Pittsburgh Gazette.

TWICE PRINTED EVERY MORNING. ... R. BRETT & CO.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 22, 1860.

THE EVENING CHRONICLE.

The *Evening Chronicle* of this city is the instrument wherewithal the Union may be saved, and Sir Charles McKnight of devant tourist in France, Sardinia, etc., post Laureate and quondam law-student, but now the Editor and Proprietor of the *Chronicle* aforesaid, is the man for the undertaking. With the aid of his invaluable journal boasting of a circulation many hundreds larger than any "two-cent" Daily in Western Pennsylvania, Sir Charles will tremalx the "crisis" with all the ease with which an eastern juggler would impale his victim, or a Digger Indian a lizard with his sharp-pronged roasting-fork. As it is conceded, however, that in all great emergencies two heads are better than one, Sir Charles will be aided in his patriotic labors by Sir Benjamin Backbite. Sir Benjamin Backbite, who travels *incog*, after the manner of Lord Renfrew, is no other than an eccentric and distinguished Judge, late of the county of Washington.

It is not deemed prudent to disclose prematurely all the details of the *project* for saving the Union, as agreed upon by Sir Charles and Sir B. B. We may state, in the strictest secrecy, however, that the outlines of their plan of operations have already been foreshadowed in the columns of the unrivalled "two-cent" daily in a series of Napoleonic articles, nominally from the pen of Sir Charles, but in point of fact emanating from Sir B. B. himself. Sir. B. B. has probed the matter to the very bottom, and has just discovered that the "crisis" is occasioned by an "abstraction!" Not a real abstraction—*ex-gratia* the felonious removal of the cash from the strong box or Sub-Treasury of Uncle Samuel, but a fanciful, moral or mental "abstraction" in regard to the further extension of slavery into the national domain or territories. Sir Charles, as we have already stated, will attend to the "crisis," and Sir B. B. to demolishing the "abstraction." Stand back for the great cause of the Two-Cent Daily vs. The Crisis, and Sir Benjamin Backbite vs. The Abstraction! Let these political knight-errants only have a fair chance, and our word for it our Southern friends at least, will be as jolly as we could wish in no time.

We confess to serious misgiving as to the permanent good that may result from the proposed settlement of our present difficulties. Although Sir Charles, with his two-cent Daily, may succeed in putting the crisis hors-du combat, Sir B. B. may be unable to remove or lay out the abstraction. In such a dire contingency it requires no prophetic sagacity to perceive that we should speedily have another and perhaps more formidable crisis to contend with. With all due humility and modesty, we therefore venture upon a suggestion to our distinguished friends. Let them concentrate their efforts upon the "abstraction" *first*, and having floored it completely, the task left them will be comparatively light. We are aware this will require all their attention for some time; *at least* as long as the Republican party exists. The friends of Breckinridge, Douglas and Bell signally failed to overthrow the abstraction at the November election, but these gentlemen with their joint wisdom and undoubted backbone may fare better. At all events there is no harm in trying.

The labors of Hercules were enough to discourage ordinary men. But what was Hercules to Sir Charles or Sir Benjamin? A satyr to Hyperion. What the labors of Hercules compared to the appalling task before these men? What is killing a Hydra or strangling a Nemean lion to staying a "crisis" or cleaning the Augean stables to getting rid of an "abstraction!" Hercules never had the audacity to even dream of such exploits. As Sir Charles' friend, Richelieu has shrewdly remarked there is no such word as "fail" in the vocabulary of truly great men. Let us hope, therefore, for the best and do what we can to second their patriotic labors.

