Pittsburgh Gazette.

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ADVERTISING AT REASONABLE RATES

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 15, 1861.

SENATOR SEWARD'S SPEECH—The speech of the Senator from New York, delivered on Saturday last, so anxiously looked for, was a great one, though not equal to many of his former efforts. The reader rises from its perusal, gratified but not satisfied. The Senator labors somewhat with his subject, and the impression is ineffaceable that while he could scarcely have said less he might well have said much more.

We like the calm logical way in which he sets aside political tinkers who want to patch up a temporary truce with Congressional Compromises. These compromises, he says, are not likely to save the Union. Not they! "Indeed," he adds, "it will be wise to discard two prevalent ideas or prejudices, namely, first, that the Union is to be saved by somebody in particular, and secondly, that it is to be some cunning and insincere compact of pacification." Never man uttered a greater truth than this, and we are glad to find Mr. Seward planting himself thus firmly against these "cunning and insincere" schemes.

The picture which he draws of Disunion and its results is faithful and true. In no respect is it overdrawn. It shows, clearly, that two confederacies cannot exist peacefully and successfully, here. Disunion is civil war, to be followed in the South by servile war, and the ultimate result of the struggle between the two must be to rend both into fragments, contemptible to all the world, and formidable only to themselves.

He does not, evidently, think Disunion either very imminent or very likely of success. He has great faith in the Union—in its great strength, and in the devotion of the people to its maintenance. It is to that we must look for its support, rather than to one-sided schemes of compromise or plans of conciliation, in which all the concessions are made to the South.

The remedies proposed by Mr. Seward, if we rightly understand them, are not such as should necessarily provoke hostility in the North. He proposes:

First, that the Fugitive Slave Law should be so amended as not to oblige private persons to assist in its execution, and to protect freemen from being, by abuse of the laws, carried into slavery. To this no one in the North will object except the human bloodhounds, whose numbers, thank God, are few. In this connection he avows his conviction that all State laws, what her: of the free States or slave States, which relate to this class of persons, or any others recently coming from or resident in other States, and which laws contravene the Constitution of the United States, or any law of Congress passed in conformity thereto, ought to be repealed. To this no objection can fairly be made. The free States deny that they have any such laws upon their statute books.

Second. He declares, what every Republican ever declared, that under the Constitution, Congress has no power to interfere with Slavery in the States; but, if "misapprehension of my position needs so strong a remedy, I am willing to vote for an amendment of the Constitution, declaring that it shall not, by any future amendment, be so altered as to confer on Congress a power to abolish or interfere with slavery in any State." To this we demur. If all parties agree, as all must and do agree, that the Constitution, *as it is*, prohibits practically all interference with Slavery in the States, it is unwarrantable to ask, as it would be weakness to concede, the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to establish what is already sufficiently established. Mr. Seward, however, does not advocate this work of supererogation. He merely announces his willingness to take that unusual step, if it should be necessary to test his sincerity.

Third. He maintains the right of Congress to legislate for the territories; declares that he will never vote, directly or indirectly, to establish or sanction Slavery in the territories, which commits him fully against the Crittenden Compromise; but thinks it might be a good thing if, after Kansas is admitted, the remaining territory might be erected into two great States and immediately admitted into the Union. He confesses, however, that this is impracticable; and prefers the calling of a Convention, one, two or three years hence, *after* Disunion is put down, to determine upon a re-formation of the Constitution. One, two or three years hence is an indefinite and somewhat lengthy period of postponement. We know not what a day or an hour may bring forth.

Next, he is for enacting laws against the invasion of States by the citizens of other States; and lastly, he is in favor of two Pacific Railroads—a Southern as well as Northern one.

The pacific tone of this speech is its chief characteristic. Sadness pervades it throughout, but how can any true statesman speak, in the present condition of things, without feeling melancholy:

"Come o'er him like a cloud
That will not let the sunbeams through, nor yet
Descend in rain and sod."

But, while it is pacific and sad, it concedes no principles and offers to sacrifice none. The distinguished orator stands square up to his Republicanism, while holding out the olive branch to the South. Will it be accepted? We hope, but scarcely expect, that it will. It is something gained, however, to know that it has been gracefully offered; and if rejected, as there is every reason to fear it will be, those who refuse to accept it will be without excuse. Henceforth there will be no alternative but to use all the force of the government to put down those who madly fly to rebellion as a relief for imaginary difficulties. On their own heads be the consequences.

