Pittsburgh Gazette.

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R. DARRETT & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 12, 1860.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BLACK ON SECESSION.—The letter of the Attorney General to the President, giving his legal opinion on the question of Secession, has been published. He contends that no State has a right to secede; that the President has the power to use power to enforce the laws in conjunction with U. S. officers; but if there *are* no U. S. officers in the State undertaking to secede, and the government can get no one to serve therein, then the laws cannot be enforced, no matter what may be the physical strength which the Government has at its command; under such circumstances, to send a military force into any State with orders to act against the people would be simply making war upon them; that government can only act on the defensive, and can use force only to repel an assault on the public property, and aid the courts in the performance of their duty; and that if a State declare her independence, the President can neither recognize its independence nor make war upon it, because to do so would be to treat it as an alien and an enemy.

If these views be correct, no State has a right to secede, nor has the government any power to prevent it from seceding. This is the old singsong: "you can and you can't; you shall and you shan't; you will and you won't; and you'll be damned if you don't."

MR. WARD'S PROPOSITION.—The Albany *Evening Journal* quotes the following from the speech of IVERSON, "the Jack Cade of Georgia," as the the text of an explanation of its position:

"It is less than twelve months a Southern Confederacy will be formed, *and it will be the most successful government on earth.* The Southern States thus banded together will be able to resist any force in the world.

"There was a feeling of enmity between the two sections deeper than the depths of hell. We are enemies. The Northern people, he believed, hated the South worse than England hated France, and he could tell his brethren there was no love lost between them."

To this the *Journal* adds:

"It was, therefore, with no thought of reaching the extreme Southern States, with no expectation that 'conciliation' with them is possible, that we suggested terms of adjustment. The *fact* of Secession is fixed. Our object is to be in readiness to meet it. We want, at the North, a UNITED PEOPLE. We want to arouse, encourage and embody the Union sentiment of the border Slave States. There are good Union men in Delaware, in Maryland, in Virginia, in Missouri, in Kentucky, in Tennessee, and in North Carolina. To these we want to extend an Olive Branch. With these we want to preserve fraternal relations. And above all we are unwilling to see the twenty-five thousand Republicans in those States, who voted for Lincoln and Hamlin, 'crushed out.'

"We would offer all concessions and guarantees consistent with justice, duty and self-respect, not that the course of States blinded by passion will be changed, but that all who love the UNION may be banded together for an emergency which will try *their* firmness and test *its* strength."

In this view, the proposition of Mr. WARD assumes a new aspect. That proposition was to restore the Missouri Compromise line and make the Northern States responsible for fugitive slaves released by violence. Regarded, not as a means of preventing Disunion, but of preventing the Border States from joining the Gulf States, it has a merit which, as originally viewed, it had not.

DARK PROSPECTS AHEAD.—The eastern papers received to-day are all gloomy in the view they give of the prospects ahead; and even the most conservative of them admit that it is impossible for the North to concede what the South demands. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, who is an ultra conservative, says:

"The great point of difficulty in all this controversy is, that the whole blame is put upon the North; and with no disposition to allow the least error on the part of the South. All the stirring events since the compromise of 1850 are ignored entirely, together with the repeal of the old Missouri line, the attempt to seize and appropriate Kansas by force, and other aggressions which cannot be defended or justified. These are all put aside in the sweeping manner of the President's message, and demands are made that they shall not only be disregarded, but that the North shall accept the alternative of an obnoxious surrender or unconditional secession. While this temper prevails, *no compromise can be expected, and none will be made.* It is useless to try any such experiment, and most of all that proposed by the President, of incorporating the democratic platform, framed by secessionists, as an amendment to the Constitution. He knew it was impossible when he suggested that extraordinary step, and if it was not designed to aggravate the difficulties between the North and South, for which he is as much responsible as any living man, it has had that practical effect."

He adds:

"The Crisis Committee in the House can hardly reach any satisfactory and practical conclusion. It is wanting in the elements of positiveness, without which no proposition can expect to command the confidence of either party in the House. The defect is too palpable to be overlooked. It was a great blunder to suppose that the selection of conservative and middle men, who represent no decided sentiment, would necessarily lead to an arbitrament."

