Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 12, 1861.

DAILY EVENING GAZETTE:

S. Riddle & Co.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Publication Office, Fifth street, near Smithfield.

Morning and Evening Editions daily, containing the Latest News up to the hour of publication.

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Morning Edition—$5 per annum in advance, or 12c. per week from carriers.

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ADVERTISING AT REASONABLE RATES

WEAK-KNEED REPUBLICANS.—We are sorry to hear from Harrisburg that some of the Republican members of the Legislature are, as Bigler said of Buchanan, a little weak in the knees.

The fear of these men is, that the Union will be dissolved; and their remedy is to "conciliate" and "concede." Their pet plan is to restore the Missouri Compromise Line.

Nominally, the Union is already dissolved. So far as the action of the Gulf States sever it, the act of severing it is accomplished. South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama and Georgia have, by the deliberate act of the people, declared themselves out of the Union. No "conciliation" or "concession," short of an absolute surrender of all they demand, will bring them back. They laugh at the Missouri Compromise as a remedy for their fancied "wrongs."

These revolted States can be brought back to their duty only by the firm, unyielding exercise of the power of the General Government. An intimation to "concede" only strengthens their hands and weakens ours. It indicates timidity, on their part, and they are not slow to take advantage of it. Every step taken to conciliate them, but complicates and embarrasses, instead of helping to settle, difficulty. It encourages them to believe that there is a strong party at the North in sympathy with them, which may, by continued resistance on their part, be stimulated into a majority; and hence, an increase of the trouble which the government will have in putting them down.

These States are now in a state of rebellion. It is folly to talk of concession to rebels. They must be subdued. The government must show that it *is* a government, that it has the power to sustain itself and assert its supremacy, before it talks of mollifying those who are in arms against it. When they have returned to their allegiance it will be time enough to listen to their grievances. The government which, instead of conquering its rebellious subjects, brings them back, or attempts to bring them back, by yielding them what they demand, confesses itself to be weaker than they. In that case it is the government which is subdued, and the rebels become the victors.

The Republican party achieved, at the late election, a brilliant and overwhelming victory. Why should it be asked to make concessions to those it has overcome? It is not usual for victors to yield the fruits of victory to the conquered. No party ever triumphed in this country, before, that was asked to make concessions to its opponents, nor did ever any party in this country signalize its advent to power by voluntarily yielding all it had contended for, and sacrificing the principles upon which it attained to power. It is needless to add that if the Republican party follows the course thus indicated, it would have been better for it had it never been born.

We counsel the Republicans both at Harrisburg and Washington, to beware how they trifle with the Republican sentiment of the country. If they stumble over it, they will fall; if it falls upon them, it will crush them.

SULLEN SILENCE.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, is indignant at the Republicans, because they have no schemes to bring forward wherewith to stultify themselves and sacrifice their principles. Hear him:

"At this juncture something more than honeyed words is needed, and the north owes it, in good faith and fraternity, to the Union men of the south, to say frankly how far it can and will go to restore the relations which have been murdered so harshly, and to bring back the old sympathies and affections, for which both sections now long so earnestly. The sullen alliance which is observed in some quarters, and the obstinate refusal to consider, or even hear, pacific propositions in others, are unworthy of any great party, and, and what is more, no party can or ought to stand upon any such policy.

"No surrender is proposed to the traitors at the south, and no sacrifice of principle has ever been contemplated. But a dogged determination to do what is called "standing firm," by rejecting all overtures and making no propositions, is below the dignity of statesmanship, and shows them to be wholly destitute of it, who have no other remedy but this sulky and defiant position."

Now, it is not to be expected that Republican members of Congress, representing constituencies who dict on the north wind, and are remarkable for the inflexibility of their backbone, should possess the clearheadedness of this correspondent or be able to take the broad, statesmanship view of national affairs which is peculiar to the men who drink in the wisdom of the world in the crowds that throng the hotels of Washington. Yet some of them might well ask him, *who* have sundered the relations between the North and the South? Not the Republicans, certainly. They have done nothing but exercise their constitutional right; consequently they have nothing to propose and nothing to concede. They have won the control of the Government, and they intend to enjoy the fruits of the victory. They are silent, not from sullenness, but from a laudable desire to preserve the peace of the country by keeping quiet. Their firmness has been mistaken for sullenness, and their desire to avoid the discussion of the slavery question for superciliousness. They have nothing to propose, because they believe that nothing is needed but to use the whole force of the government, promptly, to put down a rebellion that never would have obtained headway but for the weakness of the administration, and put an end to an agitation kept up solely to aid the purposes of the Secessionists.

