Pittsburgh Gazette.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.] P. WILLIAMS, JR. S. PRESTON. J. H. BOYDEN.

R. ERRETT & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 15, 1860.

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

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.—Some years ago a Kentuckian kidnapped a free negro in Indiana, took him to Kentucky and sold him. He was indicted in Indiana, and a requisition issued upon the Governor of Kentucky for him; but the latter refused to give him up, on the ground that it was no crime under Kentucky laws. Indiana submitted, without howling about the want of comity between the two States; and the South looked on approvingly, as it was not their ox that was gored.

Last year, however, a man escaped into Ohio who had been indicted in Kentucky for stealing Slaves; and when requisition was made upon Gov. Dennison to give him up as a fugitive from justice, he refused, taking the Kentucky case as a precedent, on the ground that slave-stealing was no offence under the laws of Ohio.

Instantly a howl—a terrific howl over the want of good faith in Ohio. The two cases were parallel, and Kentucky had established the precedent; but what of that? Circumstances alter cases. It was *their* ox that was gored, now; and we notice that the case was introduced into the Senate, the other day, as a Southern grievance. Nothing was said, then, about the *other* case. The South never tells about her own faults. It is all right for Kentucky to refuse to give up a man thief to Indiana; but it is all wrong for Ohio to refuse to give up a slave thief to Kentucky.

Upon close examination it will be found that the North has a kindred grievance for every one the South presents. But in all this turmoil we hear nothing of Northern grievances. It is the South only that complains. The annexation of Texas, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the effort to force Slavery upon the people of Kansas through the agency of Border Ruffianism, the Lecompton villainy, the practical reopening of the Slave Trade through the immunity every where accorded to the slave pirates by the government, the censorship over the press practiced in the South, the injury done to our manufactures and agriculture through her opposition to a Tariff, the suffering caused by her hostility to the improvement of Rivers and Harbors, her denial of the beneficent principle of the Homestead bill, and the absolute refusal of at least the Southern States to allow any Northern man to travel through or do business in either of them—all these are passed over by the South as so offences at all, whilst a terrible outcry is kept up about the injuries inflicted upon the South by the North and the humiliation to which she has been subjected.

It is very cunning to keep up this disturbance and so hide these offences from the public gaze, and the North deserves great credit for her magnanimity in saying nothing about her causes of complaint. It is impossible, however, that this should be kept up much longer. The North has borne her grievances without complaining, undertaking to right herself in a legal, constitutional way; the South, finding her reign at an end, sets up a clamor under which she hopes to escape from all responsibility for the past and obtain concessions that will make her stronger than ever. The game is a deep one; but not too deep to be comprehended thoroughly.

DESPOTISM AND DEMOCRACY.—Although every body in South Carolina appears to be in favor of Secession, in the abstract, the bliss of unanimity is denied to her when she comes to reduce her abstraction to practice. Two parties are developing themselves, there. One contends for equality of rights, the other strives after autocratical power. One is in favor of lodging power in the hands of the people, the other in favor of concentrating it in the hands of a Dictator or in those of a "constitutional monarchy." On the Military Bill, pending in the legislature, to appropriate $400,000 to arm the State, the two parties have come to loggerheads. One says that the volunteers should elect their own officers; the other maintains that the officers should be appointed by the Governor. The latter party hope to elect a Governor out of their own ranks, in which case he (the Governor) will take all of them that there is room for into his staff. Then the autocrats will have almost absolute power, and doubtless rule with a high hand. This explains the struggle in the legislature over the election of Governor. The autocrats have pitched upon their man and adhere to him, tenaciously. It is a matter of life and death, with them. If they fail to elect him, one of the grand objects of secession will be lost.

There is a strong party in all the Southern States in favor of establishing a monarchy, or a strong government, equivalent to it. If secession should be successfully accomplished, the aristocrats will at once lead off with a scheme to deprive the people of all power and lodge it in one of themselves.

IMMINENT TO SLAVE TRADERS.—The New York *Times* says that the prosecution of the men captured with the slave bark *Cora* is virtually over.

The chief mate has been suffered to escape; the captain was not sent home; the crew were discharged on the coast of Africa; and the two subordinate mates, now in prison, are not likely to be prosecuted with any rigor. This vessel was captured with seven hundred negroes under her hatches; the evidence against her officers is clear; but the policy of this administration has always been in favor of the piratical traffic, and they will escape. By our treaty with England we are bound to keep up a fleet on the coast of Africa for the suppression of the slave trade, and we must, every now and then, show our sincerity by capturing a slaver, but no one has been convicted of piracy, for slave trading, under James Buchanan, and those captured on the *Cora* will be no exception to the rule.