CONGRESSIONS.—The *N. Y. World*, ever since the present excitement began, has been very conservative and in favor of pursuing a conciliatory course. In the following it expresses our view, completely, and the one we have been most anxious to impress upon our readers:

"If the dangerous pass to which public matters have come, it is not worth while to get frightened. The Union is an inestimable blessing, and every exertion consistent with manliness of character should be made to save it. But we must consider the future, as well as the present. We can afford to give the Cotton States their *rights*, but we can't afford to concede to them more than they may reasonably claim *under the Constitution.*

"If proportion as we go beyond that, these States will be likely to rise in their demands. Whether the present performance is a tragedy or a farce, we can hardly afford to have it repeated every four years, if the Presidential election ceases to go against the South. We hope the North does not want any time to make up its mind that the Cotton States cannot be permitted to rule the country in perpetuity, by holding the dissolution of the Union *in terrorem* over us.

"If they cannot keep in the Union without giving them more than the constitution gives them, it is better that they should go."

THE TREASON OF BUCHANAN.—No doubt now exists that Buchanan has been purposely playing into the hands of the secessionists at Charleston and elsewhere. The New York *Times* says:

"Not a solitary step has been taken to prepare the Federal forts for the emergency. Arms and munition of war have been lavishly sent into the South and placed within easy reach of the Disunionists. Elaborate arguments are made to prove that the Federal Government has no right to maintain its authority against armed opposition—and now at the last moment, in presence of impending danger, the Government refuses to strengthen the officers whose duty it is to defend the Federal forts on Southern soil, and who have only force enough to invite an attack which they cannot possibly resist. The President must meet the responsibility of having either deliberately made arrangements to betray the Constitution he has taken a solemn oath to maintain and defend—or of having failed, through cowardly imbecility, to meet the grave crisis with which his name must be inseparably connected."

CAN SECESSION BE PEACEABLE?—There are a few presses which, like the New York *Tribune*, contend that secession can be effected peaceably, but the general tone of the press is the other way. The N. Y. *Times* says:

"One thing must be borne in mind—we are only on the threshold of the great transactions of the immediate future. It is not in the power of this administration, nor of this Congress—perhaps not of this generation—to close the volume which Secession opens. Those men have read history to little purpose, and are profoundly ignorant of the spirit and temper of the American people, who look for a peaceful separation of this Union and the harmonious sense of the Northern and Southern Confederacies which are to take its place. If we have Disunion, we shall have War. Mr. Buchanan is encouraging the one; it is not in his power to prevent the other."

LAST YEAR AND THIS.—The Louisville *Journal* says:

"Last year when the United States marines captured John Brown and his fellow traitors, who had seized the United States Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, there were no objections raised to the employment of Federal troops. Now the United States Arsenal at Charleston is in possession of private citizens and Fort Moultrie is threatened with attack, it is argued that it would be tyranny and despotism to send Federal troops for their protection."

ABOLISHING THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The Legislature of South Carolina is considering a bill to abolish the observance of the 4th of July as a holiday. "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Columbia" are also to be abolished.

BOYS ON THE UNION.—The eastern papers received yesterday evening contain Mr. Botts' letter on the Union, and we regret that we have not room for it this morning. He says that Secession is "plain, bold, daring, flat-footed rebellion against and treason to the rest of the States," that those who engage in it will have to be deal with as rebels and traitors; that he has no desire to dangle at the end of a rope, as a traitor; and if South Carolina chooses to run a tilt against Uncle Sam, she is welcome to try it.—"She will still be a State of the Union, in a state of rebellion, and I have not a shadow doubt, either of the right, or the power to control her; the only question would be—*Is it worth while?*"

He scouts the right of Secession, and on this point says:

"When should we be safe in *declaring war for the defence of our* honor, or our rights, or for the protection of our people, if in the midst of the war, the Union should be dissolved, and the government destroyed, whenever some one of the States might be disappointed in the election of her favorite candidate for the Presidency, or because her interest would be promoted by doing so, *or because it would enhance the price of cotton to open a direct trade with the enemy?* What government on earth would thereafter treat with us, as one of the *Nations* of the world? or treat us with respect? One of the inconceivable and irreconcilable things of this world is my mind, is that an idea of such unmixed and unmitigated nonsence and absurdity as that of the right of a State to secede at pleasure, should ever have obtained a place in the mind of any man, who was not an absolute lunatic."

