Pittsburgh Gazette.

B. RIDDLE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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

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☞ADVERTISING AT REASONABLE RATES

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 16, 1861.

BANK SUSPENSION.—We were among those who thought the late Bank Suspension unnecessary—that it could and should have been avoided. But that is not now an open question, and we will not discuss it. The only question before the public is, How long shall the Suspension last?

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature to suspend the penalties prescribed by the Bank Law of 1850, for the non-payment of specie and receiving and paying out the notes of non specie paying banks, until the second Monday of February, 1862—a little over a year hence, and remitting the penalties already incurred. We are not aware what are the chances of the passage of this bill; but we presume some such law will pass, as some action of the kind is absolutely necessary.

The time at which the Banks should resume is one which cannot be fixed by legislation. It depends much more upon the laws of commerce and trade than upon those which the legislature may pass. It was the inevitable law of trade which forced suspension, and it must as inevitably regulate resumption. We trust that resumption will be practicable long before February, 1862, and we feel assured they will resume as soon as they can; but it would seem wise to put off the day fixed by the legislature until the time indicated, and trust to the laws which regulate the commercial world for effecting an earlier resumption, if possible.

Those who think it so easy for Banks in the manufacturing cities of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, do not take into account the difficulties which surround them. Suspension found them with large amounts of paper on hand discounted for manufacturers. A forced resumption, now, would compel them to press this paper for payment, instead of renewing it, and such forced payment would necessarily drive every manufacturer into a cessation of manufacturing operations until the pressure was over. The workingmen, therefore, are directly interested in preserving the *status quo*; for although work is by no means plenty, it is much better as it is than no work at all.

These are troublous times, and it is impossible to see far into the future. No one not gifted with prescience can throw his ken forward into its dark recesses. The rules of ordinary judgment fail, here. Legislation as to the future, therefore, especially in matters so delicate as those connected with finance and commerce, must pay some regard to the disturbed aspect of the times and shape itself to suit, as far as possible. If a forced resumption by our own banks would add to the distress of the community, as it inevitably would, in our opinion, it would be the madness of folly to attempt it.

We are aware that we are not taking the most popular side of the question, but we know, also, that the people would take our side of it if they were familiar with the facts. Banking is necessarily conducted with some degree of privacy, and the facts connected with it do not, as a matter of course, become known to the public. The press, which is supposed to know every thing, may very readily be in advance of public opinion, without being hostile to it; and we therefore, present our views in the full confidence that those who do not judge hastily, on this question, will judge wisely.

The present suspension differs, from all previous ones in this, that it occasions much less difficulty to the public, than was ever before experienced. The trouble and expense of procuring exchange is gradually fading away, and the banks dispense coin enough to remove all difficulty in the way of making small change. If the legislature would but pass a law authorising the Banks to receive currency in payment of debts, at a limited rate of discount, *but not to pay it out*, all remaining difficulty would be obviated. The rate of discount should be just enough to pay the expense of sending the currency home for redemption in coin or exchange, and the community would thus be relieved in the means of payment and obtain, in the end, an improved currency.

DISUNIONISTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Democratic party of this State is unmistakably drifting to the Disunion side of the great question now agitating the country.

Not that all democrats are, or are necessarily likely to be, Disunionists; but that the party, under the lead of its present managers, is, step by step, ranging itself against the friends of the Union, and marshalling its array in sympathy with the Secessionists.

There are many democrats, we know, whose feelings are all on the side of the Union. We acknowledge the heartiness of their attachment to it; but at the same time we counsel them to watch well the movements of their party, and beware that they are not involved in the plot to transfer it to the South.

In the late debate in the Senate of Pennsylvania, Mr. Clymer, of Berks, declared openly that, if the legislature does not concede to the South all she demands, and undertakes to aid in coercing her, that we will first have to fight and conquer the Democrats in this State before undertaking to conquer those of the South.

