Pittsburgh Gazette.

R. LEEDS, EDITOR. E. H. GILLESPIE, D. D. FINNEY, J. M. STORER.

R. LEEDS & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 14, 1860.

MADISON ON SECESSION.—Not one of the fathers of the Republic would have given his voice in favor of Secession. Madison was the only one who lived long enough to see it tried, in 1832, and he has left on record his emphatic condemnation of it. In his letter to N. P. Trist, Dec. 23, 1832, he said:

"I have received yours of the 19th, enclosing some South Carolina papers. There is in one of them some interesting views of the doctrine of secession, among which, one that had occurred to me, and which for the first time I have seen in print, namely, that if one State can at will withdraw from the others the others can withdraw from her, and turn her, *nolentem volentem*, out of the Union.

Until of late there is not a State that would have abhorred such a doctrine more than South Carolina, or more dreaded an application of it to herself. The case may be said of the doctrine of nullification, which she now preaches as the only doctrine by which the Union can be saved.

It is remarkable how closely the nullifiers, who mean the worst of Mr. Jefferson the pedestal for their colossal heresy, shut their eyes and lips whenever his authority is ever so clearly and emphatically against them. You have noticed that he says in his letter to Monroe and Carrington (p. 43 and 203, vol. 2d) with respect to the power of the old Congress to coerce delinquent States; and his reasons for preferring for the purpose a naval to a military force; and moreover, his remark that it was not necessary to find a right to coerce in the federal articles, that being inherent in the nature of a compact. It is high time that the claim to secede at will should be put down by the public opinion, and I am glad to see the task commenced by one who understands the subject."

Again, under date of Jan. 20, 1833, he says:

"You see as quickly as I do what is going on at Richmond. Among the diversified projects of the mediators, it is not certain which will prevail, and very possible that they may all sink together. It would seem that the doctrine of secession is losing ground; but it has as yet more adherents than its twin-heresy, nullification, though it ought to be buried in the same grave with it.

Many seem to have lost sight of the great principle, that compact is the basis and essence of free government, and that no right to disregard is belongs to a party till released from it by consent or by failure of the other parties to acquiesce in its right to judge. In the event of an irreconcilable conflict, not of rights, but of opinions and claims of right, force becomes the arbiter."

The Republican party stands, to-day, upon the ground occupied by Madison, Washington and Jefferson, the men who made the Union and the Constitution. Those who threaten secession, threaten it because we propose to bring the government back to the policy of the Fathers. This generation has outgrown the wisdom of 1787. Toombs presumes to know more than Washington; Iverson sets up to be the superior of Jefferson; and Joe Lane takes the seat of wisdom vacated by Madison. Jerry Black sets Chief Justice Marshall aside as a puny legal whipster; Cobb knows more of nuisance than Robert Morris, and James Buchanan is sure that Andrew Jackson was wrong.

We may be old fogyish; but we prefer to stand with Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson. The Southern leaders pretend to reverence the Constitution: but they discard the views of the men who framed it. The story is told of a preacher who, in reading from one of Paul's epistles, came across a passage which bore heavily against his pecuniary views and added: "So Paul says; but there I differ with Paul." Is the same style the secessionists coolly set aside the authority of Madison, Washington and Jefferson.

ESCAPING RESPONSIBILITY.—Mr. Buchanan's sole ambition seems to be to prevent secession *during his term*, and to precipitate it as a catastrophe upon the inauguration of Lincoln. That is the reason why he treated secession so gingerly in his message, and stultified himself by admitting that, while it was revolution, the government had no power of self preservation. And when that precious document was completed it was sent to South Carolina, by the hands of the Assistant Secretary of State, with explanations as to the positions and views of the President and for the express purpose of obtaining the assurances which now have been informally obtained. Such is the melancholy and humiliating spectacle which this government is made to present before the civilized world by the Chief Magistrate who is sworn to support the Constitution and to execute the law. And herein we have the secret reason why the forts were not reinforced, and are to be left exposed when the present incumbent shall leave the White House. To abscond now is to consolidate the South into attempted movement on the 4th of March, failing to obtain the exorbitant guarantees which will be demanded in the meantime. Upon this subject the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* says:

"There are tens of thousands of conservative men at the north who have exerted every influence to bring about conciliation, and who have urged in a liberal and patriotic spirit the utmost forbearance, for the purpose of restoring fraternal relations between the two great sections. They are engaged in that work now, while subject to misrepresentation and misapprehension, as I they will continue their exertions while a reasonable hope remains. *But, if the cities once obtains that there is a conspiracy such as these foreshadowings and other signs indicate, to control events on the 4th of March, and to let this Administration escape all responsibility by a tacit understanding, no human power can effect a compromise*, and every true and brave man will spurn and trample every such suggestion under foot."

THE ACQUISITION OF MEXICO.—If the Gulf States persist in their scheme of Secession, the policy of the incoming administration will undoubtedly be to acquire Mexico and Central America, extending our free government to the Isthmus and cutting off the South from expansion on that side. We are for that policy, decidedly, and for the ultimate acquisition of Cuba. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* says:

"The visionary and wild dreamers who lead this movement look to a southern confederacy with territorial acquisition for larger growth. They seem to forget that the whole policy of the administration towards Mexico and Central America, which has been directed especially in their interest and under their dictation, has provoked the hostility of those people, because they have regarded the design of extending slavery as its exclusive aspiration. Separate them, and let that policy be proclaimed in the new nationality Union, and would it be more acceptable? Mr. Toombs declared in his speech before the Legislature of Georgia: 'We must expand, or perish.' That is the whole idea of secession condensed."

THE TENNESSEE UNION.—We have before alluded to the one sided compromises proposed to satisfy the South. They all look to concession to the South and not *by it*. The South demands all that is contained in the Breckinridge platform, and will be content with nothing less. As Wigfall says—"When two ride one horse, one must ride behind, and that the South will not do." The quarrel between the two sections is the selection upon the plan of reconciliation between Deacon A. and Deacon B., called on Brother B., before he had not spoken for four-and-twenty years, and said: "Brother B., I've come to the conclusion to you that we settle our difficulty, and live in peace hereafter, for I'm getting old, and quarrels don't become Christian men, getting ready for the next world."

"Very well, Brother A.," says B., "what are the terms of the compromise you propose?"

"Why," replied Deacon A., "you must give up, for I can't."

THE BORDER SLAVE STATES.—At the great anti-secession meeting held at Vicksburg a few days since, Ex Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, made a speech from which we extract the following paragraph. It is important, as showing the views of an able mind upon the destiny of the Border Slave States, in case of secession:

"I say it is right to demand such concessions as the North as will restore us peace and happiness. Kentucky is willing to work with you, to make concessions, and to the utmost of her ability, South Carolina and Georgia to cast [illegible] forced by you to become a free [illegible] a stern blow against Slavery. [illegible] Mississippi [illegible] Slave States. If you [illegible] Kentucky, Delaware, Virginia [illegible]

THE ACT OF 1847.—A correspondent at Washington, (Pa.) thinks we are not aware that the Act of 1847, relating to fugitive slaves, &c., was repealed last winter. The Act of 1847, it so happens, was not repealed by the Criminal Code passed last winter; it was merely re-enacted. The 95th and 96th sections of the Code are the Act of 1847 codified. The Commissioners of the Code, in their report, state distinctly that they have incorporated the Act of 1847 in the Code without alteration. The adoption of that part of the Code was therefore a mere reaffirmation of the old law; and although newly passed, we prefer to speak of it, because better known by that title, as "the Act of 1847."

A NORTHERN disunion sheet prints exultingly the following as an item of cheerful news:

"An abolitionist, whose opinions were obnoxious to some Mississippians, was barreled up and rolled into the Mississippi river a few days since."

Great Britain.

A destructive fire occurred on board the West India mail steamer La Plata while she was lying in dock at Southampton. The damage was extensive, but fortunately the vessel had not commenced taking in cargo. The hull was not injured.