If the South wants to bring back the old sympathies and affections, it has it in its power to do so. All that is needed is that it should abandon its present hostile attitude, return to its allegiance to the government and submit to the Constitution under which it has lived for seventy years, and the whole trouble will be at an end. It has caused all the trouble, and can easily remove it. To ask us to let it take advantage of its own wrong and yield it new privileges for the sake of securing that submission to the laws which it is honestly bound to yield, is more than can fairly be demanded of humane nature, all the Washington correspondence to the contrary notwithstanding.

Ignorance or Carelessness.

In these exciting times our editors should be more than ordinarily careful in stating facts as the basis of arguments. It seems, however, that some of our editors are even more than usually careless.

Thus we have seen going the rounds of the newspapers, notices of Shay's Insurrection in Massachusetts, as if it had occurred under the administration of Washington. The *Journal* of Thursday has the following:

"Shay's rebellion was suppressed by force, because the rebels were in arms against the Republic whose citizens they were. The President did not inquire whether Shay was a citizen of Massachusetts. Was he bound to keep the peace toward the United States government? that was the question. It was not a coercion of a State but of a rebel?"

Now the truth is that Shay's rebellion commenced in 1786, and was suppressed in February, 1787, before the Convention to form the Constitution of the United States had assembled.

It was suppressed by the authorities of Massachusetts, and not by a President of a government which had yet no existance.

Perhaps it may be worth stating that it was put down by Gen. LINCOLN, the same man who defended the now rebellious city of Charleston against the British army and navy during our revolution. We do not know whether that LINCOLN was any way related to the President LINCOLN, who may have to suppress the insurrection of that city, which a man by the same name gallantly defended in 1780.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Commercial Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The dispatches from the South received last night have thrown the Southerners here into a great state of excitement.

The Southern members of Congress declare that the President and Congress must recognize the right and the fact of secession, and order the evacuation of the Government forts and the surrender of other Government property at the South.

Vice President Breckinridge abandons all hope of peace, unless the proposition of Senator Crittenden shall be adopted immediately as a basis of adjournment.

All territory now in possession of the United States, and all that may acquired, to be included in the measure, and slave property South of the line of 36° 30 to be fully protected.

In some quarters, a Southern Provisional Government is talked of, as a means of confederating the seceding States until a regular government can be organized. The names of the officers of the Provincial Government are suggested.

Thus, Senator Hunter, of Virginia, is mentioned as President; Jefferson Davis as Commander-in-Chief of the army; Senator Mason as Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

The attitude of Maryland has attracted much attention of late. The Governor has declined to call a State Convention, to the disgust and consternation of the secessionists and their sympathizers in that State.

Senator James A. Pearce has finally broken ground, and now favors a convention for Maryland.

Gov. Pickens ordered Mr. Pressly, Sub-Treasurer at Charleston, to retain the Government money in his hands, subject to the State authority, consequently the Paymaster of the Army was unable to get his drafts honored, and Major Anderson and his little band are thus deprived of their pay. They were afraid to appropriate the Postoffice revenue, knowing the mails would be immediately stopped, but are willing to confiscate on a small scale, where no injury is to result to themselves.

Rumor this evening announces that to morrow's issue of the *Constitution* will make a formal break with the President, the fire eaters who now control the columns of the late Government organ having decided to denounce Mr. Buchanan for having entrapped them by false promises and encouragement, into their present miserable position. They will denounce him editorially as a betrayer of all his friendships, and threaten to give proofs of his former connivance with their plans. The *Constitution* is said to be now mainly supported on funds advanced by Ex-Secretaries Cobb, Floyd and Thompson, who wish to keep it in existence, as an element of mischief and distraction, until after the 4th of March next, when its support from these sources—and probably from all others—will be cut off, unless its nominal editor and proprietor should see fit to become a candidate for the public printing, under Mr. Lincoln, and prove successful in his endeavors.