The same tone runs all through the columns of the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union*, the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, and other organs of the party. These papers devote themselves to the task of educating the party up to the Southern point—to arouse its prejudices and inflame its passions against the only party which can now possibly save or preserve the Union, in order that, if a conflict *does* come, the Secessionists may have an effective ally here.

In the resolutions which passed the State Senate on Friday last was one pledging the support of Pennsylvania to any measures that may be necessary to secure the enforcement of the laws and the preservation of the Union; and on this resolution, *every democratic member* voted no, except Mr. Clymer, who, although he had the boldness to threaten that the democratic party would resist the policy indicated by this negative vote, was yet shrewd enough not to put on record his vote against the support of the Constitution, the Union and the Laws.

His party colleagues, however, were either more fearless or more reckless. The representatives of the democratic party in the State do not scruple to say that Pennsylvania ought not to pledge herself to aid in sustaining the Union or range herself in behalf of enforcing the laws. So far as they are concerned, they express, or seem to express, a perfect willingness to "let the Union slide."

Let every Union-loving democrat watch narrowly the course of his party. It is steadily and rapidly drifting, as we have said, to Disunion. The time is coming, and is now, when every man must in spite of his party associations, determine whether he will cast in his lot for or against the Union—when there will be but two parties—the Union and Disunion party; and let him who loves the Union more than his party take hand in season that he does not drift with his party into the vortex of Disunion and the whirlpool of destruction.

TIMIDITY.—The bravest and best of men have, at times, been timid. There are occasions when danger apparently grows so appalling that the stoutest hearts momentarily give way, until a higher power gives strength to their faith or rebukes their want of it.

In the history of nations these occasions occur frequently. No people able to maintain a continuous and prosperous existence ever escaped a "crisis." The complications of politics are so numerous and hard to understand, and the statesmanship so difficult and hard to unravel, that occasionally difficulties not thoroughly comprehended loom up into seeming perils, and stout hearts quail, crying out in anguish for help lest they perish.

It was so in the time of the Great Exemplar. His disciples, used by a life-long education to the dangers of the winds and waves, found themselves, when the fierce storm swept down upon the lake embosomed in the hills of Galilee, crying out in him in actual terror, "Help, Lord! we perish." He rebuked for them the winds and the waves, which subsided at his command; but his chiding to them—"O ye of little faith!" showed that there was no real cause for their clamor, and that faith, if they had felt the trust in their hearts which they should have felt, would have enabled them to brave the tempest with confidence and come out of it unscathed.

And it is so, now. Men who have, all their lives been used to the perils of the political world and passed through storms of almost every degree, grow tremulous in the knees, and blanched in the face with terror at the storm now tossing the ship of State, and cry out, as the men or little faith did of old, "Save, Lord, we perish!" Their faith, their confidence, their trust is gone. Even in the presence of Him who ruleth in Heaven and earth, they quake as those who have no hope, and with chattering teeth and knees smiting together, surrender themselves to despair. When the storm is over, the vessel safe, and nothing lost but the trust which would have carried them happily through all, how bitter will the reproach, "O ye of little faith!" sound in their ears.

The present trouble, we verily believe, is not half so terrible as, to some alarmed minds, it seems. The country has passed safely through such perils before, and other countries have passed through much greater ones, without shipwreck. Why, then, be fearful? The advice of Moses to the children of Israel, when they were in far greater straits—the sea before them, the mountains on either side and the Egyptians behind, was, "Stand still, and see the salvation of God!" and deliverance is as sure to come to us, as a nation, if we will but stand still, and wait, and trust.

[Special Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14, 1861.

Edi. Gazette: In the House, to-day, a resolution was passed authorising the Clerks of the two Houses to procure an American flag for the Dome of the Capitol. It is a remarkable fact that the flag has never yet floated from the dome. In these times, when a stronger love for the Union is developing itself, members naturally desire to have the flag floating over them during the time of their deliberations.

