Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY D. P. WILLIAMS, R. H. FERGUSON & J. R. STORER.

R. BERETT & CO.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 24, 1860.

Mr. Lincoln's Policy.—The Springfield *Journal*, published at the home of Mr. Lincoln, and supposed from its location, to be cognizant of his sentiments, in a leading article on the secession movement, uses this language:

"If South Carolina does not obstruct the collection of the revenue at her ports, nor violate any other federal law, there will be no trouble, and she will not be out of the Union. If she violates the laws, then comes the tug of war. The President of the United States, in such an emergency, has a plain duty to perform. Buchanan may shirk it, or the emergency may not arise during his administration. If not, then the Union will last, through his term of office. If the overt act on the part of South Carolina takes place on or after the fourth of March, 1861, then the duty of executing the laws will devolve upon Mr. Lincoln. The laws of the United States must be executed. The President has no discretionary power on the subject. His duty is emphatically pronounced in the Constitution. Mr. Lincoln will perform that duty. Disunion by armed force is treason, and treason must and will be put down at all hazards."

Should this be the policy of Mr. Lincoln after his assumption of the Executive duties, we feel no hesitation in saying that he will be sustained in it by the great majority of his countrymen. The doctrine that a State has a right to withdraw from the Confederacy without the consent of its sister Commonwealths, when viewed in the most favorable light, is a pernicious one. If that right is admitted, or if Mr. Buchanan's notions in regard to coercion are accepted as sound, our government is a mere shadow without a substance—great only in its weakness. If the right of secession is granted, our nation can no longer keep its place in the great family of leading powers. It could make no treaties which might not at any time be violated by one or more of the States. It could contract no debt, the security of which might not be impaired or destroyed whenever a portion of the confederacy might feel an inclination to do so. South Carolina has no right, under the Constitution, to annul the compact by which she became subject to the authority of the general government, and we are glad that we are soon to have a President who will rigidly enforce the laws against that refractory and erratic Commonwealth.

The speech of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, in the United States Senate, on the right of the government to coerce seceding States, has caused a profound sensation in the South. The policy which it suggests contrasts nobly with that of the President, who in every line of the Tennessee Senator's remarks cannot fail to observe a stinging rebuke of his awe-struckling contempt. In noticing the position of Mr. Johnson, the Washington *Star* indulges in the following remarks:

Mr. Johnson is politically the representative of the laboring citizens of the South and the immense class there of quiet business men in all walks of life, who, while they eschew the trade of politics and the no less pestiferous trade of filibustering, the vocations of nine-tenths of the noisiest fire-eaters of the times, are far more deeply interested in the preservation of the many blessings of government now enjoyed by the people of every section of this country, than in the reopening of the African Slave Trade, and a new cut, shuffle and deal of property, politicians, &c., throughout the United States. These classes spoken of in the Senate, yesterday, through Mr. Johnson, in language that made it plain that they are at length awakening to the necessity of protecting themselves from the dangerous schemes of the politicians and filibusters by trade in their midst. The indications of his speech alarmed the Dis-unionists *per se*, intensely. Hence the vehemence of their denunciations of the orator. They dreaded nothing so much as that those whom Mr. Johnson represents might organize are their schemes be consummated, and that they accept his earnest effort against their counsels as evidence that what they have thus dreaded is about to come to pass. Mr. Nicholson, of Tennessee, will speak to-morrow or Monday."

Secession in Virginia.—The favorite doctrine of a portion of the South is threatened to be applied in a manner which will hardly suit the fancy of those who started it. The *National Intelligencer* is informed by a venerable and well known citizen of Virginia, residing in the county of Ritchie, that a movement is already on foot in the Northwestern part of that State for the purpose of calling a Convention of the people, to take into consideration the expediency of separating from Virginia in case of her withdrawal from the Union to join in the formation of a Southern Confederacy. The leaders in this scheme contemplate the erection of a new State, embracing that portion of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, and destined to include as many counties east of said line, along the upper Potomac and near it, as may be induced by identity of interest to co-operate in the project. Considerations of an economical character, determined partly by the arrangements of the present constitution of Virginia, (deemed by many in the western part of the State to be unequal in respect to the rates and objects of taxation,) are represented to be at the bottom of this popular movement.