THE PHILADELPHIA RESOLUTIONS.—We published the proceedings of the Philadelphia meeting, yesterday, without comment. They needed none. They here, too plainly, their comment with them.

The feeling in the public mind, here, upon a perusal of the resolutions, was that of unmitigated disgust. Their abject tone excited only loathing. The resolutions concede every thing to the South, surrender every principle for which we fought in the late election, cast the whole blame upon the North, and put the North, as far as they can, in the attitude of a suppliant. The people of Pennsylvania will not endorse these resolutions. When *they* speak it will be in a different key, entirely. They gave their votes to Lincoln honestly and manfully, and they do not intend to apologize for it.

POWER TO ENFORCE THE LAWS.—The allegations of the President and the Attorney General that the government possesses no power to put down rebellion, are shown to be untrue. In the United States Statutes at large, page 424, the following section will be found, conferring ample power upon the President:

"Whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed in the execution thereof—obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by this act—it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State, or of any other State or States as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed; and the use of militia so to be called forth may be continued, if necessary until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the then next session of Congress."

FRACTIONAL SECESSION.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* shows the folly of what is called "peaceable secession." It says:

"Here is the plain, flat-footed truth about this matter, expressed in the simplest English. *We might secede fight fast as fast.* For fight we must, if a State seceders; and the thing must be stopped now. It must be decided *to Union.* There never will be a fairer decision than this. We may as well begin South Carolina at the next one. *Once yielding, it will be never would allow a mob to* [illegible] *secession.* He fired into the South Carolina and one shot was enough. So

PERSONAL LIBERTY LAWS.—The South started out with saying that fifteen of the Free States had Personal Liberty Laws in violation of the Constitution. After sard the number was reduced to eleven; but the National *Intelligencer*, which has carefully examined the laws of the Northern States relative to the Fugitive Slave Law, shows that the number is but four.

This high authority pronounces the Pennsylvania law constitutional. "The theory of the Pennsylvania law," it says, "is founded strictly upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Prigg case, and does not interfere with the functions of the Commissioners appointed under the United States law."

The only States which, according to the *Intelligencer*, have passed unconstitutional laws in relation to fugitive slaves are Vermont, Massachusetts, Michigan and Wisconsin.

HOW THE UNION IS TO BE SAVED.—The Union Convention in New Jersey, placed their devotion to it on a basis which will exclude a very large proportion of the North. They take the ground in their address that slavery is right. If this is to be the ground taken by the Union meetings, the large majority of the North will have nothing to do with them. The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:

"We are at a loss to understand the meaning of this violent document adopted by the New Jersey Convention, in any other way than by supposing that it is a Democratic movement to make capital out of a professedly exclusive devotion to the Union. Every man who does not believe and is not willing to say that slavery is right, is to be proscribed as failing in attachment to the Union. It is very plain that if Union meetings ever become a mere dodge of a party that they are worse than useless."

RASCALITY IN CHICAGO BUSINESS CIRCLES.—The Chicago *Journal* says:

The rumor is widely circulated in this city that two parties, the one a banker and the other a liquor merchant, both well known in business circles, have victimized several business firms in this city and in Philadelphia to the amount of $40,000, and have absconded in company to Australia. The banker obtained about twenty thousand dollars from parties in Philadelphia for investment, upon which he paid regularly ten per cent, interest, and forwarded to his creditors bogus trust deeds and mortgages, with a bogus seal of the Circuit Court attached, in some instances forging the name of his own father, and ran away with the principal. The liquor merchant obtained between ten and twenty thousand dollars on forged bills of lading, attached to drafts, from a banking firm in this city, and cleared out in company with his friend, leaving the banking firm in the lurch. Both parties sailed from New York for Australia a few days since. It is to be hoped that they will land in Botany Bay.

SLAVE TRADE PRIZE MONEY.—It appears that during the past year no less than 4,131 Africans, captured from vessels whose departure ought to have been previously arrested, have been sent back to Liberia.

Lieutenant Maffit and his crew, it seems, drew on account of the Echo capture, $177,000, the number of slaves on board being 318. Take this as a basis, we have an expenditure for 4,131 of nearly $2,300,000. This is a prize money paid or to be paid to officers and men in the Navy for doing their duty. The Colonization Society received in the case of the Echo, $25,000; and in the same ratio this would be for 4,131, somewhere over $300,000, making a total of $2,600,000.

