannot obtain drafts, and there is hardly sufficient money to pay the salaries and mileage due to members of Congress this week. The Washington correspondent of the *North American* says the ordinary receipts from customs and lands are not one-fourth of what they were three months ago; the payments on the account of the recent loan come in slowly; the eleven millions of the reserved loan cannot be sold, except at ruinous rates, and the Treasury notes are crowding in for redemption, thus absorbing nearly all the current receipts of the government. Probably the contemplation of this picture has had a great influence in inducing Mr. Cobb to retire from a post, the duties of which he has discharged in such a bungling manner. It certainly would have been much better for the country if the secession movement had been sprung at an earlier period, if its immediate effect would have been the removal of incompetent public officers from the service of the government.

THE LEGACY.—The legacy left by the late Mr. Calhoun to the Democracy of the South, with the official seizure of the late arsenal in Alabama, Mr. Hitchcock's resignation of 45,000 votes, Mr. Bell, 27,866, Mr. Douglas 12,605, making Breckinridge's majority over both 7,813.

THE INTEREST OF THE DISUNIONISTS are republishing an old speech delivered by President Buchanan in 1835, in the United States Senate, which shows that at that early period he had a friendly feeling for the Calhoun doctrine in regard to secession. The following is an extract from it:

"The Constitution, has in the clearest terms, recognized the right of property in slaves. It prohibits any State, into which a slave may have fled, from passing any law to discharge him from slavery, and declares that he shall be delivered up by the authorities of such State, to his master. Nay, more, it makes the existence of slavery the foundation of political power, by giving to those States within which it exists, representatives in Congress, not only in proportion to the whole number of free persons, but also in proportion to three fifths of the number of slaves.

"Sir, this question of domestic slavery is a weak point in our institutions. Tariffs may be relaxed almost to prohibition, and then they may be reduced so as to yield no adequate protection to the manufacturer; our Union is sufficiently strong to endure the shock. Fierce political storms may arise; the moral elements of the country may become convulsed by the struggles of ambitious men for the highest honors of government. The assembled dome may overtake the storm, then that all again will be peace. Touch this question of slavery—let it once be made manifest to the people of the South that they cannot live with us, except in a state of continual apprehension and alarm for their wives and children, for all that is dear to them upon the earth, and the Union is from that moment dissolved. It does not then become a question of expediency, but of self preservation. It is a question brought home to the firesides, to the domestic circle of every white man in the Southern States."

When these remarks were made Mr. Buchanan had already commenced laying his plans for reaching the station he now so unworthily occupies. The power before which he had then prostrated himself, at length aided him in reaching the goal of his ambition. But does it not seem like retributive justice that he should now be compelled to meet the responsibilities which attend the practical application of his doctrine?

A REMINISCENCE.

CALEB CUSHING has recently made a speech in which he glorifies slavery and justifies the course of the ultra secessionists of the South. The publication of this speech has brought to light a letter which this same Caleb wrote twenty-two years ago, to that celebrated "Abolitionist" John G. Whittier, the Quaker poet. Here it is:

SALEM, November 8, 1838.

My Dear Sir: I should regret to have any doubt remain in your mind as to the import of those portions of my letter which was referred to by you.

In respect to the District of Columbia, I am in favor of the abolition of slavery and the slave trade therein, by the earliest practicable legislation of Congress, regard being had for the just rights of all classes of the citizens, and Lindeed to be understood.

In the concluding part of the letter, I stated that I felt bound to withhold stipulation in detail as to my future course in Congress. But I did not design it to be understood that I entertained any desire or disposition to change my course in regard to the subjects embraced in the letter, or, on the contrary, being resolved to continue to maintain, on all suitable occasions, as I have heretofore done, the principles and spirit of the resolves of the legislature of Massachusetts, appertaining to the right of petition, and to slavery and the slave trade in their various relations."

I am, very respectfully, yours,
JOHN G. WHITTIER, Esq. CALEB CUSHING.