Mr. Wilson offered a bill, which passed, authorising the Treasurer of Beaver county to sell lands for taxes, on the second week in March, as fully and as legally as if they had been sold at the regular sale last year.

The Union resolutions from the Senate then came up, under the special order, and Mr. Williams, of Allegheny, occupied the attention of the House during most of the afternoon session in a speech, which was listened to by a breathless crowd, spell bound by its eloquence. It was an able defence of the Republican party and Republican principles, against all attacks and against all attempts to compromise, weaken or alter them. He took bold, strong ground, and it is not too much to say that it was the ablest speech heard in these halls for many, many years. This compliment was bestowed upon it by all who heard it, Democrats as well as Republicans, and we had much reason to feel proud of Allegheny and her representative.

The resolutions were not acted on, but will come up in regular order to-morrow.

In the Senate, but little business was done. Messrs. Connell, Laughter, Hamilton, Parker and Nicholls asked and obtained leave to record their votes in the affirmative on the Union resolutions passed on Friday. This makes the vote a full party one—27 to 6.

Mr. Blood read in place an act relative to a Road Commissioner in Forest and Warren counties; also, a supplement to an act to lay out a state road in the counties of McKean and Potter; also, an act to change the name of Nancy Wilkins to that of Jane Wilkins.

Mr. Fuller an act for the relief of David Mecling, late Brigade Inspector in Westmoreland county.

Mr. Lawrence an act to authorize the Governor to appoint a Notary Public for the borough of Washington, which was taken up and passed.

House bill to authorize the Commissioners of Fayette county to pay for the arrest of David Fisher, in Virginia, was, on motion of Mr. Fuller, taken up and passed.

Mr. Irish called up a supplement to the act incorporating the borough of Birmingham, which passed through the committee of the whole, and lies over.

Mr. Nicholson called up a bill to incorporate the Penn Gas-Coal Company, of Westmoreland county.

The first section being under consideration, Mr. Finney objected to these special charters for coal companies: and Mr. Fuller said that, as the company was located in his district, and he knew nothing of it, he moved to postpone for the present, which was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

The Governor has signed the supplement to the act to incorporate the Butler Mutual Insurance Company, and the bill to authorize the School Directors of Beallesville, Washington county, to borrow money.

LATE INTELLIGENCE.

Having carefully examined the report made by Capt. McGowan, of the steamship *Star of the West*, in relation to his recent unsuccessful attempt to reach Fort Sumter with reinforcements of men and munitions,—we are compelled to regard the failure of his mission as mainly attributable to want of firmness and loss of judgment in himself at the critical moment. Had he obeyed the instructions given him by the charterers of the ship—had he not utterly lost his presence of mind under the practically harmless fire of the Cummings Point Battery,—Major Anderson would, long ere this, have had two hundred additional men under his command, and all the supplies needed for standing a protracted siege. We speak on information which we regard as perfectly reliable, and propose to direct public attention to some few of the salient errors in Capt. McGowan's course.

The *Star of the West*, on arriving opposite Cummings' Point, where fire was opened upon her, had cleared all the difficult passages of the channel leading into Charleston harbor. The Captain had orders, if fired upon to hoist the flag of the United States and also a *Revenue flag*, which latter would have announced to Major Anderson that the vessel was employed by the Federal Government, and claimed the protection of Fort Sumter. He had also orders, if nothing better could be done, to beach the vessel as near Fort Sumter as possible, launch the boats, allow the soldiers to show themselves, and make a bold push for the fort under such protection as the guns of Major Anderson were abundantly able to extend, had the officer in command of Sumter known the errand of the vessel and the character of her cargo. That the Captain knew such to be his orders and intended, at the outset, to obey them, is evidenced from the fact of his having had all the munitions, &c., brought on deck, and the boats of the ship cleared away for launching before entering the harbor. Put with the first gun fired at his vessel, as it came nearly abreast of Cummings Point, his presence of mind seems to have deserted him, and his previous orders to have been forgotten.

