Pittsburgh Gazette.

TRI-WEEKLY. D. TURNBULL, A. G. PERRY & J. M. STORER.

H. BRETT & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 29, 1860.

THE CHARLESTON FORTS.—The excess of the Administration for shipping the guns from Pittsburgh to Ship Island and Galveston is, that the Government has recently erected two new forts there, and these guns were intended to furnish their armament. A very convenient excuse.

The question arises, however, if the Government intends to arm two new forts, in States where the people are in rebellion against it, where are the men to man them? Forts and guns are nothing, if there are not men to defend the one, and handle the other, especially under the circumstances now existing in the South. Fort Moultrie has but 65 men to defend it; and the government has not, at this moment, soldiers enough within call to supply the two new forts with power to man 124 guns. All the available force of the army has been sent to Kansas, Utah, Oregon and California, with the unmistakable purpose of getting them out of the way, so that the present government might not be tempted to use them, and that Mr. Lincoln might be unable to do so. The government has no force, whatever, to man new forts. What force it has would be barely sufficient to defend Fort Moultrie as it should be defended.

But, the argument against reinforcing Fort Moultrie, that to do so would precipitate civil war, had it a force, if it has any force at all, with regard to the new forts. If reinforcing Fort Moultrie would so exasperate the South Carolinians, why should not the Louisianians and Texans, be infinitely more exasperated at the erection, arming and manning new forts in their midst? It is fair, to presume, arguing from Mr. Buchanan's premises, that the Charlestonians would not permit a new fort to be erected, armed and manned in their harbor; and why should we be more indulgent in our judgment of the temper of the people in New Orleans and Galveston?

The fact is, and every one conversant with government affairs knows it, that these guns were not really intended for any fort at all. They were nominally to be shipped to the mouth of the Mississippi and Galveston Bay; but the intention, undoubtedly was to put them where the Secessionists could easily capture them to fortify New Orleans with. It was this fact that so stirred the indignation of our people. Had the removal been for a legitimate purpose, no one would have objected to it. The public saw the treasonable purpose, and they were determined to prevent its consummation.

THE CHARLESTON FORTS.—The adroit movement of Capt. Anderson, at Charleston, has no doubt taken the disunionists at Washington by surprise. They were in daily expectations of hearing of his surrender to a Charleston mob, and were in anticipation rejoicing in the humiliation of the stars and stripes. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, as if to prepare the public mind for the event, on Christmas day intimated that although the President had no reason from leading members of the South Carolina Convention that the Fort would not be attacked, yet it was possible that the people of the city might take the matter into their own hands. He further remarked:

"I have military authority for the opinion that a handful of men can at any moment take possession of Fort Sumter, and that, instead of being thwarted, as reported, it has fifteen guns of large calibre, and completely commands Fort Moultrie. A storming party, willing to risk the lives of one-half of their number, could also take Fort Moultrie."

This was written before Capt. Anderson had transferred his forces to Fort Sumter, and shows that the prompt movement of that officer was not made a day too soon. He has thus marred one of the President's master strokes for the betrayal of the government. The same correspondent, in anticipation of the easy victory which it supposed was in reserve for the insurgents, suggested that provocation for an attack on the part of the secessionists could be found in the presence of the American flag, which, to use his own language, "flouts and derides the sovereignty of the Palmetto State!" This is a matter which should receive the immediate attention of our old Public Functionary. He should not permit the flag of our country to disturb the nerves of the sensitive people of Charleston.

Fort Sumter is directly opposite to Fort Moultrie, and commands one of the ship channels. The fire is now larger than the two others, and is supplied with the best modern guns and a heavy stock of ammunition. Twenty-five drilled men could hold it against all Charleston. Its barracks could level Fort Moultrie with the ground in a few hours, and shell the city effectually if turned against it. In case of collision, its possession would entirely control the harbor.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.—"Occasional" the Washington correspondent of Forney's *Press*, thus speaks of the success that attended Mr. Buchanan's efforts to precipitate the country into a civil war. "If the present state of affairs do not end in a revolution it is not for want of any exertion on the part of the national executive and his advisers. Every movement of the men in authority at Washington is marked by treason—and it is time that this country should know it.