Judge Wilkins on the Union.—The Philadelphia *Press* publishes a letter from Hon. Wm. Wilkins, of this city, against Disunion, in any shape. He concludes his letter as follows:

"At length, I have brought my unsettled mind to the conclusion that secession cannot be peaceably effected. It must be by force, and is revolutionary. It is a *forcible dismemberment* of the entire Government. It is *disruption*. The Government is framed so compactly in all its parts; so solidly welded together; all its fibres so interwoven and knit into union and solid system, that to tear away one part, you tear the whole fabric asunder. It cannot be peaceable, nor by consent. There is no authority or power to give consent. The Constitution looks to no event or catastrophe of the kind. No action of the Government, or any department of it, can assent to it. It is a *revolutary*, violent and *ex parte* proceeding. A majority of the States are opposed to it; a great majority of the people are hostile to it; and men of every political party say out against it. In this angry and warlike disruption of the compact, where shall we find any 'more *perfect union*;' the 'establishment of *justice*;' '*domestic tranquility*;' 'provision for the *common defence*;' the 'promotion of the *general welfare*,' and the '*security* of the blessings of liberty to ourselves and *posterity*?'

"We are told despotism, injustice, and denial of rights, oppression, justify resistance and revolution. True, but let the resistance be against the Government that usurps and oppresses. Has the *General Government* of the country committed such offenses? It has passed no 'liberty laws.' The *Union* has committed no oppressions to justify the resort to revolution and disruption against it. The people elected Mr. Lincoln and the individual States pass the anti-fugitive laws."

The Pacific Railroad Bill.—The following is the vote in the House upon the Pacific Railroad Bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, (Mass.) Adams, (Ky.) Adrain, Allen, Anderson, (Mo.) Avery, Babbitt, Barr, Barrett, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Bonner, Brayton, Briggs, Brisbow, Burlingame, Burnett, Butterfield, Burnham, Butler-Reid, Campbell, Carter, Case, Clark, (Ohio.) C. B. Cochrane, John Cochrane, Colfax, Conkling, Corwin, Covode, Cox, Craig, (Mo.) Curtis, Davis, Dean, Dewitt, Dimmick, Dodd, Edwards, Edgerton, Ferry, Fiorence, Foster Frank, Gooch, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hamilton, Hanchett, Hickman, Howard, (Ohio.) Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Jenkins, Kellogg, (Mich.) Kellogg, (Ill.) Kenyon, Kilgore, Larrabee, Lee, Lovejoy, Maloy, Martin, (Ohio.) McClernand, McKean, McKenty, Millward, Montgomery, Moorhead, Morrill, (Pa.) Nelson, Porter, Quarles, Rice, Robinson, (N. Y.) Scott, Scranton, Pickins, Spaulding, Stanton, Stratton, Tappan, Thomas, Tompkins, Trimble, Vandever, Verree, Wade, Washburne, (Wis.) Washburne, (Ill.) Wilson, and Wood—82.

NAYS—Messrs. Aldrich, Anderson, (Ky.) Barksdale, Bocock, Branch, Carey, Horace F. Clark, Clemens, Cowan, Cobb, Craige, (N. C.) Curry, Davis, (Md.) Dawes, Determan, Dunne, Edmundson, English, Farnsworth, Garnett, Gartrell, Gilmer, Hardeman, Harris, (Md.) Harris, (Va.) Hanks, Hill, Hoard, Holman, Houston, Jenkins, Jones, Landrum, Leach, (Mich.) Leach, (N. C.) Leake, Lovejoy, Lamar, Maclay, (N. Y.) Maynard, McPherson, Millson, Moore, (Ala.) Morrill, Morris, (Ill.) Mitchell, Parry, Pettit, Peyton, Phelps, Reagan, Ruffin, Sage, Sandidge, Singleton, Smith, (Va.) Stevenson, (S. C.) Spinner, Stallworth, Stevenson, Sweat, Taylor, Thomas, Vance, Waldron, Walton, Webster, White, Whiteley, Winslow, Winston, Woodson and Wright—74.