According to his own account, he was but two miles from Fort Sumter, the same distance from Fort Moultrie, and a little over half a mile from the two-gun battery on Cummings Point, when the first shot was fired from the last named battery across his bow. He is very minute in describing how near each ball came to striking the ship—several of them "passing clear over her;" one of them whistling "between the smoke-stack and walking-beam of the engine;" another striking the ship "just abaft the fore rigging," but doing no damage that a few dollars would not repair; while another of the harmless missiles, we are told, "came within an ace of carrying away the rudder." Nevertheless, and in spite of all these threatening demonstrations, the Star of the West, Capt. McGowan tells us, held on her course for "over ten minutes," which must have brought her to within less than a mile of Fort Sumter; but not even then, did the Commander of the transport vessel think of hoisting the Revenue Flag to announce that his vessel was employed in the service of the Federal Government.—*Times.*

The Mississippi Senators, notwithstanding the telegraph requesting them to remain for the purpose of mischief, will withdraw to-morrow, if Mr. Davis is well enough to be in the Senate. He is quite ill to-night with a severe affection of the throat.

The Alabama Senators and Members will retire on Tuesday if the ordinance of secession is ratified to-morrow, as is anticipated, unless the act is made to take effect on the 4th of February, when the ordinance recommends the holding of a Southern Convention.

The Florida delegation expect to retire on Tuesday.

The withdrawal of Toombs and Clay leaves Mr. Bigler Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and secures the prompt confirmation of the nomination of McIlvaine as Collector of Charleston.

J. N. Merriman, collector of the port of Georgetown, S. C., has been arrested by the people of Georgetown on the charge of treason against the State.

A letter was found, written by him, addressed to Mr. Buchanan, stating that he, Merriman, had just cleared vessels in the name of the United States, and that he would continue to do so.

The letter calls on the President to send a boat with men to collect the federal revenue, and informs him of the progress made in the construction of the defences at Georgetown, and promises to keep him posted from time to time in relation to his state.

When arrested, he acknowledged having written the letter. His deputy was also arrested.

The latter said he had been in the habit of writing Merriman's letters, but had not done it in this case.

It is considered treason, and both were committed for trial.

Prosby, the sub treasurer of Charleston, says he has not been interfered with in the discharge of his duties, but is paying interest on United States bonds.

The South Carolina authorities hope some satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties may be had, and to that end sent on the attorney-general of the new republic, and Trescott, to see if peaceable relations cannot be established.

The appearance of the Brooklyn and the determination of the President apparently alarmed them.

The administration awaits their arrival before taking any decisive action about re-inforcing Anderson, or seeking to vindicate the nation's honor from recent outrage.

Lieut. Talbot reports that Major Anderson is in no special need of reinforcements.

Mr. Seward's speech, despite the articles in the *Constitution*, which denounces it in unmeasured phrase, has had a decidedly soothing effect and is doing much good. Mr. Crittenden declares that it is in the right direction, patriotic and statesmanlike.

The Southern extremists insist that it offers nothing, but the more moderate confess that it reassures the South as to the purposes of the incoming administration, and indicates that there is no insuperable obstacle to the south getting constitutional guarantee against northern interference with slavery in the states, and some amicable mode of settling the territorial question.

The best effect of the speech is to allay irritation and enable all parties to reflect on a future course.

The most troublesome issue now relates to Fort Sumter.

It was announced to-day that no reinforcements will be sent to that point at present, as they are not needed; but I have good reason to believe it to be the settled purpose of the Administration to vindicate the flag of the Union, by sending, as soon as the Department can be properly arranged, the means. The chief difficulty is the scarcity of war vessels suited to this emergency.

It is considered impolitic to retake at present the many forts at other Southern points, which it will burden the States to maintain, but the feeling is strong that Government cannot, with honor, remain driven out of Charleston harbor since the unsuccessful effort to enter already made.