"Mr. Buchanan, in his jesuitical proclamation calling for a day of humiliation and prayer, on the 4th of January, deprecated that internecine conflict which he is toiling with such fiendish industry to precipitate. The arrangements of the Secessionists go on with unexampled rapidity. There is no officer of the army or navy that I have met who does not look forward to bloody trouble, unless in the meantime, wisdom, and toleration should enter the hearts of the Southern conspirators. In the conservative State of Virginia, the heretofore accepted organ of the Democratic party, the Richmond *Enquirer*, daily teems with the most inflammatory appeals: and even in Baltimore—where one would suppose the Union to be strong—able and influential men preside over and participate in meetings addressed by the commissioner of the turbulent State of Mississippi. The most herculean efforts are made to sway the gallant Governor Hicks, of Maryland, from the position he has taken. Threats and appeals of all kinds are resorted to, and it is now known that an organization is on foot to call a Convention over his head, to be controlled by those who desire to induce Maryland to secede before the 4th of March, the object being to seize upon the Federal capital, and to prevent Lincoln and Hamlin from being inaugurated as all our other Chief Magistrates have been."

We are ill notified in the papers that the President has been disturbed by some indignant remonstrances which have been sent to him from Pennsylvania, threatening personal insult should he return to this State after the 4th of March. We do not believe Mr. Buchanan will insult his native State by presuming to take up his residence on her soil. Like Benedict Arnold he will seek to hide his disgrace in some foreign land.

WHAT with rebellion at the South and robbery of the capital, the old Public Functionary is in a sea of trouble. He is now reaping the reward of his cowardly and vacillating conduct. Had he listened more to the dictates of patriotism and less to the idle and bombastic threats of traitors, he would not now be compelled to confront the horrors of civil war. Had he cast off Cobb, Floyd and Thompson, when they first proclaimed their treason, and had he reinforced the forts at Charleston when the first threat to attack them was made, our government would be at this time in a position to command the public peace. It is an interesting fact that all the corruption and fraud that have occurred at Washington, originated in those departments [illegible] the control of the secessionists [illegible] to the Presidency.

THE SURPLUS ON HAND.—We understand that the shipment of the guns from the arsenal was commenced yesterday afternoon, in pursuance of the order from the War Department, which, whatever may be its scruples about sending soldiers to the South, has none about sending arms.

The allegation made by the authorities at Washington, that the guns were required for Texas, turns out to be a mere pretence. "Tom," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, who warmly supports the Buchanan Administration, thus spoils the story:

"As to the report from Pittsburgh concerning the shipment of guns for forts in Texas, and the excitement created therefrom, I find that there are no forts between Pensacola and Brownsville. But a sight was purchased at Ship Island, in Mississippi, for a fort some years ago, and some money has been expended, but there are no works there ready to receive an armament. At Galveston an island sand-bar has been purchased for the erection of a fort, but there is no fort there yet."

From other sources we learn that these fortifications are in an unfinished condition, and of course are in no need of the guns. The fact is, these guns are designed by the traitors at Washington for the use of the Secessionists, and who will use them against the government.

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—It is rumored here that the money stringency has at last reached the Mint at Philadelphia. There is no want of gold bullion—indeed the quantity, from the large importations at your port, is unusually large. This finds its way to the Mint for coinage. But the scarcity of silver is so greater that the difficulty is to get enough for the usual alloy, and unless a supply to meet this extraordinary demand is found, a scarcity of coin is likely to be felt in the ordinary business of the country.

POSITION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA MEMBERS.

The President's Message concerning secession will be laid on the table of the House, as the most summary mode of treating a document they are compelled to receive under the forms of the Constitution.

The members from South Carolina will be called, on the roll, as heretofore—their communication to the House not being considered as covering their resignations, which must be made to the Governor of the State, and of which the Speaker has no official notification

IMPORTANT PROPOSITIONS.

The Committee of thirty-three will meet to-morrow, to act upon several important propositions. Two will be submitted from the Republican side, which are likely to make much impression on the country. The first is to admit New Mexico as a State, immediately after a Constitution shall be formed, under the seventh section of the Compromise act of 1850. This covers the whole territory south of the Missouri line, where the extremists demand that Slavery shall be recognized and protected. But they will resist the proposed admission because it fails to carry out their peculiar policy of future acquisition of territory and extension of Slavery. The other proposition is, a Constitutional amendment prohibiting Congress from interfering with Slavery in the States where it exists by law. Without the consent of all the slaveholding States.