The Secessionists of the South are consoling themselves with the reflection that there are at this time millions of the Northern laboring men on the point of starvation; and they talk as flippantly of insurrection among the working people of the North as if the latter were degraded slaves instead of patriotic freemen. Even Senator Bigler had the audacity to enumerate among the evils of disunion the probability of insurrections in the North. This remark was innumerable on the part of Bigler, as he knew it was false at the time he made it. But he and a few other Northern doughfaces are so much in the habit of repeating the barren arguments of their Southern masters, that they cannot avoid rendering themselves ridiculous when an occasion offers. The idea of insurrection is thus treated by the Philadelphia *Ledger*—a paper of conservative proclivities:

"One of the delusions which serves, probably, more than any other to encourage the secessionists of the time by have that the laborers and workmen of the North are all ready for insurrection from want of employment, and that they will soon be plundering all the capitalists and store houses. They think that all the Southern States have to do is to stand still, and the Northern laborers will fight their battles for them. This seems to be the great source of their reliance, and it must a little astonish them to find that the work of destruction has not yet commenced, and that the Northern workmen are the truest friends and supporters of the Union that the Government can find in the day when the Constitution and the laws are to be enforced. The secessionists have been deceived by the nonsense upon this subject they have read in the New York journals. Northern laborers can endure trials when their country requires it, as well as any other class of people, and Northern wealth can and will use its best endeavors to mitigate the trials which our political troubles may cause. One writer, in the Charleston *Courier*, gravely argues that it is not the policy of Secession to seize upon the U. S. forts in the harbor during this winter, because this could not be done without the U. S. Government instantly employing force to prevent it, and such a collision will open the door to the employment as soldiers of the workmen of the North, which would 'failure the North of its starving millions.' He thinks the workmen had better starve awhile, probably in the hope that if they are not driven to insurrection, they at last will be weakened in their strength, and be the more easily conquered."

STAND TO YOUR COLORS.—A gentleman in Nashville, Tenn., writes to a Boston paper under date of Dec. 12, the condition of things in that section. There are some very plucky sentences in the letter which are well worthy of attention:

"I am less afraid of losing some States than I am that the North will yield some vital point for temporary peace. The demand of the South is the recognition of slavery; if slaves are recognized as property, then they can be carried where any property can be carried. The slaveholders think this necessary for their protection. They had protection under the Missouri Compromise and suffered it to pass away, and now, failing to secure the absolute recognition of slaves as property, by amending the Constitution, the South will propose to undo the repeal of that compromise. This measure, with some modification of the fugitive slave act, to make it less offensive to the Free States, appears to be satisfactory to the moderate party of the South, who will in the end make their influence felt in settling the present issue.

"It is all important that the North should stand firm in this crisis. A Union will not be worth having, if it must be composed at the expense of yielding well settled convictions of the free States. *The cost of the crisis has been already met at the North, in the shrinkage of its property and the temporary loss of trade.* The North are well provided, while the South have chosen a time for their onslaught when they are less able to bear the struggle than at any time for a generation past. The failure to coerce the North into a grand suspension of specie payments has been a sore disappointment to the project of the southern politicians. Every exhibition of fear at the North only encourages the disunionists, and embarrasses the efforts of the strong conservative party South."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, after a lengthly review of all the facts yet developed, concludes that all the South intends to do is first to secede, *on paper*, then threaten and then negotiate. Fighting and actual secession is no part of their programme. He adds:

"The main thing to be feared is that the clamor and fright of this audacious movement may alarm some Northern communities, and prompt them to recede from the position taken in the late election. States like Pennsylvania and New Jersey and Indiana are by no means thoroughly indoctrinated with just ideas. But if the Free States stand firm, the contest will be closed peacefully, and the Government strengthened by the certainty."

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1860.—The speech of Gov. Johnson of Texas, in the Senate, to-day, was a great happy and powerful effort, and is spoken of very highly by all parties. Republican and Democratic Senators listened with marked attention, and, at one time, quite a number of members of the House were on the floor. He utterly denied the constitutional right of secession, and desired that the President should firmly carry out the laws, regardless of consequences.

Mr. Buchanan received a hard hit by being reminded of his celebrated Ostend manifesto. He argued with him that self preservation is the law of nations. If the peculiarity of the geographical position of Cuba made her a necessity for us, how much more so must that be the case with South Carolina. If the President had succeeded in buying Cuba for $200,000,000, as he at one time tried, and Cuba had become a State, she would have just as much right as South Carolina to secede and return to Spain. Mr. Lincoln having been elected, in accordance with the Constitution, he should be inaugurated.