Some apprehension is felt that the Charlestonians may refuse to let Lieut. Talbot return to Fort Sumter, unless they are assured first that his instructions are peaceful but, if he fails to return in reasonable time, Mr. Anderson will understand why, and be heard from when the American flag is fired on again.

It is reported here that a collector at some minor port in South Carolina maintains its loyalty to the Union, and, refusing fealty to the secession government, has been arrested for treason. The important question arises *shall the Federal Government interfere for his rescue?*

Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, having a balance of $3 000 due him as late Minister to Russia, sent here for it. The Department adjusted his accounts by sending him a draft on the Charleston Sub-Treasury, the moneys in which has been seized by the State.

The Missouri Senators, Polk and Green, addressed a note to Secretary Holt yesterday, asking why the Sub-Treasury, at St. Louis is guarded by United States troops? Mr Holt replied that he would explain if they would call personally—not otherwise.

It is rumored that Government had positive information of an intended attack on the Treasury building by a mob, whose purpose was to carry under the pretext of revolution. A troop, numbering two hundred and sixty Light Artillery, arrived here at three o'clock this morning, with horses and equipments, by special trains. They are quartered at the arsenal fronting on the Potomac, nor about half a mile from the Capitol.

The Senators and Representatives from seceding States have again changed their tactics. Having lost the control of the Executive Government, they concluded to abandon the purpose of factiously embarrassing the Legislature Department, and will retire immediately.

Senator Toombs and family left to day. He is anxious to be present at the meeting of the Georgia Convention.

The Washington correspondent of the *World* narrates the contents of a private letter received from South Carolina, in which it is suggested that New York ought to send supplies to the poor people of the state:

"I saw to-day a letter from the interior of the state, addressed to a gentleman of this city, which represents the condition of things there as truly deplorable. Persons who at other times are well off are sorely embarrassed for the necessaries of life for themselves and their dependents. 'There is but little money in circulation,' says the writer, 'and when our scanty stock of provisions is gone, where to get a fresh supply none of us can tell. I could go to any extent if I would, and I did not desert my state in this hour of her peril. I must fight in her defense if the occasion calls for my services; but, we'd to God some way could be found by which she could be extricated from her present situation without discredit. The premonition of impending calamity weighs down my spirits, and makes my nights wakeful.' Such, I doubt not, are the experience and real feeling of a great many of her more thoughtful citizens, who are away from the centers of excitement, and to whom comparative solitude gives the opportunity of more serious reflection. I think if the act of magnanimity would not be interpreted as a taunt, or construed into giving aid and comfort to the enemy, *it would be a good thing for the merchants of New York to load a vessel with breadstuffs, and send them to Charleston to be distributed among the poorer classes*, as an evidence of the fraternal affection which would be revived in full force if South Carolina would give up her unnatural position."

DIED:

At the residence of his son-in-law, in Mount Washington, Lower St. Clair township, on Tuesday, Mr. DAVID REECE, in the 74th year of his age.

The funeral will take place THIS MORNING, (Thursday) at two o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Sleepless Crying Teething Children

All know how unpleasant are these accompaniments of childhood, and most intelligent persons know, also, the sad consequence to health, and often life, from the use of anodynes, cordials, and similar baby drops used to quiet them. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMOEOPATHIC DROPS PILLS, (a pleasant sugar pill) which you may drop into the mouth at any time, give you everything to be desired from medicine. They *calm excitement, allay the irritation of Teething, relieve Colic and Bowel Complaints, and procure natural and quiet rest*, without the disadvantages of opiates or opiates. They have been used for years, and approved by all who use them or advise their using.

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. F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold by J. M. FULTON, Fifth street, second door from the Post Office, Agent for Pittsburgh. jel5d&wlmT

☞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. fe12d&wly7

Public Notices.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY, 14th of January, 1861.