When Caleb wrote this letter he was a candidate for Congress, and it will be observed that he commits himself to a more ultra and radical anti-slavery policy than the Republicans of this day pretend to announce. The difference between *then* and *now* is this—in 1838 he was seeking the votes of an anti-slavery people, while he is now endeavoring to curry favor with a pro-slavery administration. It is clear that the philosopher of Newburyport desires a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

MOTIVE FOR DISUNION.—A correspondent of the Raleigh *Register*, says:

"And now I am going on to say, among other things, that it is improbable that *one reason* operates upon all those Southern *States* which are so clamorous for disunion. South Carolina feels the bid sting inflicted during the days of nullification. But further, I cause the Southern confederacy can be established, she hopes Charleston will become the great Southern port, and Columbia the seat of government. But she forgets that the harbor of Charleston is far less commodious, than Beaufort, has less upon her bar, and that for three months in the year she is subject to the yellow fever. The earlier she gives up these schemes of aggrandizement the better, for it is impossible they can succeed. Georgia had better, at least, look rationally at the ultimate prospects, and consider that *other* Southern States will compete with her for those advantages."

THE President's Message will be delivered to Congress at noon to-day. As the final document of the present occupant of the Executive office of the Republic it will present a sorry picture of the condition of the country at the close of his term. While the Treasury is bankrupt, treason is rife in several States of the Confederacy, and a general monetary panic prevails throughout the nation. Mr. Buchanan's reflections on this occasion ought to be very solemn, in view of his agency in producing this condition of affairs.

HON. T. M. HOWE.—The *Journal*, of yesterday, announces that Mr. Howe will not be a candidate for U. S. Senator, but will be for Governor, in 1863. Mr. Howe is so excellent a man and would make so good a Governor that we are happy to hear he will be a candidate for that place, and it will give us great pleasure to contribute what aid we may in his behalf.

ALABAMA ELECTION RETURNS.—The Montgomery *Advertiser* has been furnished by the Secretary of State with the official returns of the late election in Alabama. Mr. Hitchcock receives 46,881 votes, Mr. Bell, 27,866, Mr. Douglas 13,651, making Breckinridge's majority over both 7,813.

LETTER FROM MR. MADISON ON THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.

[From the Charlottesville (Va.) Review.]

In 1832, Mr. Alexander Rives, over the signature of "A Friend of Union and State Rights," published two communications in the Virginia (Charlottesville) *Advocate*. The letter of Mr. Madison was called forth by these articles, and was addressed to the writer of them under his *nom de plume*. It bears no date, but a letter from Mr. Rives, in reply to it, in our possession, is dated Jan. 7, 1833.

We publish *verbatim* from the M. S.:

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

I have received the letter signed "A Friend of Union and State Rights," enclosing two essays under the same signature.

It is not usual to answer communications without the proper names to them. But the ability and the motives disclosed in the Essays induce me to say, in compliance with the wish expressed, that I do not consider the proceedings of Virginia in '98 99 as constituting the doctrine that a State may *at will* secede from its Constitutional compact with the other States. A rightful secession requires the consent of the others, or an abuse of the compact absolving the seceding party from the obligations imposed by it.

In order to understand the reasoning on one side of the question, it is necessary to keep in view the precise state of the question and the positions and arguments on the other side. This is particularly necessary in questions arising under our novel and compound system of government. Much error and confusion have grown out of a neglect of this precaution.

The case of the Allen and Sedition acts was a question between the Government and the Constituent Body. Virginia making an appeal to the latter against the assumption of power by the former.

The case of a claim in a State to secede from its Union with the others, is a question among the States themselves as parties to a compact.

In the former case it was asserted against Virginia, that the States had no right to interpose legislative declarations of opinion on a Constitutional point; nor a right to interpose at all against a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which was to be regarded as a tribunal from which there could be no appeal.