All conservative men agree that it is the best speech which the Governor ever has made.

The Austrian Consul, at Charleston, S. C., having assured some of the leading seceders that the Emperor of Austria would acknowledge the independence of South Carolina, the Austrian Charge d'Affaire, Chevalier Hulsemann, has immediately informed the gentlemen, that his Majesty will hereafter try to get along without his valuable services.

Gen. Case has been the subject of marked attention since his resignation. A large number of Senators, Representatives, and politicians of all parties, have called upon him to secure him of their gratification on account of the statesman like views which guided his recent action. The old gentleman being once more free, seems to enjoy his *otium cum dignitate* very much.—*N. Y. Trib.*

Strange as it may seem, in view of the events of 1854, Senator Douglas decides to support the Crittenden resolutions, which propose the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line to California.

A resolution will soon be introduced into the Senate, calling on the State department for dispatches alledged recently to have been received from England, making a proposition to take all negroes captured on slavers by American vessels, and apprentice them in the British colonies, thus relieving this government.—*N. Y. World*

Mr. Hamlin, Vice-President elect, called on Gen. Scott to-day, and held a long conference with him on the condition of the country. The General expressed the hope that all difficulties would be overcome and quiet restored. Mr. Hamlin also had a long interview with Gen. Case who still adheres to his original policy.

It is generally conceded that Wade's speech reflects more fairly and fully on the position of the Republican Party than any other, and is fully indorsed by them, although Southern men are very bitter against him and his sentiments. These feelings have greatly increased to-day, since its publication.

A prominent Georgia representative represents to me that the tone of feeling in Georgia is becoming more conservative, and thinks the immediate Secessionists will undoubtedly be defeated—all opposed to secession then uniting with the State cooperationists against the extremists, in order by that means to make the defeat of immediate secession sure. The Convention is, therefore, likely to be conservative, and adverse to the policy of South Carolina.

The committee on the Union to-day indulged in a rambling discussion upon the Fugitive Slave Law, the Tariff and the Pacific Railroad. I have the best reason to believe that the Committee will agree upon a plan by which all present difficulties will be settled. Should this fail, however, the Committee will break up; and Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, has prepared a call for the members of all the Border States, both free and slave, to meet immediately and agree upon a plan of settlement, as an ultimatum to the ultra States of all sections. The plan is already drawn up and a large number of the border State representatives have agreed to and will sign the call.—*N. Y. Times.*

MEETING OF THE NEW YORK CONGRESSMEN.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—An adjourned meeting of the New York delegation was held to night, Mr Hoard in the chair, and Mr. Haskin Secretary, in place of Mr. John Cochrane. Present, Messrs. Carter, Humphrey, Kenyon, John H. Reynolds, McKean, Palmer, Spinner, Clark B. Cochrane, Graham, Conkling, Duell, Hoard, Haskin, Sedgewick, Butterfield, Pottie, Wells, Frank, Edwin R. Reynolds, Spaulding and Fenton. The city delegation was absent.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. J. H. Reynolds, which, after a debate of strong Union character, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that in the opinion of this delegation the people of the State of New York are in favor of protecting the constitutional rights and of enforcing the constitutional obligations of the Union. And believing the appropriate remedy for every existing grievance may be applied under the present constitution of the United States, and all just cause of complaint removed by a due observance of the laws of the land, they will insist upon a prompt and energetic enforcement of all the laws of the general government, as necessary for the safety of the country in the present crisis, and to the preservation of the Federal Union.

It is understood that the following named members, who were unavoidably absent, will approve of the resolution:—Messrs. Van Wyck, Beale, Olin, Irvine, Ely and Lee.

For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You will oblige me by inserting the following notice of Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS, copied from the Steubenville (Ohio,) *True American:*

"We do not know Mr. Williams personally, and have no motive, therefore, of either favoritism or interest in this voluntary testimony in his behalf. We do know him however, by reputation and by the perusal of his speeches and writings as a lawyer, orator and scholar of the highest ability and most thorough culture. The old Whigs will recollect him as a leading champion of the party in that State in the memorable campaigns of 1840 and 1843. He was, about that time, if we mistake not, a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, where he represented the people of Allegheny County for several years, with unusual distinction, and although a young man, was confessedly the leading man in the Legislature of that State, when it abounded in able men

"We fix the time from a recollection of the fact that he was the orator of the Legislature on the occasion of the funeral eulogium pronounced before that body, on Gen. Harrison.