This is designed to counteract the false charges made against the Republicans of a design to destroy the domestic institutions of the States, which is expressly denied in the Chicago Platform. These reasonable and conciliatory terms will probably be declined by the political managers who are plotting treason and revolution; but they will address the conservative sentiment South, which seeks a rallying point to crush the Disunionists. If rejected, the North will be solidly against any further efforts to conciliate interests which make exciting demands without exhibiting any disposition to adjust the difficulty upon an honorable basis. Thus far, the ultras have presented and insisted upon an ultimatum intended to humiliate and degrade the Republicans. It will never be granted, under any circumstances. This determination is fixed and inflexible, and includes the most moderate men of the party.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

I. is now said by those pretending to be well up in the affair, that the Pittsburgh matter was conducted by the President, so that he might indirectly show to Congress, and especially to South Carolina, that no annexation exists both North and South, it is his duty to enforce the laws everywhere, and so gain time with South Carolina.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.

The committee of thirty-three to-day agreed, only three opposing to report an enabling act, admitting New Mexico with its present slavery. It is very doubtful if this bill afford any basis of settlement. There was a long debate on it.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTEEN.

The Senate committee of thirteen had a long session to-day. There was much debate and numerous resolutions offered. One offered by Mr. Seward presented one new point and was of no effect. A decided good feeling prevailed however, and its action so far has been harmonious.

Judge Douglas states as the reason why he declined voting on Saturday, on the abstract proposition of Toombs and Davis, that it was not reduced to the form of amendments to the Constitution.—*N. Y. World*

The so called ultimatum of the South demands an abolition of the Missouri line, with the recognition and protection of slavery in the existing territory south of it, or whatever territory may hereafter be acquired. They will take nothing less, not even a slave State formed from the present territory. This is a virtual declaration of a purpose to dishunter for the acquisitions of more territory, the shrewd design of extending slavery. The Republicans will under no circumstances agree to this exaction, come what may; and in view of the agitation of the last ten years, every patriotic party should set its face against more acquisitions of territory. This cause has nearly split the Union already, and it is more powerful for mischief than any other that the evil genius of political demagogues ever discovered.

These propositions should go side by side to the country, in order that fair men of the south may see for themselves what are the real designs of the parties which represent the north and south. They furnish the best answer to all the misrepresentations of the desperate leaders who are stimulating secession, and prove that there is no aggressive spirit in the north, such as has been falsely stated. This whole movement was designed at the outset for political effect, and to humiliate the triumphant Republicans by forcing them to renounce one of the cardinal principles of their platform. While Mr. Lincoln is known to have written here in the most conciliatory spirit, and anxiously desires this controversy settled to the satisfaction of both sides, and is ready to make every proper and becoming concession, it is also known that he is inflexible in regard to the principle which came down from the fathers, that Congress has full power over the territories. Mr. Seward manifests the same conciliation, as may be seen by his recent speech in New York, and will more particularly by his return here. If it is thus demonstrated that the south can obtain an adjustment which substantially secures all that it claims in the present territories, without the degradation of their opponents. More than this they cannot and should not get, especially as the demand is offensively presented as an alternative.—*Phil. N. American.*

THE GREAT DEFALCATION.

[special Dispatch to the New York Times]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec 26.—I had a personal interview with Russell and Bailey to-day. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars bonds have been offered in the case of Russell. The five hundred thousand dollars could not be obtained. He has sent home to St. Louis for an indemnity bond, covering the whole amount, and it will soon be here. Goddard the Justice who fixed the bail, stated that he did it at the instance of the Executive, and had it been entirely left to himself, he would have made it nine hundred thousand dollars.

Humphrey, Marshal, Chilton and Davidge, counsel for Russell, intended to sue out a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the ground of cruel, excessive and unconstitutional bail. They concluded, to wait a little, however, as the sentence of Russell, who says he is willing to comply with every demand of the Government, under protest. He protests strongly against the interference of the President.