The military movements still go on at Washington in the same mysterious manner. An immense volunteer company was raised to night, making the fifth which had been formed within a week.

Three companies of flying artillery arrived by railroad last night, and two companies of marines left this morning.

Mr. Buchanan's determination to defend the city has the full indorsement of every citizen, and reflects the views of the older ones, that there is no real cause for anxiety touching an attack upon the city.

The rumored declination of a seat in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet by Mr. Cameron, is untrue. He accepted Mr. Lincoln's alternative tender before leaving Springfield, and will adhere to his pledge to serve the country.—*Tribune.*

Mr. Buchanan's Message on the rebellion is characteristic, and though he promises to execute all existing laws, he failed to recommend what he knows to be needed for the exigency. The responsibility is devolved conveniently on Congress.

The Pacific Railroad was again deserted by its pretended friends; and laid over, pending a motion of Mr. Rice to postpone indefinitely. Mr. Lane recited his old dreary speech about equality of the States, and the irreparable conflict, with more contempt of the Queen's English than usual, supposing it had anything to do with the building of railroads.

The Brooklyn has started for Charleston to sustain the Star of the West, if necessary, although it is stated, on the authority of a member of the Cabinet, that she has gone to intercept her.

There is still vacillation at the White House. The President has countermanded several orders issued by Secretary Holt and Gen. Scott, and he will probably arrest another disposition of troops to-night, which the War Department had directed. He has been urged, by appeal to his vanity, to supervise the military orders, and balks whenever serious responsibility or prompt action are needed.

Promptly upon the reading of the message, upon motion of Mr. Howard, of Michigan, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the sale and transfer of arms by Floyd, and generally to overhaul the doings of the traitors in the Cabinet. It is believed that the patriots in the Cabinet have invited the passage of this resolution, and that the developments of the committee will astound the country still more as to the infamous conduct of Floyd, Cobb, and Thompson. The committee will be announced to morrow morning by the Speaker. It is supposed that it will consist of Messrs. Branch or Eldridge, Adrain, Haskin and some Indiana or Illinois member, and the author of the resolution.

It is not improbable that Secretary Thomas will follow Thompson, as he has not the confidence of his associates.

The whole machinery of the Government at the South is controlled by public enemies. A dispatch sent in cipher, yesterday, to Pensacola, was arrested at Mobile, and the Department notified to-day to that effect. The telegraph company have lost control of their own property, and are compelled to submit to the prevailing terrorism. This demoralization began under Messrs. Cobb and Floyd, and has ramified through all the service. The Post Office and other means of communication are notoriously perverted by the Disunionists to their own purposes, and the Departments have been compelled to employ special messengers on any important business.

The guns of Fort Moultrie will be of little service to the secessionists. It is known that Major Anderson, before he left the fort, had ordered to far the gun-carriages and guns, inside and outside, and then set fire to the whole. Those few persons who remained behind had further orders to pour on the guns, as soon as red-hot, cold water. This order was also strictly carried out, and the guns are now full of cracks, some of them imperceptible, and cannot be fired off without danger of bursting. The South Carolinians probably are aware of this fact, and, therefore, you may depend that they will let Major Anderson's forsaken guns alone.

About two hundred United States soldiers left the navy yard last night. They went down the Potomac on a steamer; but as General Scott keeps his own counsels, I cannot tell what is their point of destination.

The Committee of Thirty-three did not meet to-day. It stands adjourned subject to the call of Mr. Corwin, the Chairman, who expected in the meantime to make up a report to be submitted when it next meets. Upon this is to come a test as to whether the Republicans will compromise. It is reported here to-night that two other prominent Republican members manifest a disposition to compromise. This is said to be the result of Thurlow Weed's efforts in favor of the modification of Adams' proposition. The non-compromising members are laboring with them through the channel interfered with in a new direction, and that if it worked upon, or her message thought, the channel interfered with in any way, she would fire upon Fort Moultrie. The commander replied that he "might fire and be d——d." This is regarded as an indication that the Secessionists intended to attack the vessel, and intense anxiety for her safety, and in regard to the probable issue of affairs in Charleston harbor, therefore prevails.