Mr. McKinney was not present at this vote, owing to the death of his youngest child, which occurred in Washington City on that day. Had he been able to be present he would have voted for the bill.

The Treason about to be Consummated.—It will be seen by reference to our telegraphic columns, that information has been received in Charleston, that President Buchanan has ordered Maj. Anderson to surrender Fort Moultrie to the rebel forces of South Carolina, in case it is attacked. Following the orders of the successor of the corruptible Old Public Functionary, who is

to 12 o'clock, and in the EVENING, from 6 to 11 o'clock.

de24:2t

COUNT SALOON,
corner of Fifth and Wylie sts.
G. W. SCHAUBLEITER, Jr., Agt.

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

H. CAMPBELL, Esq., President of the late County Convention: Sir—The Committee to confer with the Commissioners on the part of the Bondholders, having reported to the undersigned, we therefore request 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 future action of those concerned. Yours respectfully, etc.,

E. PATTERSON,
J. BRAUFF,
Commissioners.

In compliance with the above request, and in obedience to a resolution of the Convention held on the 20th instant, I hereby request the Delegates to said Convention to re-assemble 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 members of grave importance will be subsidized to the Convention, they earnestly desire that every district in the County shall be fully represented. Districts therefore, only partially represented, or not represented at all in the late Convention, are requested to send full delegations.

ED. CAMPBELL,
President of the Convention.

de24:2t&tf31

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INS. CO.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 24, 1860.

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 Plan of Reorganization having been perfected, the undersigned "Protecting Committee" has cause the same to be engraved, and to be signed by those 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 ask powers of attorney will be sent them, which they can execute and return to me.

At the time of signing the agreements, the bonds owned by the parties had better be deposited, as provided in the agreements.

de27:3t

G. W. CASE.

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 4 p. m., and from 6 to 10 in the evening.

Admission 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents. de18:2w

LUNCH SERVED UP EVERY MORNING, from 10 till 12, by G. W. SCHAUBLEITER, Jr., at his Restaurant, corner *Wylie and Fifth Sts.*

se31:1y&w

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, Nov. 23, 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 2d January.

H. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

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

de21 WM. WARD, Grant st., opposite Cathedral.

TO OIL MEN.—We are prepared to furnish PUMPS for Oil Wells, with either copper or iron tube. BOSS and spring VALVES ready for packing.

GALLAGHER, CRAIG & CO.,
134 Wood st., 133 First st.

de20

ALLEGHENY MAYORALTY.—SIMON DEUR, of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Mayor at that city, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings.

no13:tf

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

no13:tf

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 20.—Orders have been issued to Major Anderson to surrender Fort Moultrie if attacked.

I am reliably informed that Major Anderson telegraphs here that he had *surrendered* a large number of arms which had been removed from the arsenal to Fort Moultrie, to the authorities of Charleston, on a demand being made for them. This was done in obedience as he says, to the *spirit of orders* he had received from Washington.

An official dispatch giving information of the passage of the ordinance of secession, was received this afternoon by President Buchanan. A number of southern men were with him at the time, and I learn that he exhibited much agitation on hearing the news.

The news of the passage of the ordinance produced intense excitement in Congress to-day. The South Carolina members were congratulated by the Southern men. Gen. McQueen, who has been for years a consistent advocate of secession was surrounded. They dined this evening with Trescott, and retire from Congress on Monday.

Only three Republicans in the Committee of Thirty are doubtful: Corwin, of Ohio; Dunn, of Indiana; and Stratton of New Jersey. The rest are firm.

Mr. Hamlin, goes home to-morrow, and will not return until he comes to assume his seat as Vice President. His successor will be elected in January, and he will not resign until after that.