Russell assures me that he did not know how the bonds were obtained. They came through a third party, and he had no knowledge or connection with Bailey's acts.

He paid the discount and interest, and received no more than what was due him. He has no doubt he will establish his entire innocence. His business is badly broken up in consequence of his arrest, but he will not resign the Presidency of the Pony Express, as the Company all stand firmly by him.

Lee & Latham deny all knowledge of Bailey's operations and frauds.

Warrants were issued, to-day, for the arrest of two or three others.

East and Coalt gave Bailey notice that they should surrender the bail in his case—whereupon he voluntarily went to jail. The cause of this act of his benefactors is not known—it probably results from the general indignation felt at the partiality shown Bailey over Russell, and the interference of the President.

Motion for a writ of *habeas corpus* for Russell will be made in the morning.

[illegible] Postmaster at Fort Kearney, U. T. War, [illegible] of 10 Right in his house and possession on account of the recent [illegible] O. S. G.

Painting a White Girl to Make Her a Slave.

[From the Mobile, (Ala.) Daily Tribune, Dec. 12.]

One day last week, a gentleman of this city hailed an up country boat, the Cora Anderson, as she was passing Greenville, Miss., whither he had gone on business, to return home. Shortly after being under way, our Natchez friend observed a pensive looking little girl, aged about nine or ten years, whose black hair and yellowish brown skin would indicate that she was a mulattress. There was something about her that interested him, and he inquired of the captain concerning her. He was informed that she was a slave belonging to a man on board, whom the captain pointed out, who said he was taking her to New Orleans to sell her, he having bought her for $1600 in North Western Missouri, on the borders. Our Natchez friend eyed the little girl and the border man so closely as to attract the attention of the latter, with whom he was soon engaged in conversation concerning the child, interrogating him in such manner as to elicit answers not always agreeing with previous statements, and evidently alarming him. This was suspicious. The little girl was taken aside and examined. She said she was an orphan, and had been taken from an asylum in New York by this man; that her hair was light and her complexion brunette; that this man told her he was going to the South with her, where, as his adopted child, she would have a good home; that black hair was preferred in the South, and prettier than here, and that he had taken her to a barber, and had her hair dyed black. He also told her that if she would allow him to put some yellow dye on her skin that her complexion would become much whiter in a few days, and that he had put the stain on. On hearing these statements, the girl was taken charge of by the captain, and potash, soap and water being applied, the dyes were taken off, and the light hair and light complexion brought to light. The pretended master was seized by the excited passengers, who were about to deal with him summarily, but it was finally arranged to look him up in a state room until the boat should land. In the meantime the boat had passed St. Joseph, and when a few miles below that town rounded to take on wood. At this point, how, or in what manner, is not known, the border ruffian escaped from the boat, leaving his baggage behind. The girl was taken by the captain of the boat to New Orleans and placed in one of the orphans asylums in that city.

Carl Schurz and his Style as a Lecturer.

[From the Albany Evening Journal]

Whichever principality or power in the high places or in the low of Vaterland may claim Carl for its lawful born, he is really of that Southern and noblest Teuton type which combines the impressibility, enthusiasm, and expressiveness of the Latin blood with the concentration of will and the quiet intellectuality of the North. All this is seen at once in his person—slender, rather tall, with the professorial stoop and spectacles, the delicate, refined hand the Greek jaw, with none obliterated from the Greek into pretty fair German, strong chin, angular, metaphysical eyebrow, and expanding though retiring forehead. It is also proved in his life and partially in his lecture.

His delivery reminds one, though with a favorable difference for himself, of the lecturer in German universities, quite as forcibly as of the popular harangue. The voice is even, without slowness or monotony; on the cool, intellectual key; not pure in tone (of course not, for it is a German's) and unaccompanied by gesture. His pronunciation of the English is certainly admirable; the honest, guttural Dutch being only now and then tripped up by some tricky labial.