It appears that large numbers of armed men are pouring into Charleston by extra trains from Alabama and Tennessee, and it is, therefore, supposed that a hostile collision between the Government and the rebels could not long be prevented, even if no attempt at a reinforcement had been made. An appeal to arms appears to be almost inevitable, and no one knows how soon it may be made.

Thurlow Weed has been making great exertions he e to effect a compromise, but has now returned to Albany, where it is supposed he will use all the influence he can exert to procure the passage of instructions to the Representatives and Senators of the Empire State, from the New York Legislature, to support any reasonable and proper compromise measure that may be brought forward here.

Secretary Thompson was in the office of the Secretary of the Interior to-day, settling up. He will leave on Friday for Mississippi, where he will no doubt prove one of the most active engineers in pushing forward and directing the Secession movement of that State.

Immediately after the correspondence of the President with the South Carolina Commissioners was read in the Senate to-day. Jefferson Davis rose to defend his letter and assail the former. He charged the President with having misrepresented the Commissioners, and asked permission to read a letter from them which he alleged would place the whole matter in its true light. The document he referred to was the one published by them in South Carolina, and which the President declined to receive on account of its disrespectful character. He has the floor for to-morrow, when a bitter attack upon Mr. Buchanan may be expected.

When Mr. Davis sent the letter of the South Carolina Commissioners to-day to the Clerk's desk to be read, making, at the same time, a remark on the high character of the Carolina Commissioners, Mr. King, of New York, [Rep.,] said the Senator talks of the high character of the Commissioners. Benedict Arnold and Aaron Burr once also had high characters.

Mr. Davis, interrupting—The Senator from New York once occupied a higher position than he does now.

Mr. King—These men were here with a treasonable purpose.

Mr. Davis—I call the Senator to order. I sent a paper to be read, Sir.

Mr. King—I call the Senator to order. I object to the reading of the paper.

Mr. Davis—If the Senator has the meanness to object, let it come back.

Mr. King said he objected to the reading. He did not want the papers read.

A long discussion ensued on a point of order, and the Yeas and Nays were called on the decision of the Chair that the paper was understood to be part of the Senate papers.

I understand the President has determined to purge the Executive Department of every officer who preaches secession. This measure is highly important. It is hoped that it will be enforced with prompt rigor.

The Government has advices from Maj. Anderson that he has everything necessary in abundance for a long siege, including fuel, which it had been feared was short.

It has been a question in doubt for some days whether the members of seceding States will retain their seats in Congress after their States pass ordinances of secession. Although Florida virtually went out on Saturday, Senator Yulee was in the Senate on Monday and to day, voting as usual. No objection will be made, as it would be considered a recognition of secession, although many express indignation at their presence even now among the members. It is well known that they remain only for mischief.

The news from TEXAS is cheering. In Austin, the State capital, the people seem to have become tired of the display of a solitary lone-star flag, and the reign of terror which the Secessionists have sought to inaugurate. Some twenty days ago several young gentlemen drove through the city, with national flags displayed from their carriages. This struck the chord in favor of the star-spangled banner, and they were vociferously cheered. The spirit, once awakened, received volume, and on the night of 17th ultimo, Governor Houston and F. M. W. White, Commissioner of the General Land Office, were serenaded by a procession of five hundred people. They both responded in enthusiastic Union speeches. On the 23d ultimo the largest meeting ever held at the capital assembled; a pole ninety feet high was raised, from which streamed the stars and stripes. The masses came up from the hills and mountains; men, women, and children marched in procession to the capitol, where they were eloquently addressed by Judges Townes and Hancock, and the old hero of San Jacinto. Patriotic resolutions were passed amidst enthusiastic cheers for the Union. "Hail Columbia," the "Star Spangled Banner," and other patriotic airs were played by the German Band, and sung by the ladies. The crowd would not disperse; but marched through the principal streets. Letters received by Texans in this city say that the "reign of terror" is over, and that the Secessionists have thrown aside their cockades.