Add to this marshal's fees and expenses at Key West—the expenses of our courts, which take worthless bonds, &c.—the cost of unloading and re-loading cargoes, &c., at Atlantic dock—and the charter of three large ships, the Castillan, South Shore, and Star of the Union, to carry back the captives—and the general total would be still larger.—*N. Y. Post*

THE CARDINALS PERTURBED.—From Rome come reports of a great stir among the red hats. Meetings are the order of the day with their Eminences—meetings official and unofficial—public and private—numerous and select. What does it all mean? Is it that they note the coming storm, and, rat-like meditate desertion of the time-honored bark of St. Peter while yet she is afloat? Dazzling offers are known to have been made in certain quarters. Greater, and wiser, and better, and honester men than are to be found in the Sacred College have ere this been bought and sold. Why should not these princes of the Church have their price? Why not the Roman as well as the Venetian question be settled by a "transaction?" I am sanguine enough to hope that both these terrible difficulties will be solved amicably; and as regards that now under discussion. I do not hesitate to tell those who like to hear a spade called a spade that the Cardinals will with rare exceptions, be bribed to give their adhesion to the new order of things.—*Cor. London News.*

We can inform the Southern Secessionists, as a matter of fact worthy their attention, if they have not been the capacity of reflection, that the real old Abolitionists—those who believe in the extinction of slavery—the Garrisonians—and those who believe in hurrying on the irrepressible conflict—are delighted beyond expression by the news from the extreme Southern States. It is believed in the North, not only by Abolitionists, but by all men who know enough to state a proposition in the "single rule of three," that the meaning of Disunion is precipitate emancipation. Gentlemen of the South; if you cut loose from the Northern States you will fight a people on the habitable globe who will be your friends as we have been. And if you repudiate the guarantees you now have under our common Constitution, it will be impossible for you ever again to secure the rights you surrender.—*Cin. Com.*

THE NEW ORLEANS *Picayune* puts the pocket argument to the sugar planters, as follows:

On another point, the commencement of future difficulties is apparent. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi are free trade States. Already the manifestation of a future free trade policy, in any new confederation may be established, is openly made. But Louisiana is scarcely prepared to abandon at once all duties upon foreign sugar. *Her sugar planters are now protected by what is equivalent to $300 bonus on every $1,000 worth of sugar raised. With this protection to her industry the sugar planters are growing exceedingly rich.* Material interests will doubtless weigh but little in restraining her resistance but it is different when a new government is to be formed.

And one year the revenue from the sugar duties was greater than the value of our sugar crop.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Dec 12.—The following paragraph appeared at the head of this morning's Journal, Lincoln's organ.—*It is known to have emanated directly from the President elect:*

"We see such frequent allusions to a supposed purpose on the part of Mr. Lincoln to "call into his Cabinet two or three Southern "gentlemen from the parties opposed to him "politically, that we are prompted to ask a "few questions:

"First. Is it known that any such gentleman of character would accept a place in the "Cabinet?

"Second. If yes, on what terms does he surrender to Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Lincoln to "him on the political differences between them, or do they enter upon the Administration in open opposition to each other?"

WANTED.—*A Definition that will Stay Defined!*—What is *Sectionalism?* Ten years ago a Sectionalist was a man who advocated the Wilmot Proviso. Four years ago it was a man who did not advocate Squatter Sovereignty. Last October it meant a man who did believe in Squatter Sovereignty and would not support a Slave Code for the Territories. Now,—in December,—a man who opposes Disunion,—who supports the Constitution, and insists upon enforcing the laws, is a Sectionalist. What the word will mean next year, remains to be seen. But we venture to predict that it will not be exactly what it is held to mean now.—*N. Y. Times.*

A Douglas Democratic paper printed in a Slave State says:

Buchanan went into the Government with an overflowing treasury; he leaves it bankrupt. He went in with a united party; he leaves it disorganized and ruined. He went in with a united, prosperous country, full of promise for the future; he will leave it rent and severed. The future historian will record his private and public acts as the blackest page that ever disgraced a country's annals.

WHEAT CROP OF WISCONSIN.—The State of Wisconsin has now one million of acres in actual cultivation. From the reports of all sections of the State Agricultural Society, it has averaged twenty-eight bushels of wheat per acre, which makes the yield of the State twenty-eight millions of bushels, which equals thirty-six bushels to every man, woman and child in the State, or about two hundred to every voter.