Washburne, of Maine, Governor elect has gone.

Notwithstanding the injunction of secrecy on the New York caucus last night, the whole thing was divulged to the Associated press by a member of the House, who says the injunction was removed after certain members left.

An informal meeting of the Pennsylvania Delegation took place this evening at the Avenue House. Several members have left for home, and consequently the caucus was not full. A discussion occurred regarding the position of the Republican party, regarding compromises with the South, and it was agreed that no compromise admitting the Constitution to extend slavery to Territories or looking to its projection there would be acceptable to the Republicans under any circumstances. The expression of opinion was very decided and firm.—*N. Y. Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The news of South Carolina's secession creates but little excitement here.

The impression is very generally entertained here that Florida will also secede at an early day.

The advocates of a Southern Confederacy and reconstructing the government are completely taken aback by a movement for forming that portion of Northern Virginia West of Blue Ridge into a separate State.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Our city is quiet. Even Southern men are indifferent. Everybody expected that South Carolina would secede. Some interest is felt about her future actions. Providence does not seem to favor her course. First being compelled to leave Columbia on account of the small pox; the fire-eaters have now been driven by fire out of the Baptist Church in Charleston.

The secedors are very much exasperated against Gov. Johnson, on account of his speech. That which Gen Lane spoke, was a concocted scheme. He was put forth to weaken the effect of Gov. Johnson's Union Sentiments. To-day's *Constitution* calls the latter a traitor to the South, eulogizing, at the same time, Gen. Lane, who, though a Northern Democrat, came to the rescue of Southern rights, so wrongfully attacked by a Southern man. Gov. Johnson, however, cares little about this desperate clique. He, like old Jackson, is for the Union, regardless of all personal consequences.

The Commissioners of the South Carolina nation are expected in this city within a few days. They will treat about the surrender of Fort Moultrie, the partition of the public domain and public debt, &c. Whether they will ask for the negotiation of a treaty of amity and peace can hardly be supposed, as there can be no peace between them and their enemies. For, if they wanted to be on friendly terms with the United States, they would have remained in the Union. The Postmaster General has been requested to enter into an arrangement with them to continue the present mail connection between the States and South Carolina, the latter offering to pay her own mail agents and postmasters. So no such thing will be done. If the South Carolina Postmasters continue in office and perform their duties, everything will go on as if no secession ordinance had been passed. If, however, they should resign, the mail service will be stopped immediately.—*N. Y. Trib.*

WELL, South Carolina has crossed the Rubicon. She unanimously passed her secession ordinance yesterday, and is doubtless expecting that all creation will feel the shock. They seem, however, to have taken it very quietly at Washington, and we doubt whether there will be much excitement elsewhere. South Carolina is to-day, in spite of her ordinance, just as completely and absolutely a part of the American Union as she was yesterday. She might as well have resolved the harbor of Charleston to be no longer a part of the Atlantic ocean. The city can no more recede from the tides that the State can secede from the bonds which bind this great Union together. South Carolina, by herself, is helpless, and unless the other slave states come to her relief, she will soon be in a most pitiable condition—the condition of all those who have resisted achievement falls ridiculously short of their declared aim. The only apprehension that need be felt is from the chance that the other southern states will make common cause with her. What this chance amounts to will soon be seen.—*N. Y. World.*

"The King is dead; long live the King." The Union is dissolved; long live the Union! A star the less in our firmament, or rather, South Carolina thinks so.

According to the general expectation, the State has gone out of the Union, but if we do forget this it is not the first time she has done so, we shall tremble the less. We remember when she was ready to go to the death for Hamilton's sugar, when it is was said of h *"dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."* But it's sweeter yet to come back, and she came back She may do so again. Is is so easy to peer i olutions; so difficult to execute them. Her f act of sovereignty is rather ludicrous. She s the Government from which she secedes to c duct for her postal system!