IMAGINARY GRIEVANCES.—Commodore Stewart has aptly and tersely expressed a great truth when he says, in regard to the present national difficulties, "I would vote millions to redress *real* grievances; but not a cent to redress *imaginary* ones."

The South has no *real* grievances. Those of which she complains or affects to complain are imaginary ones. The Gulf States, which set up a lamentation over the Personal Liberty Laws of the North, have never lost a slave in consequence of them, nor has the non-enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, another alleged grievance, affected them in the least. It is the Border States that suffer from runaway slaves, and they complain the least. The Gulf States have slaves in abundance, who can off in to the swamps and natural fastnesses that are near them; but then there are slave hunters and slave dogs to hunt them out, and the sport thus afforded is a rare Southern luxury. It very seldom happens that a slave from the Gulf States finds his way to the North.

South Carolina complains of the Tariff, and the last war with Great Britain and the Mexican War, as grievances. All these are imaginary, she had rather profited from, than suffered by all or any of these. Her real grievance was the *Revolutionary* War, in which her Tories were discomfited, and, sorely against their will, led to substitute a Republican for a monarchical form of government.

The other grievance complained of, the public sentiment of the North, is one which no law, compromise, concession, constitutional amendment or other scheme can reach. The public sentiment springs from the instincts of the human heart, and can be got rid of only by a radical change, which nothing short of Omnipotence can work. When the Almighty roots out the impulses of our nature, it will be possible to redress this grievance, and not before. Secession will not do it; for the public sentiment of the North is the public sentiment of the world, and the Cotton States must go out of the Universe to get rid of it.

It is beneath the dignity of a great nation to parley with men whose imagination has conjured up all that they complain of. Coercion and not concession is the word. When they have felt the strong arm of the government, their fancy will grow less vivid and their grievances gradually disappear.

FROM WASHINGTON.

STRANGER STAR OF THE WEST,
New York, Jan. 12, 1861.

M. O. ROBERTS, Esq.,

SIR—After leaving the wharf on the 5th instant at 5 o'clock P. M., we proceeded down the bay, where we hove to and took on board 4 officers and 200 soldiers, with their arms, ammunition, &c., and then proceeded to sea, crossing the bar at 9 o'clock P. M.

Nothing unusual took place during the passage, which was a pleasant one for this season of the year.

We arrived off Charleston bay at 1:30 A. M., the 9th inst., but could find no guiding marks for the bar, as the lights were all out.

We proceeded with caution, running very slow and sounding until about 4 A. M., being then in four and a half fathoms of water, when we discovered a light through the haze, which at that time crossed the horizon.

Concluding that the light was on Fort Sumter, after getting the bearings of it, we steered to the S. W. for the main ship channel, when we hove to to await daylight; our lights having all been put out since 12 o'clock, to avoid being seen.

As the day began to break, discovered a steamer just in shore of us, which, as soon as she saw us, burned one blue light and two red lights, as signals, and shortly after steamed over the bar and into the ship channel.

The soldiers were now all put below, and no one allowed on the deck except her own crew.

As soon as there was light enough to see, we crossed the bar and proceeded on up the channel (the outer bar buoy having been taken away.) The steamer ahead of us sending off rockets and burning lights until after broad day-light, continuing on her course up, near two miles ahead of us.

When we arrived about two miles from Fort Moultrie—Fort Sumter being about the same distance—a masked battery on Morris' Island, where there was a red Palmetto flag flying, opened fire upon us—distance about five-eighths of a mile.

We had the American flag flying at our flag-staff at the time, and soon after the first shot hoisted a large American ensign at the fore.

We continued on under the fire of the battery for over ten minutes, several of the shots going clean over us.

One passed just clear of the pilot house. Another passed between the smoke stack and walking beams of the engine.

Another struck the ship just abaft the fore-rigging and stove in the planking, and another came within an ace of carrying away the rudder.

At the same time there was a movement of two steamers from near Fort Moultrie—one of them towing a schooner—(I presume an armed schooner)—with the intention of cutting us off.

Our position now became rather critical, as we had to approach Fort Moultrie to within three-fourths of a mile before we could keep away for Fort Sumter.

A steamer approaching us with an armed schooner in tow, and the battery on the island firing at us all the time—and having no cannon to defend ourselves from the attack of the vessels, we concluded that to avoid certain capture or destruction we would endeavor to get to sea.

Consequently we wore round and steamed down the channel, the battery firing upon us until their shot fell short.