LOUISIANA'S chief occupation is raising and selling Sugar. Her industry and commerce are mainly based on it. Sugar is now protected by a duty of 24 per cent, against the competition of the West Indies. But if she secedes and joins a Southern Confederacy, one of whose maxims is "Free Trade," half her plantations would go to waste and half her planters to ruin.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

IF South Carolina should secede, the North would be a gainer in one particular. Now that State pays $107,000 in postage, and it costs $319,000 to get it. A saving of $200,000 a year is no contemptible item.

We have heard of a project among some Union men, to buy "Wheatland" from Mr. Buchanan, and ask as a special favor that he never return to Lancaster county again.—*Lancaster Union.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

I hear from Richmond, Va., that Messrs. Kent, Paine & Co., the largest dry goods house in the city, have discharged all but four of their clerks. Messrs. Anderson & Co., proprietors of the Tredegar iron works, have discharged from 800 to 900 hands, and retain the rest on only one-half pay. There is great depression there in all branches of trade.

The only assurance received by the President that the forts in South Carolina should not be seized, and the collection of revenue not be obstructed, came from Mr. Tressott, Assistant Secretary of State, and a portion of the South Carolina delegation in Congress, who promised to use their influence, and had already taken measures to that effect. They are not authorized to speak for the Convention, and have no means of controlling it. These very pledges may be the very means of precipitating a collision between the State and Federal authorities, if not fully understood.—*N. Y. Trib.*

Foreign dispatches received at the British and French Legations express entire confidence in the permanency of the Republic, notwithstanding the present excitement. These say they doubt not the storm will pass over, leaving the nation more healthy and vigorous than ever.

Application was made by South Carolina to day to Secretary Floyd, to purchase a quality of rifle muskets with sword bayonets. Mr. Miles who applied in person, was answered that the Secretary of War had no power to sell the public arms, except those condemned on inspection. Mr. Miles leaves on Friday for home.—*N. Y. Times.*

SINGULAR METEORIC PHENOMENON.—Downingtown, Pa., Dec. 11.—A large ball of fire was distinctly visible in the heavens this evening, about a quarter past six o'clock, to the northward. It was particularly brilliant while it lasted. It gradually fell from its altitude and broke into innumerable smaller balls of fire, which soon disappeared.

DIED:

On the 14th inst, MARGARET, daughter of Wm. H. and Mary P. Sellers.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, Kvalt street, Lawrenceville, on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m. Carriages will leave the corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets at 1½ o'clock.

☞ COUGHS and COLDS are always disagreeable, often dangerous. A few repetitions and bronchitis or consumption may be the result. Put you may cure them pleasantly, promptly and permanently. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC COUGH or COUGH AND FEVER PILLS always do the work. You need only take the pleasant sugar pills, and your cough is gone and cold cured as by enchantment.

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

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIFICS with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; ditto, in plain case, $4; case of fifteen horses, 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. S. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold by J. M. FULTON, Fifth street, second door from the Post Office, Agent for Pittsburgh. de11dd&w1m

☞ MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.—See advertisement in another column. feb18dawly

Public Notices.

OFFICE OF CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, Dec 14th, 1860.

☞ DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE on such shares of the Capital stock, out of the Profits of the last six Months, to be applied to the extinguishment of the Stock Notes held by the Company.

Stockholders will please call and receive their notes.

de15:tw SAMUEL KRAMER, Secretary.

☞ 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 Comedy, "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, Music and Book Stores, Library Rooms and at the door.

W. H. KINCAID, F. E. BRUNOT,
JOSEPH SIMES, W. D. MCGWIGAN,
JOHN B. HURLEY, LECTURE COMMITTEE.

de12:6t

☞ INSTRUCTION FOR BOYS—GERMANTOWN, NEAR PHILADELPHIA.—A gentleman who has had much experience and success in filling up Civil Service, desires to receive TWO POUPILS, to be prepared for College or Business. They will have through instruction, the best of attention, and comfortable home, under circumstances calculated to inspire literary taste and a love for study. Address "TEACHER," Germantown, near Philadelphia. de12:2t

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO., Bagaley'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 a. m. and 1 p. m.

de7:td&w1t SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. CO., Cleveland, Nov 24th, 1860.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Fifteen 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 8th January.

no28:2m E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

☞ $25,000 TO INVEST.—$15,000 to invest in good paper or other securities, in amounts varying from four months to four years. Also, Stocks and Real Estate for sale.