"We mean no disparagement to others, who are, perhaps, more talked about, because more widely known as *Politicians*. We have seen nothing, however, from any of them at any time of the same order of merit, as the speech of Mr. Williams to which we refer. If Pennsylvania can turn out other men who are able to equal either that, or other of his performances, which have fallen under our eye, she is rich in resources, but has hid her light under a bushel. She wants a Cabinet Officer, as the banner State, and will no doubt get one if she will furnish a first-rate man. Why does she not put forward such man if she has them, for her National positions, as Mr. Williams. He is above exception as a man. We trust it is not because he is too proud a man, or too little of a politician to descend to the acts which are now too common, or for the other and older reason that a prophet hath no honor at home. Has she named anybody who is his equal, as an Orator, Writer, Scholar, or in any of the accomplishments which go to make up the Statesman? We hope to be pardoned for putting the question?"

ENGLISH OPINIONS UPON GOVERNOR BROWN OF GEORGIA.—The London *Times*, speaking of Governor Brown's message proposing retaliatory measures against the North, says: *Governor Brown, though as pretentiously logical as a French pamphleteer, sets out with a principle which, if carried into action, will involve the Georgians in war, not only with New England, but with the British empire and every power in Europe.* He bases the mortality of retaliation on the fact that the northerners are grossly dishonest in neglecting to capture fugitive slaves, inasmuch as they inherit the fortunes made by northern slaveholders in the old times, and also themselves make money by manufacturing and selling cotton, which is the produce of slave labor. This argument is so conclusive in the eyes of the Governor that he devotes something like a column of our type to its illustration.

Governor Brown's theory is, that in selling negroes sixty years ago, the Northerners covenanted for the quiet possession of them and their progeny for ever. To prevent the slave owners, therefore, from introducing their slaves freely into the Northern States and carrying them back again is as great an invasion of Southern rights as if the Charleston or Savannah authorities were to seize a Yankee trader's stock of goods. *It has, of course, escaped the zealous Governor that this theory applies equally to England.* Our forefathers were large slave traders, our fortunes have been increased by selling negroes to the American planters, and yet we perversely and dishonestly declare that a Georgian gentleman's colored servant become a free man directly he touches British ground. *Accordingly every right of retaliation which the Southern States have against Massachusetts they have also against England.* Should then, the mild wisdom of the Governor prevail, and a Southern Confederacy be established on Brownite principles, we must expect to have some very peremptory demands made on us, and in case of refusal, to be treated even as the Northern freesoilers.

After reviewing what Gov. Brown proposes, it says:—*Such are the 'auspices under which the Southern States are asked to destroy the Union, which has lasted eighty years, and given them a place among the first nations of the earth.* The world will judge for itself what are the chances of a federation in which Governor Brown shall be a leading spirit."

Separate Secession voted Down by the Georgia Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1860.—There has been a meeting of the members of the Legislature favoring cooperation, and urging a Convention of Southern States desirous of cooperating. An address was issued to the people of South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, signed by 62 members of the Legislature. In the Senate, a resolution offering the services of the members of the Legislature in case of coercion of any Southern State, and requesting the Governor to order out all the members of the Assembly first, for the field was lost.

The discussion in the Senate on Separate State action, is reported to have been the ablest of the session.

Mr. Hill of Troup, in a blaze of eloquence, characterized separate action as "right accomplishing its own defeat; liberty forging its own chain; happiness poisoning its own cup; prosperity committing suicide."

A resolution was adopted—Yeas 56, Nays 54—that, as there is a common interest, there should be a cooperation among the Southern states.

A reconsideration was moved and lost.

Mr. Delaney's bill, protecting the citizens of Georgia from processes in the Federal courts, was lost by 16 majority.