His remedy for Disunion is thus given:

"Suppose the North should agree to repeal all their obnoxious legislation, which has for its object the obstruction to the execution of the fugitive slave law, (which they ought not to hesitate to do, even if no Union were at stake,) and if not, suppose Congress should so modify that law as to relieve it of that obnoxious feature to which I referred in my Lynchburg speech, and thereby *add to*, rather than impair its efficiency, and accompanying that legislation, with a bill declaring it to be felony of the highest grade, and subject to heavy penalties by fine and imprisonment to, rescue or attempt to rescue a slave in custody of the officers, or after he had been restored to his master, and making the general government responsible for the value of the slave that may be rescued, and holding it as a charge against the State that shall permit the law to be thus violated within its territory; then suppose, in reference to the territories, there should be wisdom and patriotism enough, in both sections of the country, to restore matters to the condition they occupied prior to 1854, by re establishing the Missouri Compromise line; don't you think, my good friend, you could then be persuaded to agree that all the Southern States, except South Carolina, *would agree* even without the restoration of the Missouri line, to remain a little longer in the Union? although South Carolina might assume that she was too good, and high toned, and chivalric to remain where Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, North Carolina and Missouri, would be proud to stay? And if South Carolina should be deaf to all remonstrance and insist that she would stay out, after that, don't you think she ought to be left to share the fate she has so unnecessarily courted and provoked?"

He thinks all this may be accomplished, if reasonable time is allowed, and that Virginia ought not to, and will not, take any part with South Carolina in her present attitude.

HOW DISSOLUTION WILL AFFECT THE SOUTH.—The Philadelphia *Press* has a long and able article to show that the South has everything to lose and nothing to gain by dissolution—that Dissolution is, in fact, Emancipation. It says:

"The last English papers show conclusively that the exacting spirit of the South in this crisis is producing the worst impressions against that section of our country in the Old World. The intelligent opponents of public opinion in France and England, with all their anxiety to maintain friendly relations with the Southern States for commercial reasons, cannot, and do not, withhold the fact that if Disunion is precipitated, it will have taken place after the free States have shown the most solicitous and sincere desire to propitiate and conciliate public sentiment in the slave States.

They show that if the institution of slavery has been protected in this, and tolerated in this country, it has only been because the shield of the Union has been thrown around it, and because the strong arm of the Northern States has been extended over those who are directly interested in it. Remove these safeguards; turn vast communities, now and always friendly to the South, into enemies, by the hard process of covering them with bankruptcy, for no other reason than that furnished by the result of a Presidential election—and the imaginary evils that now excite and enrage Mr. Yancey, Mr. Rhett, and Mr. Iverson, will *become terribly and practically substantial.*

The "old world" (Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy,) regard slavery with undissembled dislike, and, in too many cases, with scorn and contempt. When such men as Garibaldi, Mazzini, Lamartine, Victor Hugo, Brougham, Palmerston, Disraeli, Lord John Russell, Bright and Cobden—speaking through newspapers conducted with immense power—newspapers located in the great capitals of Europe—perceive and weigh the causes which may produce the disruption of our Government, they will take a very different view of this subject; but they will unite in one judgment; and that is, that *the South had no right to follow the wild counsels of the Secessionists, and that slavery must henceforward stand upon its own merits—such as they are—and must be tried, irrespective of all considerations of commerce and of trade.*

Think of the entire Northern press, turned, like a great battery, upon the South, pouring in, day after day, one continuous fire of argument and of ridicule. Think of the destruction of the present restraints—social and business restraints—restraints which moderate the most ultra Abolition papers, make conservative the Republicans, and inspire the Democrats with an earnest regard for the rights of the Southern people. Who can estimate the direful consequences upon the society, the property, and even the safety of these people? The concentrated influence of the press, the pulpit, the schools, the bar, the rostrum of the Free States, turned against those who seek to take to the Union without cause, and in the face of the most humiliating appeals, would be like one vast compound blow-pipe, like that invented by Hare, in 1801, which produced such a heat as to melt everything but the diamond, to burn metals, and to dissipate in vapor or in gaseous forms most known substances.

The millions expended by the British Government, no matter how impolitically or uselessly, to accomplish the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, and in order to open new cotton fields, so as to render Great Britain independent of slavery on this continent, considerably prove that the main organization of the Southern statesman, in the event of their retirement from the American Government, is doomed to a woeful disappointment. The feeling of the British people against the institution of slavery extends from the noble to the peasant—from the leader in Parliament to the humble artisan in the Manchester factories.

And if, after all, the Southern Secessionists refuse the proffers of the Northern people, and insist upon breaking up this Government, let the consequences be upon their own heads. In that event, they will find not only a united people in the free States against them, but they must conduct their doubtful experiment of a slave Republic with the voice of Christendom against them.