WM. WARD, Grant st., opposite Cathedral. de11

☞ TO OIL MEN.—We are prepared to furnish PUMPS for Oil Wells, with either copper or iron tube. BOILS and SUPPLY VALVES ready for working.

WALLACE, CRAIG & CO., 124 Wood st., 122 First st. no3

☞ ALLEGHENY MAYORALTY.—SIMON PROM, of the Third ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Mayor of that city, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings. no28:tf

☞ ALLEGHENY MAYORALTY.—JOS. H. SCOTT will be a candidate for Mayor of the city of Allegheny, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating. de11:tf

New Advertisements.

HENRY ERBEN,
ORGAN MANUFACTURER,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS,
OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—3 stops, 7 feet 6 inches high, 4 feet 9 inches wide, 2 feet 6 inches deep.
No 2—5 stops, 8 feet 6 inches high, 5 feet 6 inches wide, 2 feet 6 inches deep.
No 3—8 stops, 11 feet 6 inches high, 7 feet 3 inches wide, 4 feet 3 inches deep.
No 4—12 stops, 12 feet high, 9 feet 6 inches wide, 7 feet deep.

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

For further information, apply to

HENRY ERBEN, New York, or
no15:3d&1y JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood st.

☞ FORTIETH LIST of Applications for Selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office up to December 15th, 1860.

Bryant George, tavern, East Liberty
Colquhoun & Schaller, eating house, 5th ward, Pittsburgh
Dierker J. H., other goods, do do
Ebner John, eating house, Birmingham
Gannon James, tavern, 5th ward, Pittsburgh
Hunter Aaron, do 4th ward, Allegheny
Kyser Wm., do 23 do do
Lyons Robert, other goods, 21 ward, Pittsburgh
Loeffler Baptiste, tavern, Peebles Township
Mooney Margaret, other goods, 23 ward, Pittsburgh
McGoffin Lynd, tavern, 1st ward, Allegheny
Schaaf Fred., other goods, Birmingham
Shields *Fled*, do 1st ward, Pittsburgh
Steffert M., tavern, McClure Township
Slocum Saltzsky, tavern, 4th ward, Pittsburgh
Tower David R., tavern, Plum Township
Zerbey Frederick, tavern, Tarentum

The Board of Licensers will meet on Monday, December 24th, 1860.

Attest: W. A. HERRON, Clerk.
Clerk's Office, December 12th, 1860. de14:3td

GUM BELTING,
GUM GASKETS,
AND
GUM PACKING
of the very best qualities always on hand and for sale by
M. DeLANGE,
de14:2t 323 Liberty st., opposite head of Wood.

MARKED DOWN TO CLOSE OUT!
Fancy Dress Goods, Fancy Shawls, Needle Work, etc.
Plain and Printed French Merinos, All Wool, 50c.
Plain and Stripes Velours De Ottomans, 50c.
Black and Colored Cashmeres, silk embroidered, 25c.
Double-width All Wool Plaids, 25c. and 37c.
de15 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market Street

CONSIGNMENTS—270 bus. Prime Clover Seed.
DRY APPLES—400 bus. DRY PEACHES—270 bus.
FLINT HOMINY—10 bbls. FRESH EGGS—10 bbls;
in store for sale by
de14 I. G. GRAFF, 253 Liberty st.

APPLES—140 bbls. Choice York State Apples, for sale by
de15 L. G. GRAFF, 253 Liberty st.

VENISON—8 saddles Venison just rec'd for sale by
de15 JAS. A. FETZER, corner Market and First sts.

LARD—11 tcs. Prime Lard just rec'd for sale by
de15 JAS. A. FETZER, corner Market and First sts.

ROLL BUTTER—1 bbl. Prime Roll Butter just rec'd for sale by
de15 JAS. A. FETZER, corner Market and First sts.

BEANS—14 bags Small White rec'd for sale by
de14 J. S. LIGGETT & CO., 75 Water and 92 Front st.

BUTTER—1 bbl. Prime Roll for sale by
de15 J. S. LIGGETT & CO.

50 HHDS. PRIME NEW CROP N. O. SUGAR;
100 bbls Choice N O MOLASSES—to arrive per str Ariel, for sale by
de14 WATT & WILSON, 258 Liberty st.