As it was now strong ebb-tide, and the water having fallen some three feet, we proceeded with caution and crossed the bar safely at 8:50 a. m., and continued on our course for this port, where we arrived this morning after a boisterous passage.

A steamer from Charleston followed us for about three hours, watching our movements.

In justice to the officers and crew of each department of the ship, I must add that their behavior while under the fire of the battery reflected great credit on them.

Mr. Brower, the New York pilot, was of very great assistance to me, in helping to pilot the ship over Charleston bar, and up and down the channel. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
J. McGOWAN, Captain.

The correspondence between Major Anderson and Gov. Pickens is commented upon in Congressional and diplomatic circles to-day, and with some severity upon the course pursued by Major Anderson. But those whose comments are most severe know the least about the matter. Those who are likely to know most about the facts contend that Major Anderson has acted wisely. His first letter to Gov. Pickens does not exhibit the slightest knowledge, on his part, that the vessel fired into was the Star of the West, conveying him reinforcements and stores; and it is probable that he did not know the fact until it appeared in Gov. Pickens's answer. This development probably caused Major Anderson to delay his purpose until he could communicate with the War Department at Washington. In order to do this he must so conduct himself towards the authorities of South Carolina as to obtain the right of way across that State. At the expense of a little courtesy he accomplished that object, and in a few hours Major Anderson's messenger will arrive here by extraordinary express, when we shall have a clearer insight into the matter. It is natural to suppose that Major Anderson was surprised to hear that the vessel fired into was bearing reinforcements, because only a few days since he assured his brother, who visited him at Fort Sumter, that he did not want reinforcements. His brother has so reported since he returned to this city.

All these facts confirm the theory advanced in this correspondence, that the Star of the West was not intended for Charleston. The order given to the commander of that vessel to go to Charleston was only intended to exist until within an hour of her departure from New York, when the real place of destination was to be named by telegraph. A despatch was sent to that effect, ordering the Star of the West to Fort Monroe. It was too late; and then the Brooklyn was telegraphed to leave Norfolk immediately, and intercept the Star of the West and order the captain to land his troops at Fort Monroe, in Virginia.

There is reason to believe that the despatch to Norfolk was intercepted, as the Brooklyn did not sail until a message was sent to her commander in writing, when, as the country knows, it was too late to reach the Star of the West and prevent her going to Charleston. This fatal error cost the government at once assumed the responsibility, and now takes the position that they must sustain the honor of our flag, so grossly insulted by the revolutionists at Charleston.

Report says that the Fulton had been ordered to go to the rescue of the Star of the West, and conduct her to Fort Sumter at all hazards, but this is not likely, in view of the approach of a message from Major Anderson.

The reported preparation of the authorities of Charleston to receive the Brooklyn is of little consequence if true, as it is well known that she draws too much water to cross the bar in Charleston harbor.

A gentleman just from Charleston says he does not believe that the Star of the West was intended to go there, believing General Scott to be too well posted about the preparations going on there to receive her to send, under such circumstances, an unarmed wooden shell like the Star of the West upon such an errand. This gentleman says when he left, on Sunday, all the guns were double shotted for the special benefit of the Star of the West.—*Herald.*

The appointment of Hon. John A. Dix, as Secretary of the Treasury, imparts great confidence to the friends of the Union.

The miserable management of the federal finances has shattered the public credit, and the appointment of Mr. Dix, and the fact that the Cabinet is now a unit, and is purged of traitors, restores a better feeling.

Mr. Dix has taken steps to rid the Treasury Department of its secessionist officers, and to deprive the country of the valuable services of men who derive their support from a government at whose destruction they conspire.

The case of Mr. Clayton, the first auditor of the treasury, will be at once attended to.

With entire unanimity in the federal councils and departments, something positive can be done, and the combined power of the government can be brought to bear in favor of a decided course, and one which shall tend to quiet distractions and evolve order from confusion.

Resolutions offered by Mr. Littlejohn, on receiving the news from Charleston yesterday, tendering to the President of the United States whatever aid in men or money may be required to enforce the laws and enforce the authority of the Federal government, were promptly passed by the Legislature, and telegraphed to Washington by Gov. Morgan.

As soon as the veteran commander of the Revenue Cutter, Harriet Lane, learned of the arrival of the steamer Star of the West, he proceeded to see Capt. McGowan, an old shipmate.