W. L. Harris, the Commissioner from Mississippi, was courteously received by the Legislature. He spoke one hour. A thousand copies of his speech has been ordered to be printed.

TERRIBLE LAKE DISASTERS—*Five hundred and sixty Lives Lost since March.*—We publish below a statement showing the number of lives lost upon the lakes of those engaged in and while navigating sail and steam passenger and freight vessels, and of those travelling as passengers. We believe the list accurate, and certainly within the bounds of facts. The probabilities, indeed, are rather of a belief that our aggregate, falls short of the real sum total, for many vessels of the smaller class trading between out ports, the way ports, and being wrecked at points far removed from places of publication of marine news, might lose men singly, or by the small crew, and the casualties be noted by no papers finding their way into the offices of the papers of the larger ports.

The aggregate is fearfully large, and larger, we believe, than that of any previous season, if not of any three seasons. Five hundred and sixty persons met their death between the 23d of March and the 25th of November—a period of eight months—by water, steam and cold, and the casualties incident to working sail vessels.

The loss by one catastrophe alone, viz: that of the steamer Lady Elgin, was, according to the estimates of the reporters in Chicago and Milwaukie, full four hundred, and all were drowned.

Seventy-eight lives, chiefly, if not entirely those of seafaring men, were sacrificed to the demon of the waters, and to the frost and snow, in the terrible gale that swept the lakes on the 23d and 24th days of the last month.

Twenty seamen, on nearly as many different vessels, while in the performance of their duty, were swept overboard during the season and drowned.

Thirty-five persons met their death by being scalded, by violent concussions, or by being drowned, in consequence of explosions of boilers. Six sailor crews were lost, not one being left to tell the tale.—*Detroit Adv.*

HON. DELAZON SMITH, of Oregon, is not dead, as reported. He was only beaten to death, politically.

COUGHS and COLDS are always disagreeable, often dangerous. A few repetitions and bronchitis or consumption may be the result. But you may cure them pleasantly, promptly and permanently. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC COUGH or COUGH AND FAVER 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 HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; ditto, in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, $2. Single boxes, 25 cents and 50 cents.

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

Sold by J. M. FULTON, Fifth street, second door from the Post Office, Agent for Pittsburgh. de15:d&w1w7

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. feb18d&wly

Public Notices.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Allegheny County December 21st, 1860.

E. GREPSEL, Esq., President of the late County Convention: SIR—The Committee for confer with the Committee on the part of the Bondholders, having reported to them as designed, we therefore desire you to re-assemble the Convention, on MONDAY, the 31st day of December, at eleven o'clock a. m. The Delegates may then determine for themselves what is best for the interests of those concerned. Yours respectfully, etc.

Z. PATTERSON, } Commissioners.
J. BRAUFF, }

In compliance with the above request, and in obedience to a resolution of the Convention held on the 20th ultimo, I hereby request the Delegates to said Convention to reassemble at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, at 11 o'clock a. m. on MONDAY, the 31st day of December.

The Commissioners instruct me to say that as matters of grave importance will be submitted to the Convention, they sincerely desire that every district in the County shall be fully represented. Districts therefore, only partially or not at all represented in the late Convention, are requested to send full delegations. ED. CAMPBELL,
President of the Convention.

de22:d&w7td31

NOTICE.—The Executive Committee of the Allegheny County Republican Club will meet THIS DAY, (dec. 22,) at 2 o'clock, at the office of H. A. Weaver, Esq., 144 Fourth st.
de22:1t WM. M. HERSH, Chairman.

SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.—The Republicans of this Ward are requested to meet at the Public School House, on SATURDAY EVENING next, Dec. 22, 1860, at 7 p. m., to nominate Commissioner of Ward Officers.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 20, 1860.

TO THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF BONDHOLDERS of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company:

The Pittsburgh Reorganization having been perfected, the "Purchasing Committee" has sent to me copies of the agreements to be signed by the Bondholders who desire to become parties to the purchase of the roads.

Parties interested are requested to call and sign the agreements, or, if they prefer, to sent powers of attorney sufficient therefor, which they can execute and return to me.