The object of Virginia was to vindicate Legislative declarations of opinion; to designate the several Constitutional modes of interposition by the States against abuses of power, and to establish the ultimate authority of the States *as parties to and creditors* of the Constitution, to interpose against the decisions of the Judicial as well as the other branches of the Governments, the authority of the Judicial being in no sense *ultimate*, out of the purview and form of the Constitution.

Much use has been made of the term "respective" in the 3d Resolution of Virginia, which asserts the right of the *States*, in cases of sufficient magnitude, to interpose "for maintaining within their *respective* limits, the authorities, &c., appertaining to them;" the term "respective" being construed to mean a Constitutional right in *each* State, *separately*, to decide on and resist by force, encroachments within its limits.

A foresight of the apprehension of the misconstruction might easily have guarded against it. But, to say nothing of the distinction between reserved meanings of the compact, a minority of the parties can rightfully decide against the majority; still less than a single party can decide against the rest, and as little that it can at will withdraw itself altogether from its compact with the rest.

The characteristic distinction between free Governments and Governments not free is, that the former are founded on compact, not between the Government and those for whom it acts, but among the parties creating the Government. Each of those being equal, neither can have more right to say that the compact has been violated and dissolved, than every other has to deny the fact, and to insist on the execution of the bargain. An inference from this doctrine is, that a single State has a right to secede at will from the rest, is that the rest would have an equal right to secede from it; in other words, to turn it, against its will, out of the Union with them. Such a doctrine would not, till of late, have been palatable anywhere, and nowhere less so than where it is now most contended for.

A careless view of the subject might find an analogy between State secession and individual expatriation. But the distinction is obvious and essential. Even in the latter case, whether regarded as a right impliedly reserved in the original social compact, or as a reasonable indulgence, it is not exempt from certain conditions. It must be used without injuries or injury to the community from which the expatriating party separates himself. Assuredly he could not withdraw his portion of territory from the common domain. In the case of a State seceding from the Union its domain would be dismembered, and other consequences brought on not less obvious than pernicious.

I ought not to omit my regret, that in the remark on Mr. Jefferson and myself the names had not been transposed.

Having many reasons for making this letter *confidential*, I must request that its publicity may not be permitted in any mode or through any channel. Among the reasons is the risk of misapprehensions or misconstructions, so common, without more attention and development than I could conveniently bestow on what is said.

With respect, JAMES MADISON.

Wishing to be assured that the letter has not miscarried, a single line acknowledging its receipt will be acceptable.

Some persons might conclude from the state most in the beginning of this letter, "A rightful secession requires the consent of the others," &c., that Mr. Madison recognized in an extreme case the abstract right of secession now claimed by South Carolina. But by reference to his letter of March, 1833, to Mr. Webster, it will be seen that he there states that "the right of secession for intolerable oppression is another same only for revolution."

AN HONORABLE MOVEMENT.—The merchants and business men of Columbus Georgia, have just put forth a statement of their purposes in regard to business engagements, which does them great honor. In the general recklessness of tone which characterises the speech of men who profess to represent the southern cities and towns, a publication like that copied in another column means very much. A part of its significance is painful, since it is equivalent to saying that if no disclaimer had been made, the figures of this night with reason have been supposed likely to do the reverse of what they here declare they will do. Any semblance of public sentiment which would warrant or support such a thing as the repudiation of debts by parties able to pay, is evidence of the demoralization quite as much as of excitement, and it cannot be covered up under any pretence of patriotic resistance to supposed injuries.

The best thing signified by this publication is a determination to come out in defence of the real honor and interests of the southern communities, for once. If the citizens of fifty other like towns will do the same, declaring that they intend to insist on the observance of every business and social propriety in future as heretofore, we should see in this some assurance that the States in which the secession spirit is so rampant would stop short of ultimate ruin. Of course, they may injure us much, but they must absolutely ruin themselves in the process. To talk of prosperity attending the opening of a war upon the north and upon the Union in any southern town, is as sensible as to talk of promoting that town's interest by setting fire to it. It is certain extinction to Savannah and Charleston, even, to declare non-intercourse with the north, and to erect there the standards of treason and civil war.