HERR is an article for the *Post*:

"Sylvester Potter suspended business at Beaver Ponds, Ct., on Saturday. Liabilities seventy-five cents; assets a horse and wheelbarrow."

To which the *Post* will of course add: "Just what we predicted. We knew it would come to this if the people persisted in voting for Lincoln."

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec 9, 1860.—Mr. Douglas is preparing to address the Senate on the present emergency, and will take distinct ground that secession involves war and all its calamities, and that that fact must be confronted by the men who are now precipitating the Cotton States into revolution. He thinks it wiser to face the whole issue, and let the people see the consequences, than to blink it until the real crisis is upon us.

No purpose is seriously entertained of sending Commissioners to South Carolina from the Border States, to persuade her to delay; but efforts are making here in various quarters to restrain any precipitancy, in which some of her own representatives have participated.

Assurances have been received that no attempt will be made to take the forts by force until negotiations have been exhausted, and perhaps not until some plan of action has been concerted with the Cotton States.

Mr. Hunter has not resigned from the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee in the Senate, and his political friends protest against such a change at this time. If he did, it would be filled by Mr. Pearce of Maryland, who is next in the order of Democratic ascendancy on that Committee.

Nearly all the Southern members of the Crisis Committee will serve. The question on excusing Mr. Hawkins will be tested to-morrow. He will not be relieved, because there is no other member from Florida to replace him. Mr. Bayne is still urged not to serve by the Extremists, who are against any form of adjustment.

An exciting and angry meeting of most of the delegations from the Cotton States was held on Friday night, with a view of requiring all their members to withdraw from the Committee. But Reuben Davis of Mississippi resisted this attempted coercion manfully, and the experiment failed.

No action was taken at the caucus of Southern Senators yesterday. It was called principally to ascertain the extent of the secession movement in the Cotton States, and to learn, by exchange of opinion, whether the South could be united compactly upon some common basis. No doubt was expressed but that Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, and South Carolina would secede by ordinance. Senators present from those States represented that no interposition now could arrest their final step, though their ultimate relation to the Union might be effected by future developments. Messrs Bayard, Pearce, Nicholson, Powell, and Crittenden were in favor of making every effort to protect the rights of the South in the Union. Mr. Mason also favored the same view, while requiring guarantees and expressing misgivings as to the result. Mr. Hunter was willing to go further for conciliation than his recent letter indicated. Mr. Brown advocated immediate secession as the only remedy. But Mr. Davis thought other means should be exhausted before proceeding to that extremity. Mr. Slidell was among the most ultra, and declared that Louisiana could not be restrained from taking position with the seceding States, even if her representatives in Congress were opposed to that policy. Mr. Iverson was not present.

The programme now is for the Gulf States to pass ordinances of secession, with clauses that the laws and treaties of the United States shall not be disturbed until propositions of adjustment can be submitted and acted on. The object of this plan is to put the Border States forward as negotiators, and, in the event of failure, to consolidate the South and set up a provisional government on the 4th of March.

If, by assuming this menacing attitude, the secessionists suppose they can extort terms, even from the most conservative Northern men, they may as well retire without delay. This will be the last ounce on the camel's back.—*N. Y. Trib.*

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 9.—The only result of the Southern Senatorial caucus yesterday was the assurance that eight States are certain to secede. Most of the Southern Senators including Vice-President Breckinridge, were present, and the prospects of the country were freely discussed. A large majority considered it too late to save the present Confederacy, but expressed the belief that a new Union would be speedily formed.

Senator Wade is said to be preparing a regular war speech, in which he will advocate force in executing the Federal laws in the seceding States. Senator Pugh, on the other hand, advocates peace, and denies that the popular sentiment in Ohio favors hostilities towards the South. He thinks that all the Southern portions of Ohio would sympathize with a Southern Confederacy.

Several gentlemen, arrived from the South to-day, report the excitement intense, and the people wild with passion. At Charleston, Maj. Anderson was refused the privilege of sending to the arsenal for supplies, and his officers were sent back without them, because percussion caps were sent for; and a guard was subsequently stationed about the arsenal. According to the most accurate accounts, Anderson has only sixty or seventy fire men, and is poorly supplied. The Government although appealed to personally by the friends of Major Anderson, who fear for his personal safety, and know his determined character, absolutely refuses to send an additional force; and vague rumors are whispered about that notification will be given of an intention to take the Fort, by South Carolina, and that the Government will order an evacuation, yielding the property without a contest, to prevent a civil war.