The *Press*, in announcing that Lord Derby is completely restored to health, says that his lordship never expressed the slightest intention to retire from the leadership of the opposition, and that on the opening of Parliament he will be found as the head of his party.

The Rev. Dr. Croy, the well known rector of St. Stephens, Walbrook, London, died on the 24th, from an attack of appoplexy.

The London *Times* has another leader on the result of the Presidential election, and the secession movements in the South. It says that in electing Mr. Lincoln to the office of President the Northern States ventured on a bold experiment, but it believes that after the first outburst of passion, the secessionists will see the folly of their threats, and the United States will continue to combine in one federation two communities, with widely different politics and systems of social life, but forming essentially and unalterably one and the same people. The *Times* commends the policy of calmness which appears to prevail at Washington.

The Duke of Norfolk died on the 27th ultimo.

On Sunday, St. Georges-in-the East was transformed and all the decorations were swept away. Mr Hasward has considered the changes involve a violation of his agreement with Mr. King, and has declined any longer to discharge the ecclesiastical duties in the Parish. The Bishop had to provide for the services on Sunday, and they were taken by the Rev. Edward Parry, rector of Acton, his lordship's chaplain. The evening service was crowded, but there were no disorderly manifestations of feeling. The service was of the simplest possible character.

The *Court Journal* says:

"We believe that, since his return from Canada, the Duke of Newcastle has devoted considerable attention to a plan for consolidating all the North American colonies into one confederation. This is a project which has been urged on the attention of the Colonial office more than once; and, perhaps, the personal knowledge the Duke has acquired during his recent visit across the Atlantic has made His Grace more earnest in this matter than would otherwise have been the case. The idea has been a favorite one with many whose social position and official experience entitle their opinion to every respect.

"But will you do nothing, concede nothing, to 'save the Union?' we are asked. Our reply is, that we mean to remain in and be loyal to the Union; we shall gladly see all do the same; but we will bribe nobody, bribe nobody, pay nobody, cajole nobody, to remain in it. We desire no other Union than one that is just and equal; if that we have is not such a one, it ought not to endure. If its blessings are indeed partial and one sided—as is vehemently alleged, but as we do not believe—then it ought to pass away or be essentially modified. But to make concessions involving vital principles because some States or section threatens to secede, is to incite constant bullying and menace by proffering rewards for turbulence and giving bounties for treason. Hence we have not regarded such freely appreciated in the raising of the House Committee of Thirty-three. In the very best aspect, a threat implies timidity and apology on the part of certain supporters of Mr. Lincoln. Every demand for some explanation or qualification of Lincoln's success is in effect an assumption that we have no right to be Republicans or that Republicans shall really mean nothing. And we are not sorry that Lincoln is elected, for that he stands on the Chicago Platform, nor that we have done what we could to effect this result. we do not propose to sit personally on the stool of repentance nor yet to place our friends there. —*N. Y. Tribune*

HIS WORK FINISHED.—If there be an arch traitor alive, that man is Howell Cobb. For nearly four years he has been a traitor at heart, but he has been a traitor in act. He has been a traitor to his country, to his constituents, to his State, to his God, and to his own conscience. For four years he has been wantonly plotting to sap the foundations of this Government. For four years he has lived a lie; he has been a swindler, a sham, an underhand conspirator, a Judas. An open enemy may be a man of honor, but every creature on earth despises a traitor and expects to see him find a traitor's doom.