Sixth Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 10.

EDS. GAZETTE: The two Houses met twice in joint Convention to-day, first to count the vote for Governor, and afterwards to elect a State Treasurer in place of Eli Slifer, resigned. The vote for Governor was the same as that before published, and for the latter place HENRY D. MOORE, of Philadelphia, was chosen, by a vote of 95 to 35 for John Rowe.

The great bone of contention to day, was a bill to appropriate money to refurnish and repair the Executive Mansion. Three years ago, before Gov. Packer came in, Gov. Pollock recommended an appropriation to purchase an Executive Mansion, and the Legislature appropriated $15,000 for that purpose. The House was bought, and Gov. Packer has lived in it ever since; but it is poorly furnished and needs repairs. The Senate to-day passed a bill appropriating $5,000 to refurnish and repair it, the democrats voting for it, but the House cut it down to $2,000 and there the bill sticks.

Mr. Penney moved, when the bill was up in the Senate, to make the sum $2,500; but this was voted down. He put his motion on the ground that that sum was enough to refurnish it, and that it was useless to repair it, as the State would, in a short time, be compelled to purchase a new and more fitting Mansion.

Mr. Smith's resolutions came up in order in the Senate, and were debated until the adjournment. Mr. Wharton offered a substitute, containing resolutions in favor of a repeal of unfriendly legislation and the restoration of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Welsh, (Dem.) moved to amend the amendment by substituting the resolutions offered by Mr. Randall, of Philadelphia, in the House.

Mr. Smith tried to get an afternoon session, for their consideration, but failed, by a vote of 14 to 14, and the Senate adjourned, carrying the resolutions over until to-morrow.

In the House, the most of the day was occupied in reading bills in place, all of which went to appropriate Committees.

Mr. Blanchard read an act relating to the Collection of Taxes in the County of Lawrence.

Mr. Leisenring, an act to prevent the Explosion of Steam Boilers. It provides for the appointment of three Inspectors by the Governor to examine steam boilers.

Mr. Deving, an act for the relief of the sureties of John H. Boggs, Prothonotary of Clarion Co.

Mr. Patterson, an act for the resumption of specie payments by the Banks of this State. It suspends the operations of the Banking Law of 1860, until the Second Monday of February, 1862, so far as the same works a forfeiture on account of suspension or on account of the receipt and paying out the notes of suspended Banks of this State, and remits the penalties already incurred.

Mr. Barnsley, an act appropriating $200,000 to provide arms and ammunition for the volunteer companies of the State.

Mr. Graham, an act to lay out a State Road in Allegheny and Butler counties.

Mr. Gordon, one to lay out a road in Jefferson and Indiana counties.

Mr. Duffield, (Dem.) Philadelphia, an act to repeal so much of the 7th section of the Act of 1847 as prohibits Shareholders from bringing their slaves into this Commonwealth.

Mr. Abbott, (Rep.,) Philadelphia, an act declaring that whereas the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 provides sufficient means for its execution, the power and jurisdiction of Judges, Magistrates and Officers under the State shall be held to apply exclusively to cases arising under State Laws, and repealing the 95th and 96th sections of the Code.

Mr. Marshall offered a resolution to refer so much of the report of the State Treasurer as refers to Private Bankers, to a Select Committee; but the House refused to adopt the resolution.

The House now has before it a perfect mountain of propositions to cure the troubles in the National Government. Every one who is afflicted about providing remedies therefor, seems to differ from every one else afflicted with him. Is not this remarkable variety of opinion and want of unity among the Union Savers an evidence that there is really no remedy needed? If there was any real necessity for one, men's opinions would very naturally tend to some particular point and lead to unity of action.

DIED:

On Friday morning, at two o'clock, KATE M., only child of James M. and Martha Reynolds, aged 3 years and 13 days.

The funeral will take place THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Captain James Marriott, No. 137 Grant street, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

At St. Louis, on 31st December, Mr. HENRY J. BERN, (formerly of this city) in the 56th year of his age.

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' HOMŒOPATHIC 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 HOMŒOPATHIC 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. feb5:dwtwT

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 relieve 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. feb2:dwtwT

Public Notices.