A SPLENDID KNABE GRAND PIANO IS ARRIVING AT CHARLOTTE BLUME, 118 Wood st., 2d door above Fifth st. de15

CLOVERSEED—31 sacks, new crop, for sale by
de8 LAMBERT & SLUTON, 6 Sixth st.

Fine Miscellaneous.

CHRISTMAS PIANOS,
SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.

Of Chickering & Sons' Make.

One magnificent carved 7 octave Full Grand Piano, with all the latest improvements.
One splendid 7½ octave Louis XIV. style, with overstrings, felt hammers, iron frame, cloth lined keys, etc.
Two 7 octave Louis XIV., do do do
One 7½ octave Clifford style, do do do
Two 7 octave carved mouldings, iron frames etc.
One 7 octave plain round corners, do do.
Six 6½ octave plain Rosewood cases, do do
Three 6½ octave plain Walnut do do do

Of Hazelton Bros. Make

(who have just received the first premium at the New Jersey Fair.)

One 7 octave Rosewood case, carved lyre, overstrings, combined iron and wood frame, etc.
One 6½ octave do do do
One 6½ octave do do do

Of Raven, Bacon & Co's Make.

One 7 octave Louis XIV style, overstrings, etc.
One 7 octave plain round corners, do
One 6½ octave do do
Two 7 octave Rosewood cases, carved lyre, desk, etc., made by Hays & Co., New York, very cheap.

Also, Six Second-Hand Pianos.

☞ All Pianos sold at Manufacturers' prices.

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. de8:w1t

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
Manufactured by W. KNABE & CO., Baltimore. Just received—
One Louis XIV. style elegantly carved Piano.....$800
do do carved Piano..... 525
do do do 450
do do do 400
Also, ALL OTHER STYLES, from $250 upwards.
Also, a full assortment of PRINCE'S MELODEONS.

CHARLOTTE BLUME,
Old Established Piano Depot,
118 Wood, 2d door above Fifth st.,
Sole Agent for Knabe's celebrated Pianos, for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania. de15

MUSICAL BOOKS FOR PRESENTS,
IN HANDSOME BINDINGS.
Moore's Irish Melodies
Beauties of Scottish Songs.
Hawkins' History of Music.
Moore's Encyclopedia of Music.
Musical Vade Mecum.
Beethoven's Sonatas. Mozart's Sonatas.
Operas of Don Giovanni.
do La Sonnambula
do Le Norma
do La Traviata.
do Martha.
do Lucretia Borgia.
do Linda di Lammermoor.
All the Oratorios of Handel and Haydn.

JOHN H. MELLOR,
de15 81 Wood street, near Fourth.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—The undersigned having been appointed Sole Agents for Western Pennsylvania for FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, deem it unnecessary to enter into any extended notice of their merits, as they have stood the test of thirty years. The catalogue embraces some thirty varieties, on which anything from a gold dollar to a locomotive can be weighed. For sale at manufacturers' prices.

CARTWRIGHT & YOUNG,
No. 97 Wood Street,
de15 corner of Diamond alley.

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 incorporation of the City of Pittsburgh, and of the various Supplements to said Act, I, GEORGE WILSON, Mayor of said city, do hereby give notice and proclaim, that on the FIRST TUESDAY IN JANUARY, A. D. 1861, being the first 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 precincts, and elect by ballot, under the provisions of an Act of Assembly passed the 16th day of May, A. D. 1857:

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 and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

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

Sixth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two 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.

Act 3 shows shall be qualified to serve as a member of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth, at the elections to be held as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1861.

The electors of the First Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Second Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of so much of the Third Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, as lies north and west of Grant street, being precinct No. 1 of said ward, to meet at the house of Francis Jamison, on the corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets. The electors of so much of the Third ward as lies south and east of Grant street, being precinct No. 2 of said ward, to meet at the house of Hiram Tack, on the corner of Wylie and Tunnel streets.

The electors of the Fourth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of so much of the Fifth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh as lies north and east of Adams street, being precinct No. 1 of said ward, to meet at the Public School House on Liberty street in said precinct. The electors of so much of the fifth ward as lies south and west of Adams street, to the precinct No. 2 of said ward, to meet at the Public School House on the corner of Pike and Webster streets in said precinct.

The electors of the Sixth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Seventh Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Eighth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Ninth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

Given under my hand and the seal of the old city of Pittsburgh, the 10th day of December, A. D. 1860.

de11:2d GEORGE WILSON, Mayor.

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