At the time of signing the agreements, the bonds owned by the parties had best be deposited, as provided in the agreements. G. W. CASS.
de21:2t

THE REPUBLICANS OF ALLEGHENY CITY will meet at their respective places for holding Elections, on SATURDAY, 22d December, between 2 and 7 p. m., to select one person as a candidate for Mayor; one person for Four Director for three years, and one person for Four Director for two years. The selections so made to be the Republican nominees at the ensuing City Election. They are also requested to place in nomination at the same time the full Ward Tickets. By order of the Committee.
WILLIAM NEILLIE, President.
DAVID L. SMITH, Secretary. de20:d&w

THIRD WARD.—The Republicans of the Third Ward, Pittsburgh, will meet on SATURDAY, 22d instant, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock p. m., at the house of Mr. FRANCIS JAMISON, corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, for the purpose of nominating candidates for members of City Councils and Ward Officers. de15:d&

SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE PITTSBURGH

ART ASSOCIATION

WILL OPEN ON

WEDNESDAY, December 19th,

IN

JACKSON'S HALL,

Corner Penn and St. Clair streets.

Gallery open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., and from 6 to 10 in the evening.

Admission 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents. de19:5w

GYMNASIUM.—The members of the "Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association" are hereby notified that the Secretary will be in attendance at the Gymnasium to receive dues, EVERY EVENING from 7 to 10 o'clock. By order of the BOARD. [de17:3t]

LUNCH SERVED UP EVERY MORNING, from 10 till 12, by G. W. SCHAEKLETTER, Jr., at his Restaurant, corner Wylie and Fifth Sts. [de15:1yhw]

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

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE on each share of the Capital Stock, out of the Profits of the last Six Months, to be applied to the extinguishment of the Stock issued by the Company.

Stockholders will please call and receive the'r notes.
de18:tw SAMUEL KRR, 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.
no29:1m R. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

$25,000 TO INVEST.—$25,000 to invest in good paper or other securities, in amounts varying from four months to four years.

Also, Stocks and Real Estate for sale.
de11 WM. WARD, Grant st., opposite Cathedral.

TO OIL MEN.—We are prepared to furnish PUMPS for Oil Wells, with either copper or iron tube. RODS and superior VALVES ready for working. GALLAHER, CRAIG & CO.,
no3 196 Wood st. 142 First st.

ALLEGHENY MAYORALTY.—SIMON DRUM, of the Third ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Mayor of that city, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings. no22:2t

ALLEGHENY MAYORALTY.—JOS. H. SCOTT will be a candidate for Mayor of the city of Allegheny, subject to the decision of the Republican nomination. de18:tf

HOLIDAY FURNITURE.—CHILDREN'S TABLES AND BUREAUS, finished and in warehouse. T. B. YOUNG & CO.,
de22 No. 88 and 90 Sixth field st.

SUNDRIES.—9 kegs Butter, 100 bags OATS, 1000 BUSHELS CORN IN EAR, 100 bags OATS, in store for sale by
de22 E. EDWARD & ARNOLD, 88 Liberty st.

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, 9 feet 9 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 2 inches deep.
No 4—12 stops, 13 feet high, 9 feet 6 inches wide, 5 feet deep.

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

For further information, apply to HENRY ERBEN, New York, or JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood st. apl6:d&1y

PREMIUM GRAND PIANO!

JUST RECEIVED, a superb carved 7 OCTAVE FULL GRAND PIANO, OF CHICKERING & SONS' MANUFACTURE.

This is one of their NEW IMPROVED GRANDS, for which CHICKERING & SONS have just received the GOLD MEDAL at the late Exhibition of the Massachusetts Mechanics' Association.

The public are invited to call and see this splendid instrument at the Warerooms of

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. de22:wT

A $500 Piano for $350.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE SUBSCRIBER has had left with him for sale, by a family about to leave the city, one of

Chickering & Sons'

7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD CARVED PIANOS;

Cost originally $500.