During the whole of his term, Howell Cobb has toiled to bankrupt the treasury of the United States, to stab the credit of the Government and so to break up the resources of the Union, so to make the work of dismemberment an easy task for his fellow traitors. Now that his work is finished, he leaves his post, as Guy Fawkes would have escaped off from the vicinity of the British Parliament House after having fired the train. Let him go. His story will place his acts where a calm world can judge them, and his reward will be meet unto his deeds.—*Phil. Bull*

DELICATE COMPLIMENT TO GARIBALDI.—The *Movimento* of Genoa relates the following curious anecdote:

When Garibaldi arrived at Caprera, he was astonished to find the appearance of the island quite changed. Instead of the stony desert he had left, he saw before him well cultivated fields and beautiful plantations with shady groves and spacious avenues. It looked as if a magician had been there, and struck the land with his wand bidding oaten forth with to lavish her treasures on this chosen spot. But the General was still further surprised when, instead, of his humble cottage, an elegant villa stood before him; on entering which the mystery was soon explained—for lo! on the walls of a fine large hall there hung the portrait of his friend Victor Emmanuel, who had turned his absence to account in order to prepare this surprise for him.

CAPT. LAKEY, of the cutter "Sarah Ann," now loading in the port of Villaviciosa, in Spain, has been compelled to fly from that country for the safety of his life, leaving his vessel to be brought to Bristol by any person the British Consul may put on board. It appears that Captain Lakey has traded to that port many years, and being on friendly terms with the people, and finding them very willing and anxious to know something of our Bible, he presented one of his friends with one, and distributed some tracts. This coming to the knowledge of the priests, created such a sensation and disturbance that a guard of four men was put to watch the vessel for seventeen days, and had the captain gone on shore he would have been taken prisoner. He finally made his escape and succeeded in reaching Liverpool, leaving his vessel as above stated to be sent home by the Consul.

LET THE SOUTH LOOK OUT FOR ITS COTTON.—The *Paris Moniteur* publishes a report to the Emperor by M. Guerin Meneville, on the result of the works undertaken by the Emperor's orders *for introducing into France and Algeria the* breeding of a silk worm, procured from China, producing a very strong silky matter, which for ages past has been used to make a material for the clothing of the poorer classes in that country. The experiment has been exceedingly successful, and the reporter is sanguine of the new silk worm producing, in the course of a few years, sufficient silk to furnish the clothing of the working classes of France, to the exclusion of cotton, which now forms the staple of the apparel of the working population.

A BURGLAR LOSES HIS BOOTY.—At an early hour on the morning of the 6th inst., a police officer of New Orleans, La., walking in the street, met a young man staggering along the raised sidewalks under what appeared to be a large and heavy bag. The officer approached him, when the man threw the bag upon him, bearing him to the ground, and escaped. When the officer recovered himself he found the bag contained forty-six pieces of heavy silver plate, an opera glass, and other valuables, which over $3000, which had been stolen from Mrs. E——, residing on Bampart street, between Bourgles and Conte streets.

POSITION OF THE MIDDLE AND BORDER STATES.—In view of the threatening condition of affairs, and the certainty that in the event of a hostile collision between the two sections, the State of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois and Iowa would have to bear the brunt of the whole contest, lying side by side as they do, prominent men are taking the necessary steps for calling a convention of the people of those States, to keep the peace and preserve the confederacy. This project has been started in the West, and ought to meet a hearty response from Pennsylvania.—*Phila. Press.*

A PREACHER went through the Sunday exercises at his church in South Carolina the other day with a bloody cockade on his shoulder, and a dagger on his belt. The congregation walked through the streets of Nashville (the public thing with our people) with a rifle on the shoulder. The Bishop was in the most appropriate place.—*Lou. Journal.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

If the Gulf States carry out their purpose of secession, with its view of the Southern Confederacy and territorial expansion, they may be confronted by an unexpected turn of affairs. There is reason to believe that but sixty days after Lincoln's inauguration, the stars and stripes in such event, may float from the city of Mexico over an Alliance or protectorate, solicited by the people there, and with the full acquiescence of the great European powers. It will be found difficult to expand in that direction.

Lines are beginning to get defined pretty distinctly. Every one announced to day emphatically that the South would be satisfied with nothing less than a distinct projection of Slavery in the Territories, and Mr. Mason demanded that the Senate should provide cooperative legislation for the execution of the Fugitive Slave law. These modest terms will, of course, be complied with immediately. It was refreshing to see Messrs. Douglas and Pugh defending the North against the charge of non execution of the Fugitive Slave law, considering their own criminations heretofore.—*N. Y. Trib*

WASHINGTON, Dec 12, 1860.—The President has received no assurance that South Carolina will not secure the forts in Charleston harbor before the 4th of March. Statements to the contrary are authorized.