The Boards this Company have this day set aside a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the Profits of the last Six Months, payable in bankable funds to stockholders or their legal representatives, at the Office of the Company.

JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 4th, 1861.

☞DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of the Pittsburgh Gas Company have this day set aside a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the Profits of the last Six Months, payable in bankable funds to stockholders or their legal representatives, at the Office of the Company.

JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.

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

FRANK S. BEMELL, Treasurer.

☞THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pittsburgh and 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 the Company, Third street, on Monday, the 21st inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

J. F. MACKENZIE, Secretary.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO., No. 21 Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Jan. 7, 1861.

☞DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President and Directors of the Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 14th INSTANT.

D. M. BOOK, 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.

W. B. COPELAND, Treasurer.

☞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 & Rippey, 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. HERON, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 9, 1861.—jan9:td21

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Jan. 12th, 1861.

☞THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, corner of Washington street and Mulberry alley, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1861, at 10 o'clock a. m. A statement of the affairs of the company will be presented, and an Election will be held for President and Board of Managers for the ensuing year.

JAMES GIBSON, Secretary.

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 com. pany, 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.

Jan7:td

☞LUNCH SERVED UP EVERY MORNING, from 10 till 12, by G. W. SCHAUKLITZER, Jr., at his Restaurant, corner Wylie and Fifth sts. ralt&ly&w

☞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. [de19:5w

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION.—The co partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Shoe and Leather business, under the name and style of H CHILDS & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent, on 31st December ultimo, by the withdrawal of Asa P Childs. Either of the late partners is fully authorized to settle the business of the firm, and to use the partnership name for that purpose.

H CHILDS,
ASA P CHILDS,
M B LOWRIE CHILDS.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1861.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a co partnership under the style of H CHILDS & CO., and will continue the WHOLESALE SHOE AND LEATHER BUSINESS, at their old stand, No 133 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HARVEY CHILDS,
M B LOWRIE CHILDS.

Pittsburgh, Jan 1, 1861.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—Although Scrofula is generally labor-ed, yet it is possible for those born with a perfectly sound constitution to become scrofulous from living upon improper diet, exposing themselves to impure gases, or malaria; or from inactive digestion, all of which impair the vitality of the blood, rendering it thickened and inflamed, until eruptions break out upon the surface of the body. In this exigency nothing is so efficacious as SANDS' SARSAPARILLA to purify the blood, promote a healthy circulation, strengthen the functional organs of the stomach, and effect a radical cure.

Prepared and sold by A. B & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold also by Druggists generally. jal0d&w1w1P

FANCY DRESS SILKS, FANCY SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BURNOUS, Woolen and Cotton FLANNELS.

Rich All-Wool M. De Lains Robes at $6 and $7, formerly $12 and $14.

Also now opening New and Desirable Domestic and Staple Goods.

Jal6 O HANSON LOVE, 74 Market st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber upon the Estate of ALEX WADEL, deceased, all persons indebted to said Estate, will make payment to me forthwith, and all persons having claims against the said Estate will present them to me for settlement, properly authenticated.

ELIZA A WADEL,
Jal7:6w Administratrix.

RELIEF FOR PAIN!

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

Reed'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, corner smithfield and Fourth sts., Sole Agent.

Jal6:dtf

SUNDRIES—200 bus. Small White Beans; 200 bus Choice New Dried Apples; 20 bbls Flint Hominy; 20 bbls Onions; 200 bbls Super, Extra and Family Flour; 500 bxs prime W. R. Cheese, for sale by

R ROBISON & CO.

Jal6

GROCERIES—50 hhds. prime N. O. Sugar; 10 bbls Refined White Sugar; 100 bbls prime N O Molasses; 50 bbls Syrup; 120 bags Rio Coffee; 100 half-chests Tea, with general stock of Groceries, for sale by

R. ROBISON & CO.

Jal6

STARCH, &c.—75 boxes Pearl Starch; 10 bxs Prepared Starch; 50 bxs Mould Candle; 100 bxs Rose, Palm and Olein Soaps, for sale by

R. ROBISON & CO.

Jal6

MESS PORK.—300 bbls. Mess Pork; 15 bbls Clear Mess Pork, for sale by

R ROBISON & CO.