Both are known for their determined character and are doubtless consulting on the recent affairs at Charleston.

The Harriet Lane is still without any other orders than those of Collector Schell, at the same time she is ready at any moment to proceed anywhere. Mr. Holt may direct her to go to Charleston.—*Com. Adv.*

Although it is literally true that Mr. Thomas retired from the Treasury to-day, as stated in my former despatch, there is no doubt whatever the President intended to intimate to him that he would be compelled to make a change in his department. A number of leading capitalists of New York came here recently, and represented to the President, that while they were willing to sustain the credit of the government in this emergency, and advance their money upon its notes, they were not prepared to do either while the Treasury was administered for the benefit of Disunion, and by an avowed Secessionist. They cited the recent appropriation of public money in the Sub-Treasury at Charleston, by Governor Pickens, as a reason for want of confidence in this respect, and the fact that Mr. Thomas had lately ordered $300,000 to New Orleans from New York, without assigning any satisfactory reason. The pretext of exchanging gold for silver, when the silver was not forwarded, will hardly answer as a reason. It is admitted at the Treasury, that $300,000 were brought here, $200,000 of which were, it is said, to meet the current expenditures, and $100,000 of it to furnish members of Congress with means of purchasing drafts. Why money should be brought to Washington for the latter purpose, when exchange is in favor of New York, cannot easily be explained. The whole affair looks very badly.

When the Alabama convention passed the ordinance of secession yesterday, it ordered copies to be sent to the Governors of the several slaveholding States; but it was not judged necessary to send an official notification to the President of the United States. Was this omission owing to discourtesy, or was it for the purpose of leaving a back door open by which Alabama might re-enter into the Union, under the plea that she had never notified the general government of her determination to secede?

At the caucus of secession Senators held here on Saturday night, Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Benjamin advocated resigning when their States seceded, insisting that it would be dishonorable to remain afterward.

Messrs. Slidell and Toombs opposed this idea. Mr. Toombs said it was a *revolution*, and they were in to win, and must stay here and thwart the Government in every possible way.

The President signified to Mr. Thomas that his resignation was desired. It is now desired to remove all secessionists from office in this city without further hesitation. Mr. Buchanan is stiffening up rapidly.

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, accompanied by her brother-in-law, reached this city this morning, by the night train from Buffalo, on her way to New York, where she is to spend a few days in making needed purchases for the White House.—*Albany Journal, 14th*

It is stated that Mr. Dayton has been, or will be, tendered the Interior or Navy Department. No better selection could be made for any position.

It is ascertained that, by some management here, the money in the Sub-Treasury at Charleston, seized by Governor Pickens, and supposed to be only $9,000, actually reached $21,000. This fact was not communicated to the President by Mr. Thomas until obtained elsewhere.

There is good reason to believe that Mr. Floyd issued $1,000,000 in acceptances, like those substituted by Mr. Russell for the stolen bonds, in addition to the amount already discovered. One firm in Boston holds $250,000, which were discounted in a regular business way. This is the most monstrous fraud on record.

THE following are the Resolutions of Mr. Smith, adopted in the State Senate by a party vote, on Friday last:

Joint Resolutions relative to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union.

WHEREAS, A convention of delegates assembled in the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, did on the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, adopt an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to dissolve the union between the State of South Carolina and the other States united with her under the Constitution of the United States of America," whereby it is declared that the said union is dissolved,

AND, WHEREAS, it becomes the duty of the people of Pennsylvania, through their representatives, in this General Assembly, to make known what they consider to be the objects sought, and obligations and duties imposed by the Constitution. Be it therefore

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby resolved,

1. That the Constitution of the United States of America, was ordained and established as set forth in its preamble, by the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity, and if the people of any State in this Union are not in the full enjoyment of all the benefits intended to be secured to them by the said Constitution, if their rights under it are disregarded, their tranquility disturbed, their prosperity retarded, or their liberties imperilled by the people of any other State, full and adequate redress can and ought to be provided for such grievances, through the action of Congress and other proper departments of the national Government.

2. That the people of Pennsylvania, entertain and desire to cherish the most fraternal sentiments for their brethren of other States, and are ready now as they ever have been to cooperate in all measures needful for their welfare, security, and happiness, and the full enjoyment of all their rights under the Constitution, which makes us one people. That while they cannot surrender their love of liberty inherited from the fathers of this State, cemented with the blood of the revolution, and witnessed in the history of their legislation, and while they claim the observance of all their rights under the Constitution, they nevertheless, maintain now as they have ever done, the Constitutional rights of the people of the slaveholding States, to the uninterrupted enjoyment of their own domestic institutions.