The only correct demonstration almost that has reached us from a southern city is this from Columbus; but we have no special taunts or complaints for any other city there, because no such movement has yet appeared, because we believe that in reality they all think alike—all the upright business men, and merchants and citizens whose trade is not fire eating—and that if the present political constraint were removed, the great majority would promptly so inform us. It is our own duty as well as theirs, to exercise a little patience, thanking first those who are foremost in their own liberation.—*Phil North American.*

BOILER EXPLOSION AT DANVILLE.—On Monday about noon, our citizens were startled by the explosion of one of the boilers at the Montour Rolling Mills. The fire bells were rung and in a few minutes, hundreds crowded to the scene of disaster. We found a large portion of the mill torn away; while the iron, brick and timbers lay in one vast heap of ruins. But this was not the most melancholy part of the scene; the torn and bleeding bodies of the dead and the wounded presented a sight heart sickening and sad.

One man was killed, instantly, and a large number were bruised and scalded, several of whom may not survive. The boiler was blown with tremendous force in a westerly direction; tearing off the rudder of a boat in the slip and lodging in the casualcone distance below. Bricks and fragments of the building were strewed along its path; still it was fortunate that it took that direction. Had it passed through the mill in an opposite course, the sacrifice of human life would have been far greater.—*Montour American.*

DESPERATE PROPHECIES.—Lawrence M. Keitt has drawn a fearful picture of what is going to happen. In a speech delivered at Charleston on Tuesday night, when he was serenaded at the Charleston Hotel by the Palmetto Brass Band, he said:

"Now, gentlemen, they tell us that we have a common brotherhood with the North. I have no predilection for cutting ice in Boston harbor, or catching codfish along the coast of New England. [Applause.] Did we not have a common brotherhood with Great Britain before the revolution of 1776? Why, then, should we not take this step? Are you afraid? [Many voices: "No," and applause.] Seward says the South is afraid to secede. My answer is that when their wharves are idle and their factories closed, when processions of hundreds and thousands of men move with banners bearing the inscription of "Bread or Blood," you will see men inquiring for the underground railroad, and on it will be written the name of William H. Seward. Do you want to recognize Black Republican rule with Sumner at the Court of Great Britain, saying: 'I am sent by a Black Republican government, because we have followed in your footsteps.' Do you want Mr. Wilson, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France to say, 'Sir, you and I have had ups and downs in life. [Laughter.] You are now on a throne. You were once in a dungeon, I am now Minister Plenipotentiary. I was once a shoemaker, and some say I should not have gone beyond the last. [Laughter.] But the Black Republicans have sent me as a specimen of themselves.'" Do you want Mr. Burlingame Minister to Sardinia? Was it for such a purpose that any body wanted us to stay in this Union? But, we have been threatened.

Mr. Amos Kendall wrote a letter, in which he said to Col. Orr that if the State went out, three hundred thousand volunteers were ready to march against her. I know a little about Kendall—and the less the better. He was under Gen. Jackson; but for him the federal treasury seemed to have a magnetic attraction. Jackson was a pure man, but he had too many around him who made fortunes far transcending their salaries. [Applause.] And this Amos Kendall had had the same good fortune under Van Buren. He (Kendall) threatened us on the one side and Jno Hickman on the other. John Hickman said defiantly, that if we went out of the Union eighteen millions of northern men would bring us back. Whereupon Mr. Edmundson, of Virginia, spanked him. [Applause and laughter.] Let me tell you, there are a million of Democrats in the North who, when the Black Republicans attempt to march upon the South, will be found a wall of fire in the front. [Cries of 'That's so!' and applause.] Gentlemen, the Black Republican party tells us that fidelity to the Constitution is treason to the "Higher law." I tell them in answer that *fidelity to the Union is treason to the South* [Loud applause.] They tell us that resistance to their government is treason. I answer that submission to it is slavery. [Applause.] And when I am called upon to choose whether I will be a traitor or a slave, God help me—*I am a traitor!* [Cheers.]