OFFICE P. & E. L. PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.,
Pittsburgh January 8, 1861.

THE Stockholders of the Pittsburgh & East Liberty Passenger Railway Company are hereby notified that an ELECTION for Five Managers of said company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of A. Nicholson, Esq., in the Second ward, city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 21st of January, 1861, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day. A General Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the same time and place. By order of a resolution of the Board of Managers.

N. P. SAWYER, President.

jan10:td

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, January 10th, 1861.

THE Directors of the Monongahela Navigation Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock, out of the Earnings of the last Six Months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 15th inst., in bankable funds, at the office of the Treasurer.

By order of the Board.

W. B. COPELAND, Treasurer.

jan11:td

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & C. R. R. CO.,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Jan. 10th, 1861.

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 Plan of Reorganization having been perfected, the "Purchasing Committee" has sent to me copies of the agreements to be signed by the e 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, bank 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.

GEO. CASS.

de29:td

$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.

WM. WARD, Grant st., opposite Cathedral.

dal1

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.

GALLAGHER, CRAIG & CO.,
124 Wood st., 152 First st.

New Advertisements.

DR. J. GOUCHER,

85 GRANT STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELECTRICIAN. de24:y

MUSIC,

Pianos and Melodeons

REMOVED TO

NO. 62 FIFTH STREET,

Odd Fellows' Building.

In consequence of the fire at No. 116 Wood st.

CHARLOTTE BLUME,

Sole Agent for Knabe's celebrated Pianos, for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania. jan12:MWF

W. & D. HUGUS,

Corner of Market and Fifth streets.

AT COST!

AT COST
AT COST
AT COST
AT COST

All-Wool De Laines!

DOUBLEFOLD SILKS!

Figured, Fancy and Plain Colored

SILKS!

WOOLEN HOODS!

Long and Square

SHAWLS,

Striped French Shawls!

All of the above goods are of the very best styles.

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.

jan12

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—The undersigned having been appointed Sole Agents for Western Pennsylvania for FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES deem it unnecessary to enter into any elaborate notice of their merits, as they have stood the test of thirty years. The catalogue contains 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.

jan12

DOMESTIC AND STAPLE DRY GOODS!

Country Flannels!
White and Plaid Flannels!

jan12 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market street.

CEDAR STAVES.—6 bales;

HICKORY NUTS—23 sacks.
FEATHERS—3 sacks.
DRY PEACHES—110 sacks.
DRY APPLES—9 sacks.

now landing from st'r Ray West, for sale by

jan12 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

RELIEF FROM PAIN!

REDD'S MAGNETIC OIL still holds the reputation it has had for years, of being superior to anything yet known for the following purposes:

Redd's Magnetic Oil cures Spinal Affections;
Redd's Magnetic Oil cures Neuralgia;
Redd's Magnetic Oil cures Weak Limbs;
Redd's Magnetic Oil cures Contracted Cords;
Redd's Magnetic Oil cures Nervous Headache;
Redd's Magnetic Oil cures Frontal Pain;
Redd's Magnetic Oil cures Pain Generally;
Redd's Magnetic Oil cures Swellings;
Redd's Magnetic Oil cures Lame Back;
Redd's Magnetic Oil cures Nervous Affection;
Redd's Magnetic Oil cures Ear Ache and Tooth Ache;
Redd's Magnetic Oil cures Rheumatism;

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

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC 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.

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Sold by J. M. FULTON, Fifth street, second door from the Post Office, Agent for Pittsburgh. feb5:dwtwT

OPENED THIS DAY, NEW STYLE PRINTS,

Black Ground and Red Figure.

New Style De Laines, Dark Lancaster Ginghams, Shirting Muslins, Irish Linens, Shirt Fronts, Gentlemen's and Wool Flannels, &c.

jan11 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market st.

SUNDRIES—50 kegs prime Lard;
BUTTER—8 bbls Roll. BEEF—1 bbl.
APPLES—20 bbls Green. CRANBERRIES—68 bbls;
BEANS—30 bags White—just rec'd for sale by

M'DONALD & ARBUCKLES.

jan11 Jobbers and Grocers, 253 Liberty st.