However she has gone, and if she is gratified by the manner of her going, the gratification is one which nobody, we fancy, will grudge her. If she chooses to be without the advantages of the Union, which her sister States enjoy and will continue to enjoy, the loss is here, and the advantages—so far as the saving of some heavy expenses is concerned—are there. How in any other sense she is to get out of the Union, it is not easy to see. Her Commissioners will presently appear at Washington, and will have the honor, doubtless, of dining with the Old Public Functionary, who still holds high Court in the White House. They may wait upon Congress, but Congress has no authority to treat with them upon the subject of dissolution. What, then, can they do? Like the French King, who marched up the hill with twice ten thousand men, and then marched down again, they can return to Charleston and report progress. Only let the State continue to pay the regular duties on imports, and keep her hands off the Forts, and she can secede as long as she pleases.—*N. Y. Trib.*

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 21, 1860.—The House Committee of Thirty three met to-day. A motion was made to postpone the vote on Mr. Rust's proposition until Thursday next, which, after some debate, was adopted.

The Senate Committee of Thirteen had a meeting to-day. Senator Wade made a strong speech declaring that no compromise could be made, as the Republicans had done nothing unconstitutionally, not having been in power to do so. Mr. Lincoln, having been elected according to the Constitution of the United States, he ought to have the same chance as others had before him to develop his policy, which would be perfectly consistent with their constitutional rights. The assumption that the Republicans, nothing having been brought against them of any practical character, were going to do some wrong, was an insult, and came with a bad grace from a party that had done so much mischief to the country. Little is expected from the action of the Committee. The Republicans seem more united than ever, declaring that the demands of the Southerners are preposterous, and cannot be thought of for a moment.—*N. Y. Trib.*

The repentance and return of Senator Davis to the Committee of Thirteen was quite unexpected to all. It caused considerable surprise among the republicans of the Senate, occurring, as it did, just before the adjournment, after a tedious debate on a local matter. It is understood that his course was approved by all associated with him.

The members on the committee from the seceding States are determined to present a catalogue of grievances and demand concession. If this is refused they will resign and go home.—*N. Y. World.*

The proposition of Senator Crittenden, restoring the Missouri line, will most certainly fail.—*Phila. N. Amer.*

The South Carolina members now urge the utmost prudence and caution on the part of their State to avoid a collision until the cotton States have developed their purposes. The time, they say, can be occupied with negotiations.

Senator Davis, having consented to serve on the Select Committee, the members held the first session to-day, when the Republican Senators ignored all justification for the difficulties, and declared that they had no compromises to propose. The Southern Senators expressed their

It is an interesting fact that all the South Carolina cadets residing from West Point occupied positions in their Senate, which insured their dismissal at the January examination.

Southern Representatives drew thirty thousand dollars from the Treasury yesterday, while Northern men are told that the Treasury is empty.

The Committee on the Union sat only briefly to-day. Speeches were made by Love, of Georgia, Kellogg of Illinois, Humphreys of New York, Tappan of New Hampshire, and Houston of Alabama. The following proposition were discussed, and had many supporters: An Enabling Act for Pike's Peak and New Mexico, and the admission of Kansas, which would settle the difficulties concerning that Territory. Kellogg, of Illinois, proposed that the Committee adjourn till the 7th of January. After discussion this was agreed to, and the Committee adjourned. Subsequently the Republican members held a caucus and conferred freely. They came to the conclusion that no proposition satisfactory to the ultra Southern States, by way of amendment to the Constitution, could be adopted by the people, and therefore it was not necessary to prepare one. They agreed that the Constitution is good enough as it now stands; nothing could be stricken out nor inserted. All compromises must be in the nature of Congressional acts, subject to the present provisions of the Constitution; and they could not consent to force Slavery into Territory now free by Congressional action.