3. That we adopt the sentiment and language of President Andrew Jackson expressed in his message to Congress, on the 16th of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three. "That the right of the people of a single State to absolve themselves at will, and without the consent of the other States from their most solemn obligations, and hazard the liberties and happiness of the millions composing this Union, cannot be acknowledged, and that such authority is utterly repugnant both to the principles upon which the general government is constituted, and the objects which it was expressly formed to attain."

4. That the Constitution of the United States of America contains all the powers necessary to the maintenance of its authority, and it is the clear and most imperative duty of the government to adopt and carry into effect whatever measures may be necessary to that end; and the faith and the power of Pennsylvania are hereby pledged to the support of such measures in any manner and to any extent that may be required of her by the constituted authorities of the United States.

5. That all plots, conspiracies and warlike demonstrations against the United States, in any section of the country, are treasonable in their character, and whatever power of the government is necessary for their suppression should be applied to that purpose without hesitation or delay.

6. That the Governor be and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, properly attested under the great seal of the Commonwealth, and like attested copies to the Governors of the several States of the Union, and also to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, who are hereby requested to present the same to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The office of the Star of the West was crowded yesterday with anxious inquirers. Wives whose husbands had gone off in the steamer without leave, were satisfied when the name Anderson was mentioned. An eager reporter who was not so sharp in getting off the vessel as he was getting on, discovered, too late, that he had got himself into a bad bust. He has had an opportunity to look cannon firing square in the face, and listen to the melody of leaden balls, and a blazing account of his rare reportorial experience may be anticipated.

Sleep=less Crying Teething Children.

All know how unpleasant are these accompaniments of babyhood, and most intelligent persons know, also, the sad consequences to health, and even life, from the use of anodynes, cordials, and similar baby *it* ems said to quiet them. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC DARTY'S PILLS, (a pleasant sugar pill) which you may drop into the mouth at any time, give you everything to be desired from medicine. They *cut in sentiment, allay the irritation of the lung, relieve Cold and Bowel Complaints, and procure natural and quiet rest*, without the disadvantages of cordials or opiates. They have been used for years, and approved by all who use them or advise their use.

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

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

Sold by J. M. FULTON, *Fifth street*, second door from the Post Office, Agent for Pittsburgh. jal5:d&w1wT

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. ja14d&w1wT

Public Notices.

PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY.—THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railroad Company will be held at the office of *Simpson & Sipper, No. 94 Fourth* street, on MONDAY, 21st January, 1861, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected to serve for the ensuing year. WM. M. BRESIL,
Pittsburgh, Jan. 9, 1861.—jal0:td&2t Secretary.

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

THE Stockholders of the Pittsburgh & Mt. 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 the Company, *Third street*, on Monday, the 21st inst., between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m. J. F. MACKENZIE, Secretary.

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.

ja11:tmd W. B. COPELAND, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 4th, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Co. (Hand street) are hereby notified that a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared—payable forthwith.

ja7:2w FRANK S. BISSELL, Treasurer.

Bank Statements.

Statement of the Bank of Pittsburgh,
PITTSBURGH, January 14, 1861.

MEANS.

Loans, Bills and Discounts	$1,634,623 47
Real Estate and Ground Rent	44,819 06
Stocks and Miscellanies	5,404 54
Due by other Banks	86,992 07
Bank Notes & Checks	99,820 27
Specie	401,990 33
	$2,2. 8,900 64

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,143,500 00
Profits and Earnings	189,909 71
Unpaid Dividends and Suspense Acc't.	6,256 05
Due, to other Banks	18,066 17
Circulation	226,501 00
Deposits	618,668 71
	$2,2.8,900 64

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN HARPER, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed this Jan. 14th, 1861, before me. H. H. SMITH, Notary Public.

Statement of Exchange Bank of Pitts'gh.
PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, January 14, 1861.

Loans and Discounts	$1,058,002 22
Real Estate	50,000 00
Specie in Vault	259,056 01
U. S. Treasury Notes	75,000 00
Checks and Notes of other Banks	59,172 96
Due by other Banks	165,798 85
	$2,226,031 64

Capital Stock	908,250 00
Circulation	754 500 00
Deposits	207,893 16
Due to other Banks	50,256 64
Contingent Fund and Profits	210,031 84
	$2,120,031 64

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 14th day of January, 1861. H. H. SMITH, Notary Public.