It is strongly insisted upon in some quarters here, that reinforcements should be sent to these forts, as in their present position they could not be defended against a large attacking party.

The Committee of Thirty three met this morning, and will continue in session throughout the day.

Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, had submitted a proposition to the committee which he deems suitable as a basis for an adjustment of difficulties.

The ultra Southern men are inclined to reject all propositions and declare that a reconstruction of the government is inevitable.

Since sending my first despatch, I have learned that the vacant Secretaryship of the Treasury has been tendered to Mr. Phillip Francis Thomas, of the present office.

Mr Thomas is a native of Maryland, which state he represented in Congress, and of which he was also Governor.—*N. Y. Com Ade*

SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Charleston, Tuesday, Dec.* 11, 1860.—Four hundred men are said to be engaged in strengthening the fortifications at Fort Sumpter. The heavy guns are being rapidly placed in position. Castle Pickney is being set in order.

The activity at all the harbor forts is viewed with suspicion here

Strangers are not admitted in Fort Moultrie unless known by some officer. The work is conducted so quietly that few here are fully aware of its extent.

PLEASANT NEWS FROM THE FORGER MEIGS.—Henry Meigs, the great California forger, who left San Francisco, owing debts to the amount of one million, six hundred thousand dollars, is in Chili, where he has made money. He offers to pay his creditors ten per cent, of his indebtedness on the 1st of July next, and an additional ten per cent in notes. For their security he proposes to mortgage his property in Chili and the future labors of his life. He is engaged there in constructing railroads.

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS.—The population of Illinois according to the census just taken is 1,719,496, against 846,936 in 1850, being an increase of 872,560 in ten years.

Coughs and Colds! Coughs and Colds!

BROWN'S ARMS.

Let all the new cases of cold or coughs begin. Thousands, doing so, have had cause to feel so ever after, from neglecting their early symptoms. Incipient consumption, bronchitis, pneumonia, and consumption, succeedingly follow. The best time to cure all this is when it is first taken. Procure at once a supply of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES. Dose, as directed. Price 25 cents per box, with complete directions. Sold by all druggists.

Also, Humphreys' Homeopathic Specifics and Book of Directions, for every disease and constitutional affection, in large vials, morocco cases, or plain cases, for sixty or fifty dollars, and Pocket Cases of fifteen boxes, and Pocket Books, at prices ranging from $5 to $15.

These Remedies, in the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address on receipt of the price. Address, DR. HUMPHREYS, 562 Broadway, New York.

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 relieve the infant from wind colic, and is perfectly safe in all cases. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and health to your infants. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

Public Notices.

YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.

GEO. VANDENHOFF

will give one Dramatic Entertainment, at

Concert Hall, Fifth Street,

ON MONDAY EVENING, December 17th.

SUBJECT:

Part 1st: *Shakespeare's Comedy, "As You Like It."*

Part 2d: *Charles Dickens.*

Doors open 6:30; to commence at 7:30, o'clock

Tickets 75 cents, to be had at Hunt, Miller and Book Stores, Library Rooms and at the door.

W. H. SMITH, } Executive Committee.
JOSEPH CASSIL, }
dc12:2t

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

dc8:1m

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT & COKE CO., Pittsburgh, Nov. 30, 1860.

Dipsky's Buildings, corner of Water and Market sts., Pittsburgh, Dec 6th, 1860

AN ELECTION for fifteen Directors of this Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, between the hours of 11 o'clock a. m. and 1 o'clock p. m.

dc7:10d2 SAMUEL KAY, 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 8th January.

no30:3tm E. KOONTZ, Secretary.

$5,000 TO INVEST.—

$10,000 to invest in good paper or other securities in amounts varying from four months to 7 or 7 years. Also, Stocks and Real Estate for sale

dc12:2t WM. WARD, Broker, opposite Cathedral.