Mr. Keitt closed his remarks with a complimentary allusion to Preston S Brooks; "whose right hand had struck the first blow in the cause of the South."

ARKANSAS IN NO HURRY.—The Legislature of Arkansas has now been in session more than a week, and a large amount of business has been brought before the two houses, but not a word has been uttered, so far as we can learn from the detailed proceeding of the body, in regard to means or mode of action in defence of the South. Certain it is, no resolution or act has yet been introduced having reference to any State action in consequence of the election of Lincoln. The proceedings of the Legislature show an apparent calm in the state of public feeling or at least no precipitancy in showing the position of the State in regard to the question that has brought such anxiety and gloom over other communities.

On the 11th of November, before the Prince of Wales had arrived home, a respectable appearing young man presented himself at the Castle Hill gate of Windsor Castle, crying to the sentinels: "I am the Prince of Wales!" The sentinels thought it all right, presented arms and permitted him to pass. After he arrived inside the Castle he was stopped by a servant, to whom he said: "All am going to see my mother, the Queen." The servant said he would accompany him, and calling the superintendent, they discovered the stranger to be an insane youth of some twenty years of age, named Harding, who had been recently discharged from a private lunatic asylum as cured.

Coughs and Colds! Coughs and Colds!

SEASONABLE ADVICE.

Let no one neglect a cold or a slight cough. Too often, doing so, have had one cold added to another, until the mucous membranes, lining the air passages, has become severely irritated, and even permanently thickened, and soon chronic pneumonia, and consumption, sets in, and a certainly 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 Cotton Pill, and then two or three pills per day, with care as to renewed 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 if for in the same direction. Our advice is, to keep the feet warm, the head cool, and take Humphreys' Homœopathic Cough Pills. Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Cough Specific, 25. Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Cough Specific, 25.

N. B—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; ditto, in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and book, $2. Single boxes, 25 cents and 50 cents.

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

Sold by J. M. FULTON, 56 Market street, seven doors from the Post office, Agent for Pittsburgh. no30-dawly&T

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 insure 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-dawly&T

Public Notices.

YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES —

GEO. WM. CURTIS.

(Author of "Potiphar Papers") will deliver one Lecture at Concert Hall, Fifth Street,

On TUESDAY EVENING, December 4th.

Subject—"Policy of Honesty."

Doors open at 6½; Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at Hotels, Music and Book Stores, Library Rooms and at the door.

W. H. KINGAN, F. R. BRUNOT,
JOSEPH ALEXER, W. D. MCGOWAN,
JAMES B. HOLMES, Lecture Committee.

no29-3t

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. CO., Cleveland, Nov 20, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in CLEVELAND, on WEDNESDAY, the 21 day of JANUARY next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th January.

no28-1m R. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

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.

no22-2t

ALLEGHENY MAYORALTY.—JOS. H. SLOAN will be a candidate for Mayor of the city of Allegheny, subject to the decision of the Republican nomination.

no15-2t

OFFICE 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. HENRY H. ATWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE 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.

HENRY H. ATWOOD, Secretary.

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.,
134 Wood st., 133 First st.

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

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE BY
RODGERS & DILWORTH,
249 Liberty st., opposite Railroad Depot.

POTATOES—1 car Nashannocks.
MILL FEED—30 tons, various qualities.
RYE—18 sacks.
WHEAT—45 sacks prime R-3.
APPLES—150 bbls Sweets, Baldos, &c.
FLOUR—200 bbls Family Flour.
OATS—2000 bus prime.
MOLASSES—100 bbls Prime N. O.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—24 sacks.
TIMOTHY SEED—40 bus prime.

de4

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—A Second hand Engine cylinder 10½ in diameter, 4 feet stroke, with side-valve poppet cut-off. Also, a small Steamboat Boiler, 12 in diameter, eight feet stroke. Will be sold at a bargain, by
WM. S. HAVEN,
de4:1w First street, between Wood and Market.