This Piano has been IN USE LESS THAN ONE YEAR, and has had the best possible care taken of it. It is in perfect order, both in mechanism and furniture—in fact, is as GOOD AS NEW. As it must be disposed of at once, it is offered at the GREAT REDUCTION OF $150 FROM FIRST COST.

JOHN H. MELLOR,
81 Wood Street.
de22:wF

KNABE'S GRAND PIANOS! AT THE SPLENDID GRAND PIANO selected by Mrs. G. Stamo from the celebrated Factories of Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore,

to sold, she would respectfully invite her friends and the public generally to call and examine it before being sent away, as the purchaser has kindly consented to leave it in her possession until next week, and it is considered to be superior to any ever brought to this city.

CHARLOTTE BLUME, 115 Wood st.,
2d door above Fifth.
de22:1t

A PRETTY LITTLE LIBRARY—Ten Volumes; in a box: price $1 00.

Six Little Cousins by the Sea Shore;
Little Stories for Little People;
The Blackberry Girl; My Grandmother;
My Little Schoolmate; My Best Friend;
Bessie's Three Teachers; The Little Partners, etc.;
Bessie's New Heart; English Mary.

AUNT GRACE'S LIBRARY—Ten Volumes: price $1 00.

Clara and Her Cousins; Jeannette; or, The Great Mistake;
Old Merritt; Little Boarding School Girls;
Our Birthday Trip; Happy Christmas;
Little Anna; City of Palms;
Mary, Anna and Nina; Stories About the Bible.

Charming Books, with plenty of pretty Pictures. They are entirely new for sale by J. L. READ, 75 Fourth st. de22

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES,
Bargains in Cloaks,
Bargains in Shawls,
Bargains in Robes and Silks,
at BURCHFIELD & CO'S.
de22 No. 362 Broadway, New York.

YORK STATE APPLES—200 bbls Choice York State Apples, just rec'd for sale by
de22 FRANK VAN GORDER, 114 Second st.

BROOMS—125 doz. Fancy Brooms, in store for sale by FRANK VAN GORDER,
de22 114 Second st.

CRANBERRIES—69 bbls. just rec'd for sale by M'DONALD & ARBUCKLE,
de22 Jobbers and Grocers, 253 Liberty st.

DRESSED HOGS—10 Dressed Hogs just rec'd for sale by M'DONALD & ARBUCKLE,
de22 253 Liberty st.

TURKEYS, CHICKENS AND QUAILS—A fine lot just rec'd for sale by M'DONALD & ARBUCKLE, 253 Liberty st.
de22

BEANS—35 bbls. just rec'd for sale by HENRY S. COLLINS.
de22

ONIONS—19 sacks just rec'd for sale by HENRY S. COLLINS.
de22

W. & D. HUGUS,

Corner of Market and Fifth streets.

RECEIVED THIS AFTERNOON,

ANOTHER LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BALMORAL SKIRTS!

Four Yards Wide and All Colors.

ALSO, A GOOD STOCK OF Cloaks, Arabs, Coats AND SHAWLS,

ALWAYS ON HAND,

AT

W. & D. HUGUS', CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STS.
W. & D. HUGUS', CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STS.
W. & D. HUGUS', CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STS.
W. & D. HUGUS', CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STS.
de22

FINE HOLIDAY BOOKS!

FOR SALE BY

J. L. READ, NO. 75 FOURTH STREET.

WE WOULD INVITE ATTENTION to our stock of HOLIDAY BOOKS, which by their style, interest and cheapness are worthy of examination, in regard to our other publications, embracing some THREE THOUSAND different kinds, you will consult our catalogue, which we furnish gratis.
de21 J. L. READ, 75 Fourth st.

NOTICE TO PARENTS & GUARDIANS.

Holiday Presents for Boys.

NO MORE SUITABLE OR ACCEPTABLE PRESENT can be given for the Holidays than a fine become WELL-MADE SUIT OF CLOTHES or OVERCOAT, of all of which I have A LARGE ASSORTMENT than any other establishment in the city, and will sell them at REDUCED PRICES. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere, and you will not be disappointed either in style, quality or prices.