OIL, OIL, OIL.—We are prepared to furnish PUMPS for Oil Wells, with either copper or iron tubes RODS and suspension VALVES ready for working. THOMPSON, CRAIG & CO.

dc3 141 Wood st. 3rd Door st.

ALLEGHENY MAYORALTY.—JOS. BARKER is a candidate before the Democratic Party of Allegheny, subject to the decision of the approaching nomination.

dc10:td

New Advertisements.

FORTIETH LIST of Applications for Selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office up to December 12th, 1860.

[illegible]

GUM BELTING,

GUM BASKET,

GUM PACKING,

M. DeLANGE,

[illegible]

50 BBLS. PRIME NEW CROP N. O. MOLASSES.

[illegible]

A SPLENDID 6 OCTAVE PIANO FOR SALE.

CHARLOTTE BLUME, 124 Wood st.

dc14 2d door south of Fifth st.

GREEN GRAPES.—25 boxes choice Green Grapes, just received, for sale by

dc14 J. D. LOGAN & CO.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES.

dc13 GLOVES AND SHAWLS, at 107 WOOD ST.

BARGAINS IN GLOVES AND SHAWLS, at 107 WOOD ST.

DRY HIDES.—500 lb dry [illegible]

[illegible]

DRY HIDES.—20 sacks [illegible]

[illegible]

OIL CAKE.—[illegible]

dc14 ISAIAH DILWORTH & CO.

New Advertisements.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

HOLIDAYS—1860-61.

Kay & Co.,

55 WOOD ST., NEAR THIRD.

HAVE NOW IN STORE A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANTLY BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED

BOOKS,

suitable for the HOLIDAY SEASON,

comprised in part of the following, to which they respectfully invite attention:

Parables of our Lord.	Turkey	Many colored illustrated.
Fork Songs.	do	do
Lives and Heroines of the Poets:	do	do
The Promises of Jesus: superbly illuminated.		
Bryant's Forest Hymns: illustrated from original drawings.		
Pages and Pictures from Cowper:	Rose steel and wood illustrations.	
The Holiday Bryant: Antique Turkey, illustrated.		
Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice:	Richly illustrated	
Longfellow's Evangeline:	Illustrated American Artists: a superb volume.	
The Song of Hiawatha:	Holiday Illustrated Edition.	
Gallery of Famous English and American Female Poets:	Illustrated.	
Women of the South:	superbly illustrated.	
Women of Beauty and Heroism:	do	
The Court of Napoleon:	do	
The Book of Shakespeare's Ballads:	splendidly illustrated.	
Irving's Sketch Book:	Illustrated	Riverside Edition.
Irving's Knickerbocker:	do	do
Irving's Traveler:	do	do
Irving's Tour Bridge Hall:	do	do
Irving's Complete Works:	15 vols.	various edit ons.
Irving's Life of Washington:	5 vols.	do
Warwick Novels:	various editions.	
Dickens' Novels and Tales:	22 vols.	Author's Revised edition.
Lamb's Choice Works.	4 vols., half calf.	
do do	do	Riverside Edition.
Macaulay's Miscellaneous Reviews and Essays:	4 vols., Riverside Edition.	
D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature:	4 vols.	Riverside Ed.
Carlyle's Critical and Miscellaneous Essays:	4 vols.	do
Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy:	3 vols.	do
Lamb's Essays of Elia:	do	do
Leigh Hunt's Miscellaneous Works:	4 vols., half calf.	
Sowell's Life of Johnson:	do	do
Johnson's Lives of the Poets:	2 vols.	do
Edgar A. Poe's Miscellaneous Works:	4 vols., half Turkey.	
Strickland's Queens of England:	7 vols., various styles.	
do do Scotland:	8 vols.	
Hedley's Miscellaneous Works:	4 vols., half calf.	
Cooper's Sea Tales:	8 vols., half calf.	
do do	do	half Turkey.
Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales:	5 vols.	full calf.
The Modern British Essayists:	8 vols., half calf.	
The Spectator:	2 vols., half calf.	
Hume's Popular History of England:	8 vols., uniform edition.	
Prescott's Historical Works:	15 vols., various styles.	
Franklin's Life and Works:	2 vols.,	do
Bancroft's United States:	6 vols.,	do

Together with a large and well-selected assortment of

Miscellaneous Gift Books,

in various departments of Literature, Bound and Illustrated to great variety.