SUNDRIES—Tubbls. Extra Superfine Flour;
15 bbls Choice Sifted Corn Meal;
10 do Pearl Hominy;
10 do Prime White Beans;
25 sacks do do do;
50 sacks Buckwheat Flour, 200 bus Oats.
Just rec'd, for sale by
de4 J. AS. J. FETZER,
corner Market and First sts.

SUNDRIES—300 bus. Dry Apples;
PEACHES—100 bus Evaporated;
FLAXSEED—40 bus; BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—WOOL;
WHITE BEANS—10 bbls; GREEN FEATHERS—250 lbs;
for sale by de4 J. G. GRAFF, 231 Liberty st.

BARTOL ON MARINE BOILERS—A Treatise on the Marine Boilers of the United States by B. H. Bartol, Engineer. Price $1.
de4 KAY & CO., 56 Wood st.

RICE—10 tcs. New Carolina Rice for sale
de4 JOHN FLOYD & CO., 173 Wood st.

New Advertisements.

FINE CONFECTIONERY—1000lb Cream Bates,
100 lb Cream Bonbons;
100 do Cream Strawberries;
100 do Cream Raspberry Stands;
100 do Cream White and Red Almonds—manufactured fresh, for sale by
de4 REYMER & ANDERSON,
No. 39 Wood st., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

SUGAR ALMONDS—10 bbls. assorted colors, for sale by
de4 REYMER & ANDERSON,
39 Wood st., opposite St Charles Hotel.

SUGAR—75 hhds. choice old crop Sugar;
200 bbls assorted Refined Sugar—for sale by
de4 JOHN FLOYD & CO., 173 Wood st.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—200 sacks Extra Bolted Buckwheat Flour—for sale by
de4 JOHN FLOYD & CO., 173 Wood st.

BUTTER—20 bbls. Solid Packed Butter;
15 kegs do do
for sale by [de4] JOHN FLOYD & CO., 173 Wood st.

DRY PEACHES—225 bus. choice Ohio Peaches, for sale by
de4 L. G. GRAFF, 231 Liberty st.

7 BBLS. SYRUP, just rec'd for sale by
no10 HENRY H. COLLINS.

LIME—200 bbls. Fresh Lime rec'd this day, for sale by
de4 HENRY H. COLLINS.

FRESH ROLL BUTTER—15 kegs rec'd this day for sale by
de4 HENRY H. COLLINS.

MCAULEY'S ESSAYS,
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5 vols. large 12mo., beautifully printed on white and toilet paper.
HOPES AND FEARS: by author of Rule of Saddle, &c.
THE HOUSEKEEPER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY: by Mrs. E. F. Haskill.
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WHERE THERE IS A WILL THERE IS A WAY: by Alice B. Haven.
THE CLIMBERS OF THE ALPS—&c. &c.
For sale at DAVIS' BOOK STORE,
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USE TEABERRY TOOTH WASH!
USE TEABERRY TOOTH WASH!
It will make the Teeth pearly white.
It will impart an aromatic fragrance to the Breath.
It will cure Ulcers in the Mouth.
It will counteract the effects of Mercury on the Gums.
To Smokers and Chewers it is invaluable, as
It will counteract the effects of Tobacco on the Breath.
No person should be without a bottle.
No person should be without a bottle.
Prepared only
Prepared only by JOS. FLEMING,
by JOS. FLEMING,
Corner Market street and the Diamond,
Corner Market street and the Diamond.
dr.33r

TRUSS AND SUPPORTER MANUFACTORY.—HARTWRIGHT & YOUNG, No. 97 Wood st., nearly opposite the old stand, beg leave to call the attention of the afflicted to the fact that they are the only Manufacturers of Trusses and Supporters
They have had an experience of years in the manufacture, fitting and repair of these instruments, and can furnish them at prices very far below others figures.
All are solicited to call after examining Trusses elsewhere.
de3 HARTWRIGHT & YOUNG, 97 Wood st.