NEW SUGAR—33 hhds. prime N. O. Sugar, to arrive for sale by

M'DONALD & ARBUCKLES, 253 Liberty st.

BURCHFIELD & CO. are selling

Flannels, Blankets,
Shawls and De Laines,

very cheap. jan10

ENVELOPS, DIARIES, Memorandum Books, Decks, Pass Books, Gopy Books and Minute Boxes, for sale by

W. S. HAVEN,
corner Wood and Third sts.

jan11

SUNDRIES—OATS—72 bags;
CORN MEAL—40 bags. ORANGES—20 bbls.
ROLL BUTTER—6 bbls. LARD—8 kegs.
DRIED APPLES—40 sks. CHEESE—200 bas prime.
FLAXSEED—8 bags. WHITE BEANS—10 bags.

for sale by

ROBERT DALZELL & CO., Liberty st.

jan10

PRODUCE—150 bbls. choice Green Apples;
15 bbls Hominy,
200 but Dry Peaches, choice Halves,
500 do Dry Apples,
250 do White Beans,
30 boxes Cheese, 60 bbls choice Cider,
30 bags Lard—for sale by

L. G. GRAFF, 243 Liberty st.

jan10

CHESTNUTS—8 bags Chesnuts in store for sale by

WATT & WILSON,
328 Liberty st.

jan10

APPLES—50 bbls. York State;
100 bbls various kinds,
87 do choice Gold Apples—just rec'd for sale at
114 Second st.

jan10 FRANK VAN GORDER.

Wall Paper Warehouse.

WALTER P. MARSHALL, Importer and Dealer, 87 Wood street, between Fourth street and Diamond Alley, where may be found an extensive assortment of every description of PAPER HANGINGS, for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms and Chambers. Also, Window Shades, in great variety at low prices to country dealers.

WALTER P. MARSHALL.

jan16

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,
corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.

jan16

500 GROSS HAVEN'S NO. ONE AND TWO PENS, just rec'd for sale by

W. S. HAVEN,
corner Wood and Third sts.

jan11

New Advertisements.

FIRST LIST OF APPLICATIONS for Retailing Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office up to January 10th, 1861.

Bennett Wm., other goods, 2d ward, Pittsburgh
Colvin James, tavern, 1st ward, Allegheny
Forster Sebastian, tavern, 9th ward, Pittsburgh
Fitzgerald Francis, other goods, Temperanceville
Glasier Aaron, do 4th ward, Allegheny
Goeddel Peter, do Mifflin township
Hamilton John, do 4th ward, Pittsburgh
Herwagen Fred., do 1st do Allegheny
Heim Louis, eating house, Reserve township
Kolmeyer Charles, tavern, Lower St. Clair township
Keyser Wm., tavern, 2d ward, Allegheny
McGuffin Lynd, do 1st do do
McMeister James, other goods, 2d ward, Allegheny
Overfield A. & H. S., do 4th ward, Pittsburgh
Richter Peter, eating house, Lower St. Clair township
Shiris Harry, tavern, 2d ward, Pittsburgh
Stern L., other goods, 3d ward, Allegheny
Smith Andrew, tavern, Manchester
Thalhamer John, tavern, Shaler township
Thomas Gustavus, other goods 6th ward, Pittsburgh
Werner Adam, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh
Weh y Emma, eating house, 2d ward, Pittsburgh

The Board of Licensers will meet on Monday, January 21st, 1861.

Attest:

W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, December 10th, 1861. jan12:MWF

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office, 54 Wall and 51 Pine streets.....NEW YORK.
37 Castle st., LIVERPOOL.....20 and 21 Poultry, LONDON.

Paid up Capital, Surplus and Reserved Fund.....$6,066,685
Invested in this Country, over..... 800,000
Yearly Revenue, over..... 2,500,000

The Shareholders Personally Responsible for Engagements of the Company. All Directors must be Shareholders.

DIRECTORS AND STOCKHOLDERS IN NEW YORK.