The Treasury is in a still worse condition than before. Riggs & Co express the opinion that if Treasury notes are issued they will be at twenty-five per cent. discount, and not taken at that. Mr. Corwin has prepared his plan, and proposes to push it. It is for a general Convention of all the States to settle the existing difficulties.

Hamilton of Texas, arrived on Saturday evening, says the reports of secession are all false and ridiculous. Texas is and will be for the Union.

The Commissioners from Virginia, Kentucky and Maryland will be at Charleston at the State Convention.]

The reports from Europe, giving an account of the sympathy there for the Federal Government, greatly deabse the Secessionists. It is not what they expected, they freely admit.

A few inconsiderate persons urge Representatives to advise the Northern States to prepare for difficulty, as they believe the majority of the Administration sympathize and will act with the South. No attention is paid to it.

Among the most significant signs in political circles is the fact that Senator Benjamin is soon to make a strong Union speech.

LATER.—It is rumored that the Cabinet has been in session to day, and that exciting news was received and submitted to them to night, from some quarter unknown. The report has created quite a sensation about town.—*N. Y. Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1860.—Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, will formally resign to-morrow. Mr. Thompson, the Secretary of the Interior, will follow his example as soon as he can arrange the affairs of his office. Mr. Cobb has given up all hope of being able to extricate the Treasury from its embarrassing and disorderly condition to which his management has brought it. He avoids the financial difficulty by resigning at once. He leaves for Georgia on Thursday next, and will be accompanied by Wm. H. Browne the Editor of the *Constitution*. It is their intention to attend the meeting of the South Carolina Convention, at Columbia.

Mr. Buchanan is anxiously awaiting the result of a mission he sent to South Carolina on Thursday last, to induce Gov. Gist and the leading disunionists not to attempt the seizure of the forts in Charleston Harbor until after the 4th of March. Wm. H. Trescott, a distinguished citizen of State—a South Carolinian and a Secessionist—has been despatched on his business, and, of course, carried with him an assurance that the President would not interfere to prevent South Carolina from going out.

Winslow, of North Carolina, and other Southern men in the Committee of Thirty-three, are predicting in advance that no good can result from its deliberations.—*Phila Press.*

Signs of Peace.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The faith so often expressed in your columns and almost in your columns alone, that there would be no immediate secession of any Southern States, not even of South Carolina, seems upon the eve of being justified.

Events have transpired which point to an indefinite postponement of the secession of South Carolina and other cotton States.

Advices have been received here which have kindled confident hopes that the states which have professed to desire secession are yielding to the influence of reason, common sense and patriotism, and will abandon their avowed purpose of severing their relations with the federal government.

They now propose instead of going incontinently out of the Union to appoint Commissioners who shall endeavor to persuade Congress to consent to an amicable severance of the Union, with a fair division of the federal assets and liabilities.

Meanwhile, and until these Commissioners have effected the object of their mission, the disaffected states, influenced either by patriotism or prudence, will continue to pay revenues to the United States government, and enjoy the benefits of the general postoffice and its operations.

The reasons assigned for this course is two fold; First, their anxiety to avoid a collision with the general government, which the reflecting men see to be inevitable if secession is consummated, and for which confessedly no Southern state is at present prepared.

Secondly, that such postponement will give the border states an opportunity to reconcile the difficulties between themselves and the cotton States, which they propose to do and must do before they can form a Southern confederacy.

The latter is the ostensible motive for the proposed delay. Not a few here, however, regard this further and indefinite postponement as a virtual admission that whether the cotton states ever seriously meant secession or not, retreating reason tells them that it is alike impolitic and impracticable.

Vice President Breckinridge has himself attended the caucus of Southern Senators, and strongly advocated an adjustment of all difficulties within the Union and without a resort to secession.

Upon the whole the feeling in favor of conciliation has made rapid strides since Saturday, and at least the danger of immediate secession may be considered as parred.

Whether this state of things has any connection with the fact I am not able to say, but it is significant of the weakness of the secession movement here that Mr. Secretary Cobb has at length formally tendered his resignation to the President, and it has been accepted.—*N. Y. Com. Adv., Monday.*

Public Notices.

YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.

GEO. VANDENHOFF

will give one Literary Entertainment, at

Concert Hall, Fifth Street,

On MONDAY EVENING, December 17th.