Scarcely a word is spoken of the secession of South Carolina. It has been so long expected that it falls dead here, without external effect. The advocates and supporters of it feel much chagrined at this.—*N. Y. Times.*

A New Phase of Secession.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

A venerable and well known citizen of Virginia, residing in the county of Ritchie, has written to apprise us of a movement which, he says, is already set on foot in the Northwestern part of that State, for the purpose of calling a Convention of the people to take into consideration the expediency of separating from Virginia in case of her withdrawal from the Union to join the formation of a Southern Confederacy. Our informant adds that the leaders in this revolutionary scheme contemplate the *erection of a new State, embracing that portion of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge*, and destined to include as many counties east of said line, along the upper Potomac and near it; as may be induced, by identity of interest, to cooperate in the projection there would be acceptable to the Republicans under any circumstances. The expression of opinion was very decided and firm.—*N. Y. Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The news of South Carolina's secession creates but little excitement here.

The impression is very generally entertained here that Florida will also secede at an early day.

The advocates of a Southern Confederacy and reconstructing the government are completely taken aback by a movement for forming that portion of Northern Virginia West of Blue Ridge into a separate State.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Our city is quiet. Even Southern men are indifferent. Everybody expected that South Carolina would secede. Some interest is felt about her future actions. Providence does not seem to favor her course. First being compelled to leave Columbia on account of the small pox; the fire-eaters have now been driven by fire out of the Baptist Church in Charleston.

The secedors are very much exasperated against Gov. Johnson, on account of his speech. That which Gen Lane spoke, was a concocted scheme. He was put forth to weaken the effect of Gov. Johnson's Union Sentiments. To-day's *Constitution* calls the latter a traitor to the South, eulogizing, at the same time, Gen. Lane, who, though a Northern Democrat, came to the rescue of Southern rights, so wrongfully attacked by a Southern man. Gov. Johnson, however, cares little about this desperate clique. He, like old Jackson, is for the Union, regardless of all personal consequences.

The Commissioners of the South Carolina nation are expected in this city within a few days. They will treat about the surrender of Fort Moultrie, the partition of the public domain and public debt, &c. Whether they will ask for the negotiation of a treaty of amity and peace can hardly be supposed, as there can be no peace between them and their enemies. For, if they wanted to be on friendly terms with the United States, they would have remained in the Union. The Postmaster General has been requested to enter into an arrangement with them to continue the present mail connection between the States and South Carolina, the latter offering to pay her own mail agents and postmasters. So no such thing will be done. If the South Carolina Postmasters continue in office and perform their duties, everything will go on as if no secession ordinance had been passed. If, however, they should resign, the mail service will be stopped immediately.—*N. Y. Trib.*

WELL, South Carolina has crossed the Rubicon. She unanimously passed her secession ordinance yesterday, and is doubtless expecting that all creation will feel the shock. They seem, however, to have taken it very quietly at Washington, and we doubt whether there will be much excitement elsewhere. South Carolina is to-day, in spite of her ordinance, just as completely and absolutely a part of the American Union as she was yesterday. She might as well have resolved the harbor of Charleston to be no longer a part of the Atlantic ocean. The city can no more recede from the tides that the state can secede from the bonds which bind this great Union together. South Carolina, by herself, is helpless, and unless the other slave states come to her relief, she will soon be in a most pitiable condition—the condition of all those who have resisted achievement falls ridiculously short of their declared aim. The only apprehension that need be felt is from the chance that the other southern states will make common cause with her. What this chance amounts to will soon be seen.—*N. Y. World.*

"The King is dead; long live the King." The Union is dissolved; long live the Union! A star the less in our firmament, or rather, South Carolina thinks so.

According to the general expectation, the State has gone out of the Union, but if we do forget this it is not the first time she has done so, we shall tremble the less. We remember when she was ready to go to the death for Hamilton's sugar, when it is was said of h *"dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."* But it's sweeter yet to come back, and she came back She may do so again. Is is so easy to peer i olutions; so difficult to execute them. Her f act of sovereignty is rather ludicrous. She s the Government from which she secedes to c duct for her postal system!