JAMES C. WATT,
corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
de21:4t

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his new stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

comprising the newest designs in Foreign and Domestic Goods, for Gentlemen's Apparel. Also, a full assortment of Boys' and Youths' Clothing kept constantly on hand, and made to order in the very best manner, by JAMES C. WATT,
no24 corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.

IF YOU WANT BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, (what can be better?) go to HUNTA MINER'S. They have an immense stock of all descriptions, in all styles of binding. In fact, you will find the best assortment West of the Mountain, at their store. On their counters will be found Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, Annuals, Albums, Gift Books, Juvenile Books, Autograph Books, Scrap Books, Poetical Works, Portfolios, Games of all kinds, Checkerman, Checkers, Backgammon Boards, Checker Boards, Dominoes, Portemonnaies, Gilchrist's celebrated Pocket Knives, Opera Glasses, and many other articles, suitable for Holiday presents, too numerous to mention. Also, Diaries and Almanacs of all kinds, for 1861, and all the Holiday Pictorials. Give them a call. de18:2Cdp

MARKED DOWN TO CLOSE OUT!

7/8 Yd Wide Goods, Fancy Shawls, Needle Work, etc.
Silks and Printed French Merinos, All Wool, 36c.
Plaid and Striped Velvets De Ottomans, 50c.
Silk and Colored Cashmeres, silk embroidered, 56c.
Black Silks, All Wool, Plaids, 50c. and 62c.
Black Silks, Extra Good, 75c. and 87c.

C. HANNON LOVE, 74 Market st.

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 machines

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

We send a competent person to the residence of each purchaser, to teach them the operation of the machine, and warrant each machine for three years.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,
no27:tjal No. 27 Fifth st.

CHRISTMAS PIANOS, MADEBY STEINWAY & SONS:

ONE SUPERB GRAND PIANO, ONE SUPERIOR Square Grand, with Agraffe Treble, (The latest and most valuable improvement,) TWO FINE 7½ 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 FEATHERS, &c."

They are Three 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. 65 Fifth street,
Sole Agents Here for Steinway's Pianos.
de4:4w

PERFUMERY—TOILET ARTICLES.—French and American Cologne; Bay Rum, warranted genuine; Lubin, Demarson & Petit, Gosnell, Glenn and Bazin's Handkerchief Extracts, all odors; Toilet Waters, various Perfumes; Rouge, Moss Fun, Pearl Powder; Tooth Pastes, Tooth Powders, Tooth Washes; Hair Oils and Hair Restorers, in variety; Pomades, from best manufacturers; Hair Dyes—Cristadora's, Batchelor's, Bazin's; Kalliston, Milk of Roses, etc., for the complexion; Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, of superior quality; SOAPS—Low & Sons', Yardley & Statham's, Mopelas, Kennis, Wright's, Colgate's, Glenn's, Bazin's, &c. &c. For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
de21:4t(SMTTu) Dealer in Drugs and Choice Family Medicines, corner Smithfield and Fourth streets

ALL SNOWED UP ON THE 3d OF JANUARY, 1861.
de20:1t

Stoves, Ranges, Grates, &c.

STOVES. STOVES.

D. DE HAVEN & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.

Warehouse, Federal Street, near New Suspension Bridge, ALLEGHENY.

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

Cast Iron House Fronts, Iron Railing, Scales, Hollow Ware, Wagon Boxes.

Plain and Fancy Grate Fronts, Fenders, etc. Castings of all kinds made to order.
jy16:1yd D. DE HAVEN & 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 preservation of the centre piece.
4th, Cleanliness, as there is not one-half the soot and dirt that is found in other Cookstoves.
5th, These stoves, and all stoves we ever sold, have a continual cold air passing between oven and fire-pot, which is held responsible for 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, PITTSBURGH, PA.
au24:3md

STOVES, GRATES AND RANGES.

BISSELL & CO., NO. 235 LIBERTY STREET,

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

"Victory" and "Triumph,"

and Wood Cooking Stoves,

"Black Oak" and "Forest Home."

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

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

Also, the new and beautiful Parlor Stove,

"Olympian,"

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

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

SADE IRONS, Wa