SUBJECT:

Part 1st: *Shakespeare's C-medy, "As You Like It."*

Part 2d: *"Bardell vs. Pickwick."*

Doors open 6½; Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents, to be had at Hotels, Masic and Book Stores, Library Rooms and at the door.

W. H. KNIGHT, F. R. BRUNOT,
JAMES MARSHALL, W. J. McGOWAN,
JACOB D. HUBLEY, Lecture Committee.

$25,000 TO INVEST.—$25,000 to invest in good paper or other securities in sums to vary ing from four hundred to four years. Also, Stocks and Real Estate for sale.
WM. WARD, Grant st., opposite Cathedral.

INSTRUCTION FOR BOYS—GERMANTOWN, NEAR PHILADELPHIA.—A gentleman who has had much experience and success in fitting boys for College, desires to receive TWO PUPILS, to be prepared for College or Business. They will have thorough instruction, constant supervision, and a comfortable home under circumstances calculated to inspire literary taste and a fondness for study. Address, "TRAUBER," Germantown, near Philadelphia.

TO OIL MEN.—We are prepared to furnish PUMPS for Oil Wells, with whole copper or brass tube, RODS and screws for same. Will make to suit purchasers.
GALLAGHER, CRAIG & CO.,
124 Wood st., 123 First st.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO., Bigsby's Buildings, corner of Water and Market sts.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 6th, 1860.

AN ELECTION for Fifteen Directors of the Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Office, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, between the hours of 11 a. m and 1 p. m.
dc7:d10:d17
SAMUEL RE4, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. CO., Cleveland, Nov 30, 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 2d 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.
no23:1m
H. 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.
no2:tf

ALLEGHENY MAYORALTY.—JOS. H. SCOTT will be a candidate for Mayor of the city of Allegheny subject to the decision of the Republican nomination.
no2:tf

New Advertisements.

ATKINSON'S NEW BOOK—The Upper and Lower Amoor: by Thomas William Atkinson.
The Life of Andrew Jackson: by Parton: cheap edition.
ARNOTT'S HISTORY OF ITALY.
Arthurs' Italy in Transition.
THE CHAPEL OF ST. MARYS: by the author of "Rectory of Moreland."
Recreations of a Country Parson: second supply.
Recent Inquiries in Theology: second supply.
MAULSTON'S HISTORY.
TOM BROWN AT OXFORD: Price reduced to 37½c.
Fenier's Nicaragua: Its Monuments, Scenery and People.
FAITHFULL FOREVER: by author of Angel in the House.
White's History of England: author of Uisto y of France.
THACKERAY'S ROUNDABOUT PAPERS.
Guesses at Truth: by Two Brothers.
LAVINA: by author of Dr. Antonio.
Ivan Hartheguen: or, He would be a Gentleman.
HEROES OF EUROPE.
Harrington: A Story of True Love.
The New Riverside Edition of MACAULEY'S and CARLYLE'S ESSAYS.
Just opened, a fine invoice of
English Books from the Trade Sales,
VERY LOW. Now opening, in view of the APPROACHING HOLIDAYS, a splendid assortment of all the elegant English and American Books suitable to the season.
JUVENILE BOOKS in profusion
Hand for sale by
dc8 ROBERT S. DAVIS,
No. 83 Wood st.

DR. M'MUNN'S ELIXIR OF OPIUM.—This is the pure and essential Extract from the native Drug. It possesses all the sedative, anodyne and antispasmodic properties of Opium, to produce sleep and to improve, to allay convulsions, and spasmodic action, to relieve pain and irritation, nervous excitement, and morbid irritability of body and mind. Being purified from all deleterious elements contained in Opium, its operation is attended by no sickness of the stomach, no vomiting, no costiveness, no headache, nor does it act injuriously upon the constitution, or general health. Hence its great superiority over every other opiate.

Prepared and sold by A. B & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.
Sold also by R. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sold also by Druggists generally. de8:d1w:wtf

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR,
WHEAT, RYE OATS,
for sale by RODGERS & DILWORTH,
de12 549 Liberty st.

NEW SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Just rec'd by ex. st. Empire City:
55 bbls N O Mol. sugar;
15 d: N O Sugar.
for sale by M'DONALD & ARBUCKLE,
de12 253 Liberty st.

RUSSETTS! RUSSETTS!—80 bbls Prime Russetts in store;
100 bbls prime Russetts to arrive, for sale by
de12 FRANK VAN GORDER, 114 Second st.