Diction and thought, throughout this lecture, were superior in many points—the former, being of our Latin stock, of simple though sometimes high scholarly construction, of nice precision, less artistic though more rigidly correct than Emerson's. The thought was mainly analytic and logical—excellent in both, and presenting in the latter here and there links clean and tough as steel; though a certain crudeness of method was at times observable. The broad, serious progress of the whole was diverted but rarely by any figure, but then by one rather Teutonically elaborate. The real and vital, in their deeper relations—the real philosophy of the history considered—composed his lecture mainly; in which lecture (to dispatch the subject), Mr. Schurz discussed the Principles, Agencies, and Dangers of Civilization.

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d&w27:2t

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—

We trust that those who do not now receive THE TRIBUNE will subscribe for it without delay. The club price of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE and SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is so low that there are but few in any community unable to take it. Henceforth, THE TRIBUNE, as the principal paper supporting the new Administration, will be peculiarly interesting, while, outside of Politics, its reliable Foreign and Domestic News; its Commercial and Agricultural Intelligence, and its Literary Department, give to it interest and value which no other paper on this continent can boast of. Heretofore and successfully THE TRIBUNE has conducted the campaign now so gloriously ended, the result in New York fairly attests, and to the untiring exertion, signal capacity and foresight of Horace Greeley, is due much of the glory of the victory, over which a nation of Freemen is now rejoicing. It is, therefore, the duty of every true Republican to aid in giving THE TRIBUNE a still larger circulation. As evidence of its popularity and reliability, we may state that last week over SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND copies were sold—a circumstance unprecedented in the annals of Journalism.—*Onward* (an anti Gazette, *Pharisaical*), *Pa.*

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Public Notices.

☞ PITTSBURGH GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION.—The members are hereby notified that the ANNUAL ELECTION for officers will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, at the Rooms of the Association. Polls open from 3 to 5 o'clock p. m. By order of

d&w29:2t THE BOARD

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

H. CAMPBELL, Esq., President of the late County Convention at Sharpsburg.

SIR:—The Committee in connection with the Committee from the part of the South lately held at New York, were designated, we therefore desire you to re-assemble the Convention on MONDAY, the 31st day of December, at eleven o'clock a. m., in the Delegation only then decide on time for themselves what is best for the interests of those concerned. Hurts respectfully, etc.,

E. PATTERSON,
J. BRAUN, } Commissioners.

In compliance with the above request, and in obedience to the resolution of the Convention held on the 25th ultimo, I hereby request the Delegates from each of one hundred, the polls 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 earnestly 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.

H. D. CAMPBELL,
President of the Convention.

dec27:3t

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & C. R. R. CO.,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1860.

☞ TO THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF LOCOMOTIVES of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.

The plan of Reorganization having been perfected, the "Purchasing Committee" has sent to me copies of the agreement 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 it, their power to attorney will be sent them, which they can execute and return to me.

The manner of signing the agreements, the bonds owned by the parties and how to be deposited, as provided in the agreements.

dec27:1t G. W. CASS.

☞ SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE PITTSBURGH

ART ASSOCIATION

WILL OPEN ON

WEDNESDAY, December 19th,

IN

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n21:1y&w

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.,
Cleveland, Nov. 20, 1860.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in CLEVELAND, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 8th January.

n20:2tJan R. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

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

no23:tf

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

no23:tf

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For further information, call on Henry Erben, 61 Chatham st., New York, or

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n24:1m&w1 JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood st.

WHITE SHANE—45 bags for sale by
dec26 WM. McCLELLAND & CO.

New Advertisements.

DR. J. COUCHER,

82 GRANT STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELECTRICIAN. dc24:1y

☞ 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 acted 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,
corner of Diamond alley.

d&w29

FLOUR! FLOUR!

50 bbls Barrett's XX Extra Family,
50 do Choice Baker's Family,
100 do Grocer's Family,
100 do Extra—In store for sale by
d&w29 GULP & SHEPARD, 342 Liberty st.

APPLES—100 bbls. Golden Russets;
200 bbls Choice assorted;
100 bbls Common—In store for sale by
d&w29 GULP & SHEPARD, 342 Liberty st.

SUGAR—30 hhds. N. O. Sugar
for sale by
d&w29 GEO. B. JONES, 141 Water st.

ALL SNOWED UP!

ALL SNOWED UP!

ALL SNOWED UP!

OR,

ALL ROUND THE STOVE!