BLANK BOOKS—LEDGERS, JOURNALS, DAY BOOKS, CASH BOOKS,
and every description of Account Books, on hand or made to order in the best manner, and on the shortest notice required, with or without printed headings, by
W. G. JOHNSTON & CO.,
de3 Blank Book Makers, 57 Wood st.

600 GREEN SALTED HIDES 600
Just rec'd and for sale by
M. DeLANGE,
332 Liberty st., opposite head of Wood.

PRODUCE—100 sacks Buckwheat Flour;
RYE—20 sacks; TALLOW—1 bbl;
WHITE BEANS—12 bbls; PEARL BARLEY—3 bbls;
CHESNUTS—3 bbls; LARD—5 kegs prime;
BUTTER—20 kegs Packed; 2 bbls Roll—in store for sale by
de3 SHIVER & DILWORTH,
No. 130 and 132 Second st.

REDUCED PRICES FOR CHRISTMAS.
BURCHFIELD & CO.
have reduced the prices of their entire stock of EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS and SHAWLS. de3

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!
ALL KINDS, CHEAP.
d 3 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market st.

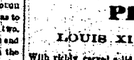
RICE—5 tcs. Prime new Rice;
CODFISH—5 tcs Prime Codfish—in store for sale by
de3 SHIVER & DILWORTH,
No. 130 and 132 Second st.

FAMILY CHOCOLATE—25 bxs. French No. 1, for sale by
de3 REYMER & ANDERSON,
39 Wood st., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

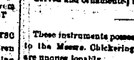
FRESH LOBSTERS—25 dozen, in quart cans for sale by
de3 REYMER & ANDERSON,
39 Wood st., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

GUM DROPS—5000lb assorted flavors, just rec'd and for sale by REYMER & ANDERSON,
de3 39 Wood st., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

LOUIS XIV. PIANOS.



THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from
Chickering & Sons,
ONE SUPERB ROSEWOOD 7¼ OCTAVE
PIANO,
LOUIS XIV. PATTERN,
With richly carved solid Rosewood Mouldings, elegantly carved Legs, Pedal and Music Stand; three Strings to each note, Improved Grand Action, Overstrung Bass. The POWER of this Instrument is
EQUAL TO A FULL GRAND PIANO.
Two Splendid Louis XIV. Pianos,
7 OCTAVES, A TO A,
Carved and ornamented in the same style as the above.

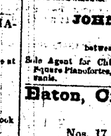


These instruments possess all the improvements peculiar to the Messrs. Chickering, the Full Iron Frame, &c., and are unquestionably
THE FINEST PIANOS
ever brought to the city.
The attention of the public is especially directed to the above instruments.
JOHN H. MELLOR.
No. 81 WOOD STREET,
between Diamond alley and Fourth street,
Sole Agent for Chickering & Sons' Grand, Upright and Square Pianofortes, for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania. de4-w

Eaton, Cree & Macrum's,
Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth Street.

UNCURRENT MONEY!
ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN AND IOWA,
VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, MISSOURI,
AND PENNSYLVANIA CURRENCY,
Taken at Par in exchange for all kinds of
Dress Trimmings and Embroideries,
Hats, Bonnets and Ribbons,
Roches, Flowers and Plumes,
Gloves, Gauntlets and Mitts,
Plain and Ribbed Wool Hosiery,
Woolen Hoods, Scarfs, Gaiters, &c.
Shirts, Collars, Cravats, &c.
Merino and Wool Undershirts and Drawers.
Hair Nets, Combs, Portemonaies, &c.
Zephyr and Shetland Wool,
Yankee Notions and Fancy Articles of all Kinds.
Dealers supplied at lowest rates.
EATON, CREE & MACRUM,
17 Fifth Street.
Also—WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS, SECOND FLOOR, 17 and 19 Fifth st. no28

Soyer's Sultana Sauce,
FOR HOT AND COLD DISHES OF ALL KINDS.