DRY APPLES—100 bus. in store for sale by
de12 FRANK VAN GORDER.

BROOMS—50 dozen assorted for sale at 114 Second st.
de12 FRANK VAN GORDER.

WHEAT! WHEAT!—1000 bus Red Wheat, for sale by
de12 HITCHCOCK, M'CREERY & CO., 122 Second and 151 First street.

FLOUR! FLOUR!—200 bbls. Extra Superfine; 100 bbls Extra Family;
100 bbls Extra Spring Wheat; 100 bbls Superfine;
to arrive and for sale by
de12 HITCHCOCK, M'CREERY & CO.

ZANTE CURRANTS—15 bbls, in store for sale by
de12 HITCHCOCK, M'CREERY & CO.

600 BUS. PRIME BARLEY just rec'd for sale by M'DONALD & ARBUCKLE,
de12 253 Liberty st.

DRY PEACHES—350 bushels nice Dry Peaches, in store for sale at 114 Second st.
de12 FRANK VAN GORDER.

GREEN APPLES—40 bbls. choice Fruit, for sale by L. G. GRAFF,
de12 283 Liberty street.

PACKED BUTTER—1 bbl. in store for sale by HITCHCOCK, M'CREERY & CO.,
de12 151 First and 122 Second st.

GUNNY SACKS AND BAGS—always on hand, for sale by HITCHCOCK, M'CREERY & CO.
de12

EGGS—18 bbls. fresh packed for sale by
de12 L. G. GRAFF, 283 Liberty st.

NEW CROP CLOVER SEED—200 bus. received for sale by
de12 J. S. LIGGETT & CO.

CRANBERRIES—120 bbls. Prime Western rec'd lately, for sale by J. S. LIGGETT & CO.,
de12 75 Water and 62 Front sts.

PRIME CUTTING CHEESE—900 boxes rec'd for sale by
de12 J. S. LIGGETT & CO.

BUTTER—1 bbl. Packed for sale by
de12 J. S. LIGGETT & CO.

GRAIN—Oats: 12,000 bus.; Rye: 400 bus.; for sale by
de12 J. S. LIGGETT & CO.

NARROW WIDTH BLACK VELVET RIBBON, at 13½c., worth 25.
NARROW WIDTH BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE RIBBON, at 12½c., worth 25.
de11 C. HANNON LOVE'S Market st.

$2,000 A YEAR!
STEEL DIES FOR CUTTING
Marking Plates.
FOR CLOTHING, CARDS, BOOKS, &c., &c.
FROM $10 TO $30 PER SET.

A Set of Hickcox's Celebrated Stencil Dies, made by hand, and finished in the best style, will last a lifetime; any industrious young man can make $3,000 a year with a set of these Tools.

Also a new and interesting art offer to the trade, Machinery Alphabets, Indelible Ink, Frames, Brushes, and everything used in the Stencil business, Wholesale and Retail. Price List and Circular sent free, address,
T. W. HICKCOX,
280 PEARL STREET, NEW-YORK.

Dr. Geo. H. Keyser,
Wholesale Druggist,
AND
MEDICINE DEALER,
No. 140 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TRUSSES FOR THE CURE OF HERNIA, OR RUPTURE.

Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.
Ritter's Patent Truss.
Fitch's Supporter Truss.
Self Adjusting Truss.
Dr. Banning's Lame or Body Brace, for the Cure of Prolapsus Uteri, Piles, Abdominal and Spinal Weaknesses.
Dr. W. H. Fitch's Silver-Plated Supporter.
Pile Props, for the support and cure of Piles.
Elastic Stockings, for weak and varicose veins.
Elastic Knee Caps, for weak knee joints.
Ankle Supporters, for weak ankle joints.
Suspensory Bandages.
Self-Injecting Syringes; also, every kind of Syringes.

DR KEYSER has also a Truss which will radically cure Hernia or Rupture.

Office at his Drug Store, No. 140 Wood st., sign of the Golden Mortar.

DR KEYSER prescribes in cases of CHRONIC DISEASES and has Instruments for DEAFNESS and almost every class requiring mechanical support.