Statement of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh.
PITTSBURGH, Monday, January 14, 1861.

Capital Stock	$ 600,000 00
Circulation	260,640 00
Due Depositors	375,354 80
Due other Banks	19,140 43
Due Commonwealth	5,563 04
Loans and Discounts	105,677 63
Gold	215,949 33
Notes and Checks of other Banks	18,611 81
Due by other Banks	11,959 18

The above statement is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W H DENNY, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 14th day of Jan., A. D. 1861. W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Statement of the Citizens' Bank.
Pittsburgh, January 14, 1861.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	160,124 81
Coin in Vault	126,868 50
Notes and Checks of other Banks	18,937 50
Due from Banks and Bankers	79,115 17

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Circulation	332,070 00
Depositors	100,327 37
Due to other Banks	16,417 63

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.
Affirmed before me this 14th day of January, 1861. SAM'L HARPER, Notary Public.

Statement of Mechanics' Bank of Pitts'gh.
Monday, January 14, 1861.

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	320,125 00
Due to other Banks	19,345 59
Due to Depositors	92,639 48
	$432,009 08

ASSETS.

Bills and Notes Discounted	$383,376 29
Due by other Banks	20,303 48
Notes and Checks of other Banks	13,819 74
Specie in Vault	106,026 42
	965,525 94

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO D. WORKEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 14th day of January, 1861. H. H. SMITH, Notary Public.

Statement of the Allegheny Bank.
PITTSBURGH, January 12, 1861.

ASSETS.

Capital Stock	560 000 00
Loans and Discounts	317,989 06
Due by other Banks	28,116 23
Notes and Checks of other Banks	34,021 55
Specie	137,111 56

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	402,520 00
Due to other Banks	10,745 19
Individual Depositors	127,922 06

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. W. COOK, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 14th day of Jan., 1861. W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Statement of the Iron City Bank.
PITTSBURGH, January 14, 1861

Capital Stock	$ 400,000 00
Loans and Discounts	701,110 69
Due by other Banks	41,915 14
Notes and Checks of other Banks	68,878 62
Specie	152,914 55
Circulation	371,010 00
Due to other Banks	4,684 01
Due to Depositors	377,355 03

The above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN MAGOFFIN, Cash'r.
Affirmed before me, this 14th day of Jan., A. D., 1861. W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

New Advertisements.

BURNING FLUID, Carbon Oil, Lard Oil, Alcohol and Spirits of Turpentine,

For sale at lowest prices by

SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist,
ja15:1t corner Smithfield and Fourth sts.

RELIEF FOR PAIN!

RED'S MAGNETIC OIL still holds the reputation it has had for years, of being superior to anything yet known for the RELIEF OF PAIN.

Red's Magnetic Oil cures Rheumatism, speedily and radically, and for all *Accidents and Injuries* may be considered the "friend in need."

Sold by all respectable Druggists, at 25c. per bottle.

SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist,
and Dealer in CHOICE FAMILY MEDICINES,
ja15:1t corner Smithfield and Fourth sts., Sole Agent.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of LEHMAN, JOSEPH & CO., has this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. Isaac Lehman having withdrawn from the firm.

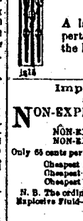
The business will hereafter be continued under the same and firm of S. JOSEPH & CO.

ISAAC LEHMAN,
S. JOSEPH,
ELIAS KAUFMAN & ELIAS.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

PRACTICAL

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.



A large assortment of all articles pertaining to the business, with all the latest improvements.

ja15 No. 120 Fourth street, near Smithfield.

Important to Families!
LOOK AT THIS!

NON-EXPLOSIVE BURNING FLUID—
NON-EXPLOSIVE BURNING FLUID!
NON-EXPLOSIVE BURNING FLUID!

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

Cheapest Illuminating Fluid in the World!
Cheapest Illuminating Fluid in the World!
Cheapest Illuminating Fluid in the World!

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

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

SEAMLESS BAGS—REDUCED PRICES.—We are prepared to fill orders for any quantity of Bags, at the following rates:

Pittsburgh	2 bushel	16 oz.	$27 00	per 100
Star	2 do	16 oz.	26 00	do
Empire	2 do	18 oz.	26 00	do
Great Western	2 do	15 oz.	25 00	do
Hecatombs	2 do	14 oz.	23 00	do
Manhattan	2 do	12 oz.	21 00	do
Tow Bags	2 do		25 00	do
do	3 do		37 50	do

Any size required made to order.

ja15 HERBERT & BAKER, corner Liberty and Hand streets.

ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS selling as low as they can be found anywhere.

ja15 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market st.

DRIED APPLES—10 sacks, 10 bbls., just rec'd for sale by corner Wood and Water sts.
ja15 MEANS & COFFIN.

WHITE BEANS—7 sacks New Crop, just rec'd for sale by
ja15 MEANS & COFFIN.

CLOVER SEED—10 sacks just rec'd for sale by
ja15 MEANS & COFFIN.

HICKORY NUTS—1 bbl. just rec'd for sale by
ja15 MEANS & COFFIN.

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

CARTWRIGHT & YOUNG,
No. 97 Wood Street,
ja12 corner of Diamond alley.

DOMESTIC AND STAPLE DRY GOODS!

Country Flannels!
White and Plaid Flannels!

ja12 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market street.

ENVELOPS, DIARIES, Memorandum Books, Dockets, Pass Books, Copy Books and Minute Books, for sale by corner Wood and Third sts.
ja11

TURKEYS AND CHICKENS—10 boxes nice-dressed Turkeys and Chickens, just rec'd for sale by JAS. A. ESTERS,
ja11 corner Market and First sts.

BUTTER—5 bbls. Extra Roll Butter, rec'd for sale by
ja14 HENRY H. COLLINS.

New Advertisements.

BUSINESS STAND

FOR SALE CHEAP;

Situated on the corner of Water and Ferry streets, now occupied as a Hotel,

"WILLARD HOUSE."

This property is offered at a great sacrifice. For price and terms, apply to

B. M'LAIN & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
ja15:d&w2w 54½ Fourth street.

MONEY! MONEY!

Wanted Business or Accommodation Paper to amount of $240,000, having from two to six months to run, in sums ranging from $ 50 to $1,000

Also, Bonds and Mortgages on Improved City property, (clear of incumbrance) to amount of $11,000.

IRON PAPER.—$4 000 to invest in gilt edged Iron Paper, having from six to twelve months to run.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

37 shares of M and M. Bank Stock;
48 shares Exchange Bank Stock;
38 shares Monongahela Insurance Stock;
25 shares Eureka Insurance Stock;
30 shares Pennsylvania Insurance Stock.

Apply to B. M'LAIN & CO.,
Stock and Bill Brokers.
ja15:d&w Real Estate Agents, 54½ Fourth street.

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. Call and try it.

ja1 **W. & D. HUGUS,**

Corner of Market and Fifth streets.

AT COST!

AT COST!
AT COST!
AT COST!
AT COST!

All-Wool De Laines!

FOULARD'S 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.
ja12

ASSIGNMENT.—Whereas, JAMES LEMON, of the City of Pittsburgh, did make, on the 8th of December, a voluntary assignment of all his property, real and personal, to the undersigned, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said James Lemon are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to W. C. AUCHINBALOH, Assignee,
ja5:6t&w1w No 112 Diamond st.

PITTSBURGH PLOW WORKS.

J. C. BIDWELL,

[Successor to Speer & Bidwell,]

MANUFACTURER OF ALL THE VARIETIES OF

PLOWS. PLOW CASTINGS.

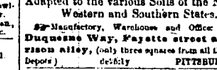
Cotton Scrapers, Cultivators, &c.,

Adapted to the various Soils of the Northern, Western and Southern States.

Manufactory, Warehouse and Office Corner Duquesne Way, Fayette street and Garrison alley, (only three squares from all the Railroad Depots.) de5:6ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

PREMIUM

GRAND PIANO!



JUST RECEIVED, a superb carved

7 OCTAVE

FULL GRAND PIANO,

OF CHICKERING & SONS' MANUFACTURE.

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

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

JOHN H. MELLOR,
NO. 81 WOOD STREET,
between Diamond alley and Fourth street,
Sole Agent for Chickering & Sons' Grand, Upright and Square Pianofortes, for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania. de22:w7

A $500 Piano for $350.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

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

Chickering & Sons'

7 OCTAVE

ROSEWOOD CARVED PIANOS:

Cost originally $500.

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

JOHN H. MELLOR,
de22:w F 81 Wood Street.

CEDAR STAVES—6 bales;

HICKORY NUTS—12 sacks,
F