This most delicious and appetising Sauce, invented by the renowned "SOYER," for the London Reform Club, is, since his decease, manufactured by the well known house of CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, from the original recipe. It is the favorite Sauce in England, and on the Continent, with a high and growing reputation among American Epicures; and is much approved of as a stimulant to the appetite and aid to digestion.
OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.
"We recommend our correspondent to try Mons. Soyer's new Sauce, entitled the 'Sultana's Sauce.' It is made after the Turkish recipe, its flavor is excellent, and it affords considerable aid in cases of SLOW AND WEAK DIGESTION."—*The Lancet.*
"Savory, Piquant and Spicy, worthy the genius of Soyer."—*Observer.*
"A most valuable adjunct to Fish, Flesh and Fowl, and should have a place on every table."—*Atlas.*
Sole Agents for the United States,
HARDENER G. EVELIN, 217 Fulton st., New York,
and HEAT & HAYES, 24 Dorchill, Boston.
For Sale by Grocers and Fruit Dealers everywhere.
Jy14-dawly

NOTICE.—Stored by steamer Commercial, 2 bbls Liquid, marked "Georg Smith, Pittsburgh." Owner will please call and pay charges, or it will be sold to pay them. de28 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

New Advertisements.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES.

ON AND AFTER THE 20TH OF NOVEMBER, there will be a
REDUCTION IN THE PRICE
of the above-named popular machines
No more suitable or acceptable present can be given for the coming Holidays.
We send a competent person to the residence of each purchaser, to teach them the operation of the machine, and warrant each machine for three years.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
no27-tjal No. 27 Fifth st.

Lubricating Oil,
AT THE LOW PRICE OF 25 CENTS PER GALLON, constantly on hand and for sale by
R. G. & J. H. SAWYER.
As to the quality, we refer to annexed certificate:
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 27, 1860.
MESSRS. R. G. & J. H. SAWYER: Gents—The Lubricating Oil we are getting from you we find to be the best for our purpose we have ever used. The L. S. M. R. R. R. Co.
By WM. HAYS, Prest.
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.
All 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 notes should be prominent
EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED AND SOLD AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
JOHN H. MELLOR,
81 Wood street, near Fourth.
Descriptive price lists furnished upon application and mailed free to any address. no14

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.
no22

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. Dealers in want of stoves 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.
jy16-1y D. DEHAVEN & SON.

ETNA STOVE WORKS.
A. BRADLEY
Manufacturer and 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 pieces.
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 in our Store, 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.
Office and Sales Room,
No. 4 Wood Street,
au25-dand PITTSBURGH, PA.

BISSELL & CO.,
NO. 235 LIBERTY STREET,
MANUFACTURERS of all kinds of Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Cooking Ranges, Fire and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c. &c.
The celebrated Dual Cooking Stoves,
"Victory" and "Triumph,"
and Wood Cooking Stoves,
"Black Oak" and "Forest Home."
The "Capitol" and "Eagle" Cooking Ranges, with either Hydraulic or Open Boilers, which are more extensively in use in this city and vicinity than any other Ranges
The very Finest Enameled Grates that can be made anywhere. Persons building Fine Houses will please bear this in mind.
Also, the new and beautiful Parlor Stove,
"Olympian,"
the very latest improvement in the way of Parlor Stoves now extant.
Together with Box Stoves, Ten Plate Stoves, Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Franklin Stoves, Kitchener Fire Back Mills, Waffle Irons, Ham Boilers, Oven Doors, Shovels and Tongs, Pokers, 9 ct Scrapers, Flue Rings, Stove Pipe, Tea Kettles.
WASH-HOUSE CAULDRONS AND FURNACES, the best arrangement for the Wash-House that is now in use. Jamb Grates, Kitchen Grates, Tea Kettles, etc. etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our extensive stock.
no22-1y*Pm BISSELL & CO.

ETNA STOVE WORKS.
A. BRADLEY
Manufacturer and 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:
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