GALVANIC BATTERY or ELECTRO MAGNETIC MACHINES, for medical purposes, of a very superior kind, with full directions for using, sent to any address upon remittance of Ten Dollars. Address
DR. GEO. H. KEYSER,
de8 No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAGNETIC OIL.—Since the introduction of this Oil, and its great success in the cure of diseases for which it is designed, numerous "liniments" and "pain Annihilators," promising wonders, have come and gone, thus establishing the fact that unless a medicine possesses within itself some intrinsic merit no amount of advertising or puffing will keep it alive. HERON'S MAGNETIC OIL is still in existence, and familiar to many, and the flattering patronage it has received from them induces the proprietor to give it such publicity as will bring it under the notice of all who are still tried with pains of any kind, so that they may know how and where to find relief, as without doubt

Rev'd's Magnetic Oil cures Rheumatism;
Rev'd's Magnetic Oil cures Spinal Affection;
Rev'd's Magnetic Oil cures Neuralgia;
Rev'd's Magnetic Oil cures Weak Joints;
Rev'd's Magnetic Oil cures Diarrhœa;
Rev'd's Magnetic Oil cures Nervous Headache;
Rev'd's Magnetic Oil cures Sprains;
Rev'd's Magnetic Oil cures Bruises;
Rev'd's Magnetic Oil cures Swellings;
Rev'd's Magnetic Oil cures Pains in the Back;
Rev'd's Magnetic Oil cures Nervous Affections;
Rev'd's Magnetic Oil cures Earache and Sore Throat;

for sale by R. A. Fahnestock & Co; R. E. Sellers & Co; Buchanan & Kelly, Allegheny city; A. G. Rhodes, Standing Stone, and by Druggists generally, at 25c. per bottle.

SIMON JOHNSTON, Importer and Dealer in CROUCH FAMILY MEDICINES, corner Smithfield and Fourth sts., Sole Agent.

PRUNES—6 cases in glass jars;
3 cases in fancy boxes—just received and for sale by
de11 ESTHER & ANDERSON, 89 Wood st.

VENISON—8 saddles Venison just rec'd for sale by
de11 J. & R. PHILLIPS, corner Wood and First sts.

CORN MEAL—12 bbls. fresh corn Meal, just rec'd for sale by
de11 SAM'L PETER, Market and First sts.

New Advertisements.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES.

ON AND AFTER THE 26TH OF NOVEMBER, there will be a
REDUCTION IN THE PRICE
of the above-named popular machine

No more suitable or acceptable present can be given for the coming Holidays.

We want 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.,
no27:1jal No. 27 Fifth st.

CHRISTMAS PIANOS, MADE BY
STEINWAY & SONS:
ONE SUPERB
GRAND PIANO,
ONE SUPERIOR
Square Grand, with Agraffe Treble,
(The best and most valuable improvement,)
TWO FINE
7¼ Octave Louis 14th Style Pianos,
THREE FINE-TONED
7 OCTAVE SQUARE PIANOS
Round Corners and Octagon Legs.

THE ABOVE ARE JUST ARRIVING from the Factory, at New York, and possess all the superior excellencies and late improvements for which the Steinway Pianos are distinguished above all others, viz: THE OVERSTRUNG, FULL IRON FRAME, FELT-COVERED HAMMERS, WITH ADDITIONAL PROTECTION TO LEATHER, &c.

☞ These Pianos need but to be heard to be pronounced of superior tone by even the most unmusical listener. ☜
They will be sold at New York prices, and on accommodating terms.

H. KLEBER & BRO., No. 83 Fifth street,
de8:d4w Sole Agents here for Steinway's Pianos.

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, and 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 to 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. de7:wF

Lubricating Oil,

AT THE LOW PRICE OF 25 CENTS PER GALLON, constantly on hand and for sale by
R. A. J. D. HAWKES.

As to the quality, we refer to numerous testimonials.
PITTSBURGH, Nov 27, 1860.

MESSRS. R. C. A. J. H. HAWKES: Gents—The Lubricating Oil we bought of you has given us perfect satisfaction, and is the best for our purposes we have ever used. The L. S. & M. R. R. Co.
no23:tf By Wm. Kerr, Pres't.

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, Fenies, Hollow Ware, Weights, Bolts, Washers and Screws.

Plain and Fancy Grate Fronts, Fenders, etc.

Castings of all kinds made to order.
jy16:1yd D. DeHAVEN & SON.

ETNA STOVE WORKS.

A. BRADLEY
Manufacturer 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 better oven, from the same fire.
3d. The prevention of the coarse pieces.
4th. Chimneys, 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 certain 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.

Office and Sales Room,
No. 4 Wood Street,
ap25:2md PITTSBURGH, PA.

STOVES, GRATES AND RANGES.

BISSELL &