However she has gone, and if she is gratified by the manner of her going, the gratification is one which nobody, we fancy, will grudge her. If she chooses to be without the advantages of the Union, which her sister States enjoy and will continue to enjoy, the loss is here, and the advantages—so far as the saving of some heavy expenses is concerned—are there. How in any other sense she is to get out of the Union, it is not easy to see. Her Commissioners will presently appear at Washington, and will have the honor, doubtless, of dining with the Old Public Functionary, who still holds high Court in the White-House. They may wait upon Congress, but Congress has no authority to treat with them upon the subject of dissolution. What, then, can they do? Like the French King, who marched up the hill with twice ten thousand men, and then marched down again, they can return to Charleston and report progress. Only let the State continue to pay the regular duties on imports, and keep her hands off the Forts, and she can secede as long as she pleases.—*N. Y. Trib.*

New Advertisements.

DR. J. COUCHOIS,
75 GRANT STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ELECTRICIAN. de24:1y

Important to Families!
LOOK AT THIS!

NON-EXPLOSIVE BURNING FLUID—
The Greatest Discovery of the Age!
A Brilliant Light without Danger, and Cheaper than any Illuminating Fluid now in use.

Only 65 cents per gallon. Only 65 cents per gallon.

N. B. The ordinary Fluid Lamps are used for the Non-Explosive Fluid—no change in Lamps. For sale only by

JOS. FLEMING,
by JOS. FLEMING,
by JOS. FLEMING,
Corner Market street and the Diamond,
Corner Market street and the Diamond,
Corner Market street and the Diamond.

CARBON—CARBON—CARBON—CARBON
and
COAL OIL! COAL OIL! COAL OIL! COAL OIL! COAL OIL!
SPERM OIL! SPERM OIL! SPERM OIL! SPERM OIL
LARD OIL! LARD OIL! LARD OIL!
3-24:3t CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS!
All kinds of FANCY DRESS GOODS,
JEWELRY WORK, SHAWLS, &c.,
MARKED DOWN so low that they must meet with rapid sales. For GOOD BARGAINS call early.
de24 G. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market street.

ORPHAN'S COURT of Allegheny County, No. 41, December Term, 1860.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF ESTATE OF JOHN M'DOWELL DECD. On and after the 7th of January, 1861, the subscriber will pay to the creditors of said Estate, by order of Court, a final Dividend of Sixteen and Five-Eighths per cent. of their claims, as allowed by amended report of Auditor, in No. 12, December Term, 1857, of said Court.
W. BAKEWELL, Surviving Executor,
de24:31&w No. 75 Grant street.

BLANK BOOKS—
LEDGERS, JOURNALS,
DAY BOOKS, CASH BOOKS,
and every description of Account Books, on hand or made to order in the best manner, ruled to any pattern required, with or without printed headings, by
WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO.,
de24 Blank Book Makers, 57 Wood st.

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 manufactory prices.
CARTWRIGHT & YOUNG,
No. 97 Wood Street,
de24 corner of Diamond alley.

SUNDRIES—100 bbls. Extra and Extra Family Flour;
40 bbls Superfine Flour;
19 do Rye do
12 do Fresh-Ground Corn Meal;
50 sacks Buckwheat Flour;
11 tes prime Lard—just rec'd for sale by
JAMES A. FETZER,
de21 corner Market and First sts.

500 GREEN SALTED HIDES 500
Just received and for sale by
M. DeLANGE,
de24:3teod 323 Liberty st., opposite head of Wood.

LEATHER BELTING, of the best Eastern make, oak-tanned, all sizes, which will run without stretching, and with a perfect bearing to the pulley, at the Leather Store of M. DE LANGE, 323 Liberty st., opposite head of Wood. de24:lw2

GUM BELTING AND GUM GASKETS, of which will stand 300° Fahrenheit without being affected, and the severest cold will not disolish its pliability, you can get at the Leather Store of M. DE LANGE, 323 Liberty st., opposite head of Wood. de24:3teod

DRIED APPLES—125 bus prime bright Dried Apples, on consignment, for sale by
J. S. LIGGETT & CO.,
de24 75 Water and 72 Front st.