JAMES BROWN, Esq., Chairman; FRANCIS COTTENET, Esq., Deputy Chairman. E. M. Archibald, H. B. M. Consul; Jos. Gaillard, Jr., Esq.; Eugene Dutilh, Esq.; Henry Grinnell, Esq.; E. F. Sanderson, Esq.; Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Esq. ALFRED PELL, Esq., Resident Secretary; ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., Esq., Counsel of the Board.

LOCAL BOARD IN PITTSBURGH.

GEORGE BLACK, Esq., firm of Lloyd & Black.
JAMES PARK, Jr., Esq., firm of Park, M'Cready & Co.
S. S. M'NAUGHER, Esq., firm of Wilson, M'Elroy & Co.

LOSSES SETTLED AND PAID HERE.

G. C. CAUGHEY, AGENT,
Office of Hamus, Hart & Co.

jan 8 Sw

HENRY KREBEN,

ORGAN MANUFACTURER,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS,

OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—2 stops, 7 feet 6 inches high, 4 feet 9 inches wide, 2 feet 6 inches deep.

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

No. 3—8 stops, 11 feet 6 inches high, 7 feet 3 inches wide, 4 feet 3 inches deep.

No. 4—12 stops, 13 feet high, 9 feet 6 inches wide, 7 feet deep.

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

For further information, apply to

HENRY KREBEN, New York or
JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood st.

ap6:dwly

PERFUMERY! PERFUMERY!

I am this day in receipt of a large supply of

Fine Perfumery,

consisting of a great assortment of *French, English and American* EXTRACTS, COLOGNES, *Fine American and English* POMADES, of all descriptions; also, a large assortment of the best

English Toilet Soaps,

COMBS and BRUSHES, of all descriptions. GLYCERINE CREAM, the best preparation in the world for *Rough Skin, Chapped Hands, Lips, etc. etc.*

Those wishing anything in the line should call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

JOSEPH FLEMING,
Corner Market st. and the Diamond.

N. B. NON-EXPLOSIVE BURNING FLUID, at 65c. per gallon, always on hand.

A Brilliant Light without Danger, and Cheaper than any Illuminating Fluid now in use.

jan Call and try it.

METROPOLITAN,

IRVING and

COMMERCIAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES,

OF THE

CITY OF NEW YORK

The above named reliable Insurance Companies, located in the city of New York, are represented in this city by the subscriber, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against loss or damage by fire, at rates as low as any place thus sheltered Insurance can be done, with a due regard to the safety of the Company, and the permanent security of the insured.

JNO. B. BFADDEN,
Office No. 95 Market st.

jan3:3m

YOUNG BROTHERS,

Duquesne Foundry,

Liberty st., near Outlet Depot Pa. R. R.

THE undersigned, having purchased the DUQUESNE FOUNDRY from WM. YOUNG, will continue to manufacture MACHINERY GENERALLY, and carry on the Foundry Business in all its various branches.

JAS. B. YOUNG,
J. P. YOUNG.

Jan 1st, 1861—jan1:y

EATON, CREE & MACRUM,

No. 17 Fifth Street,

PRICES REDUCED,

PREVIOUS TO TAKING INVENTORY OF STOCK ON THE FIRST OF FEBRUARY, 1861.

Dress and Cloak Trimmings;
Embroidered Collars and Sets;
Real Lace Trimmed Collars and Sets;
Embroidered, Swissed and Plain Linen Hdkfs.
Infant's Caps and Hoods, Lace Veils, etc;
Gent's, Ladies' and Children's Gloves;
British Ribbed all Wool Hose;
Wool and Merino Underskirts and Drawers;
Round Ribbons Flowers and Plumes;
Wool Hoods, Scarfs, Talmas, Gaiters, etc.

SOME AT COST, AND SOME AT LESS THAN COST, TO CLOSE OUT

WHOLESALE BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL.

EATON, CREE & MACRUM,

Feb 17 FIFTH STREET.

Stoves, Ranges, Grates, &c.

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.*

Office and Sales Room,
No. 4 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STOVES. STOVES.

D. D. 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 Cook 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.

D. DE HAVEN & SON.

jy16:1yd

ALLEN, McCORMICK & CO.,

VALLEY FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 52 St. Clair street.

MANUF