AT

The Pedlars' and Pilgrims' Rest.

The Pedlars' and Pilgrims' Rest

The Pedlars' and Pilgrims' Rest

A NEW YEAR'S STORY,

APPEARS ON THE

3d JANUARY, 1861.

In the City of New York, on the above date, will be made public the most all-exciting, all-absorbing incident of which almost every one is anxious to hear or know something.

Be it known, therefore, that John Rose Dix, Esq., has written a most remarkable "New Year's Story"—remarkable alike for its intensely amusing and thrilling narrative, genius and power, which cannot fail to carry with it delight and amusement into the household of every family in the land. Seldom, if ever, has a story been published more suited for universal perusal at the commencement of a new year. The records of the wonderful tales told by the pilgrim's and pedlars who were all snowed up together on the memorable occasion referred to, are all happily blended together by the author in a style at once genial, attractive and entertaining. In this new story.

The above story has been written specially for the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, commencing to No. 16. It will appear exclusively

IN THE

Household Journal,

The Favorite Family Paper,

ON

The 3d of January, 1861.

SIXTEEN PAGES. THREE CENTS.
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d&w27:2t

☞ COUGHS and COLDS are always dangerous, 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 COMPOUND FATHER'S COUGH always do the work. You need only take the pleasant sugar pills, and your cough is soon and cold cured as by enchantment.

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

Sent by mail on receipt of HUMPHREYS' 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. HUMPHREYS,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold by J. M. FULTON, 128 Market street, second door from the Post Office, Agent for Pittsburgh. dc10:d&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. n24:d&w1yT

Public Notices.

☞ PITTSBURGH GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION.—The members are hereby notified that the ANNUAL ELECTION for officers will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, at the Rooms of the Association. Polls open from 3 to 5 o'clock p. m. By order of

dec26:2t THE BOARD

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

H. CAMPBELL, Esq., President of the late County Convention at Sharpsburg.

SIR:—The Committee in connection with the Committee from the part of the South lately held at New York, were designated, we therefore desire you to re-assemble the Convention on MONDAY, the 31st day of December, at eleven o'clock a. m., in the Delegation only then decide on time for themselves what is best for the interests of those concerned. Hurts respectfully, etc.,

E. PATTERSON,
J. BRAUN, } Commissioners.

In compliance with the above request, and in obedience to the resolution of the Convention held on the 25th ultimo, I hereby request the Delegates from each of one hundred, the polls 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 earnestly 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.

H. D. CAMPBELL,
President of the Convention.

dec27:3t

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & C. R. R. CO.,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1860.

☞ TO THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF LOCOMOTIVES of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.

The plan of 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 it, their power to attorney will be sent them, which they can execute and return to me.

The manner of signing the agreements, the bonds owned by the parties and how to be deposited, as provided in the agreements.

dec27:1t G. W. CASS.

☞ 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. [dc19:2w

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

n21:1y&w

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.,
Cleveland, Nov. 20, 1860.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in CLEVELAND, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 8th January.

n20:2tJan R. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

☞ $25,000 TO INVEST.—
$25,000 to invest in good paper or other securities in sums varying from four months to four years.
Also, Stocks and Real Estate for sale.
dc11 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 superior VALVES ready for work.
GALLAGHER, CRAIG & CO.,
n28 124 Wood st., 2d Floor 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.

no23:tf

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

no23:tf

New Advertisements.

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

No. 1—3 stops, 7 feet 6 inches high, 4 feet 9 inches wide; 8 feet 6 inches deep.
No. 2—5 stops, 8 feet 8 inches high, 5 feet 6 inches wide, 3 feet 6 inches deep.
No. 3—8 stops, 11 feet 6 inches high, 7 feet 3 inches wide, 4 feet 6 inches deep.
No. 4—12 stops, 15 feet high, 9 feet 6 inches wide, 7 feet deep.

The above dimensions are for diapason cases if double cases all they will be somewhat higher.

For further information, call on Henry Erben, 61 Chatham st., New York, or

HENRY KNOX, New York, or
n24:1m&w1 JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood st.

WHITE SHANE—45 bags for sale by
dec26 WM. McCLELLAND & CO.

New Advertisements.

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 F