Fine Editions of the Poets,

in every variety of styles.

An extensive collection of all the latest and best

Books for Children and Youth,

and

TOY BOOKS,

Beautifully Illustrated.

Family and Pocket Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books and Hymn Books,

in every variety of style and binding.

Portfolios, Writing Desks and Albums, to great variety

dc14,15,21,22,24,28

PROCLAMATION.—City of Pittsburgh, ss:

In accordance with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, providing for the election of the City of Pittsburgh, and of the various Boroughs and Townships in said Act, I, GEORGE WILSON, Mayor of said City, do hereby issue this, my Proclamation, that on the FIRST TUESDAY IN JANUARY, A. D. 1861, being the 2nd day of the month, the Freemen of each Ward of said city, "qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, will meet at the several places of holding elections in their respective wards and proceed to vote, and every ballot, under the provisions of an Act of Assembly passed the 16th day of May, A. D. 1840:

First ward will elect by ballot one person to be a member of the Select Council of said city, and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Second ward, one person to be a member of the Select Council two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Third ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fourth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fifth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Sixth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Seventh ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Eighth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Ninth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Tenth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Eleventh ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Twelfth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Thirteenth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fourteenth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fifteenth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Sixteenth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Seventeenth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Eighteenth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Nineteenth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Twentieth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Twenty-first ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Twenty-second ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Twenty-third ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Twenty-fourth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Twenty-fifth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Twenty-sixth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Twenty-seventh ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Twenty-eighth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Twenty-ninth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Thirtieth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Thirty-first ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Thirty-second ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Thirty-third ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Thirty-fourth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Thirty-fifth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Thirty-sixth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Thirty-seventh ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Thirty-eighth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Thirty-ninth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fortieth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Forty-first ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Forty-second ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Forty-third ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Forty-fourth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Forty-fifth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Forty-sixth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Forty-seventh ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Forty-eighth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Forty-ninth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fiftieth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fifty-first ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fifty-second ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fifty-third ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fifty-fourth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fifty-fifth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fifty-sixth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fifty-seventh ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fifty-eighth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fifty-ninth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Sixtieth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Sixty-first ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Sixty-second ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Sixty-third ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Sixty-fourth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Sixty-fifth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Sixty-sixth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Sixty-seventh ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Sixty-eighth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Sixty-ninth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Seventieth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Seventy-first ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Seventy-second ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Seventy-third ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Seventy-fourth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Seventy-fifth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Seventy-sixth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Seventy-seventh ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Seventy-eighth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Seventy-ninth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Eighty-first ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Eighty-second ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Eighty-third ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Eighty-fourth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Eighty-fifth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Eighty-sixth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Eighty-seventh ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Eighty-eighth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Eighty-ninth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Ninetieth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Ninety-first ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Ninety-second ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Ninety-third ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Ninety-fourth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Ninety-fifth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Ninety-sixth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Ninety-seventh ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Ninety-eighth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Ninety-ninth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundredth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and first ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and second ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and third ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and fourth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and fifth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and sixth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and seventh ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and eighth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and ninth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and tenth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and eleventh ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and twelfth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and thirteenth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and fourteenth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and fifteenth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and sixteenth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and seventeenth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and eighteenth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and nineteenth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and twentieth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and twenty-first ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and twenty-second ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and twenty-third ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and twenty-fourth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and twenty-fifth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and twenty-sixth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and twenty-seventh ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and twenty-eighth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and twenty-ninth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and thirtieth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and thirty-first ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and thirty-second ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and thirty-third ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

One hundred and thirty-fourth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two pers