DRY APPLES—23 sks. Prime Dry Apples, just rec'd for sale by
HENRY H. COLLINS 25 Wood st.
de24

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,
82 WOOD STREET,
between Diamond alley and Fourth street,
Sole Agent for Chickering & Sons' Grand, Upright and Square Pianofortes, for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania. de22:wF

COUGHS and COLDS are always disagreeable, often dangerous. A few repetitions and hoarseness or consumption may be the result. But 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 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. de18:lw&tf

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.

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:tjul No. 27 Fifth st.

CHRISTMAS PIANOS,
MADE BY
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 OVERSTRING, FULL IRON FRAME, FELT-COVERED HAMMERS, WITH ADDITIONAL PROTECTION TO LEATHER, &c."

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

H. KLEBER & BRO., No. 83 Fifth street,
de8:4w Sole Agents here for Steinway's Pianos.

PERFUMERY—TOILET ARTICLES.—
French and American Cologne;
Bay Rum, warranted genuine;
Lubin, Demarson & Patit, Gosnell, Glenn and Bazin's Handkerchief Extracts, all odors;
Toilet Waters, various Perfumes;
Rouge, Meen 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, Mongeias, Keens, Wright's, Colgate's, Glenn's, Rosin's, &c. &c.
For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
de21:4:(Fe8Th) Dealer in Drugs and Choice Family Medicines, corner Smithfield and Fourth streets

ALL SNOWED UP
ON
THE
3d OF JANUARY, 1861.

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 CITY.

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

Also, Sheet Iron Work, Tin Roofing, Boiler, Hollow Ware, Wagon Boxes,
Plain and Fancy Grate Fronts, Fenders, etc.,
Castings of all kinds made to order.
jy16:1y D. DE HAVEN & SON.

ETNA STOVE WORKS.
A. BRADLEY
Manufactures 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 more 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 stoves.
5th, These stoves, and all stoves we ever sold, have a current of cold air passing between oven and fire-back, which preserves it and adds to the durability of our Stoves, over all others.

Persons wishing the BEST STOVE in the market will find our PATENT "Tropic," "Eureka," or "Arbiter," with DOUBLE TOP, to be 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.
ja24:3md

HILLERMAN & CO. have a large stock of
Gents' Dress Hats,
Gents' and Youths' Soft Hats,
Gents', Youths' and Boys' Caps,
Misses' Beaver Hats,
Ladies' Fancy
and a general assortment of
no16

Attorneys at Law.
B. F. LUCAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, No. 74 Grant Street,
my8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, WILLIAM J. COFFEY
Late of Butler, Pa. Late of Indiana, Pa.
PURVIANCE & COFFEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Pittsburgh, Pa. Office in Mellon's Building, corner of Fifth and Wylie Streets. ap21 no24:ly

GEORGE P. HAMILTON.....MARCUS W. ACHESON.
HAMILTON & ACHESON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Office No. 149 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. ja8:1y

C. B. M. SMITH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
HAS REMOVED TO
KURN'S LAW BUILDINGS
No. 13 Diamond Street,
my16:1y(s) Next door to St. Peter's Church

THOMAS EWING,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Office, No. 166 Fourth street, near Grant,
se11:3mTu PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

BAKER & CO.'S MEDICINAL TRANSPARENT COD LIVER OIL.
THE TRUE AND GENUINE.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND EFFECTS.
BEING MADE BY PATENT AND BEST PREPARED.

In use, if fairly tried, will soon restore the tone of the digestive organs, invigorate the blood, give a natural rounding to the figure, and add energy to the whole animal and nervous system. Its value has been remarkably evidenced by its wonderful restorative powers when ordinary tonics had been vainly exhausted in all cases consumptive to the body when no other can be borne, and furnishes the frame with fat in a truly responsible manner.

For CONSUMPTION and BRONCHITIS,
For SCROFULA in all its degeneracies,
For WEAKNESS, WASTING, and every form of DEBILITY, its curative properties are unrivaled.

It may be taken without disrelish by the most delicate patient, and relished without effort