Jal6

LARD.—150 bbls. and tcs. Leaf Lard; 100 kegs Leaf Lard, for sale by

R ROBISON & CO.

Jal6

BUTTER.—10 pkgs. Fresh Roll Butter, for sale by

R. ROBISON & CO.

Jal6

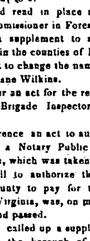
DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of LEHMAN, JOSEPH & CO. have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent, Isaac Lehman having withdrawn from the firm.

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

ISAAC LEHMAN,
S. JOSEPH.
ELKER, KAUFMAN & ELER.

Jal5,3t

BAILEY, FARRELL, & CO.



PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

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

No 129 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 Fluid Lamps are used for the Non-Explosive Fluid—no change in lamps. For sale only by

JOS. FLEMING,
by JOS. FLEMING,
by JOS. FLEMING,
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.

Jal5:2t

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.

Jal

DOMESTIC AND STAPLE DRY GOODS!

Country Flannels!
White and Plaid Flannels!

Jal2 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market street.

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES—

The Life of Andrew Jackson by Parton.
Oliphant's Travels Through the Southern and Slave States.
Texas Journey.
Journey Through the Back Country.
Life of Dr. John A. Quitman.

For sale by ROBERT S. DAVIS, Jal4 90 Wood st.

Wall Paper Warehouse.

WALTER P. MARSHALL, Importer and Dealer, 67 Wood street, between Fourth street and Diamond Alley, where may be found an extensive assortment of every description of PAPER HANGINGS, for Halls, Dining Rooms and Chambers. Also, Window Shades, in great variety at lowest prices to country dealers. se10 WALTER P. MARSHALL.

FINE CONFECTIONERY.—1000lb Cream Dates.
1000lb Cream Bonbons. 1000lb Cream Cocoa Nut;
10-lb Cream Strawberries;
1000lb Cream Raspberry Stands;
1000lb Cream White and red Almonds—manufactured fresh, for sale by REYMER & ANDERSON,
de4 No. 59 Wood st., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

OPENED THIS DAY, NEW STYLE PRINTS, Black Ground and Red Figure.

New Style De Laines, Dark Lancaster Ginghams, Shirting Muslin, Irish Linens, Shirt Fronts, Cotton and Wool Flannels, &c

Jal1 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market st.

SUNDRIES—50 kegs prime Lard; BUTTER—5 bbls Roll; 2 bbls Eggs, fresh; APPLES—20 bbls Green; CRANBERRIES—65 bbls; BEANS—50 bags White—just rec'd for sale by

M'DONALD & ARBUCKLES,
Jal1 J. Abbers and Greene, 253 Liberty st.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS—

55 sacks sun-Cured Peaches;
125 do do Apples;
200 bus White Beans; 5 bbls Eggs, fresh;
40 bbls Green Apples; 10 do Rosine—for sale by

L. G. GRAFF, 234 Liberty st.

Jal

PRODUCE.—7 bbls. Rye Flour;
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—14 sacks 56lb each;
do do —2 do 25lb do
APPLE BUTTER—¼ bbl best Country.
WHITE BEANS—10 bus—in store, for sale by

SHRIVER & DILWORTH,
de21 Wholesale Grocers, 120 and 122 Second st.

CHEESE.—1000 boxes prime W. R.; 1000 boxes Hamburg, 200 boxes English Dairy, prime cutting Cheese, in store for sale by

J. B. CANFIELD & CO.,
Jal4 First street, near Wood.

GUM BELTING AND GUM GASKETS, which will stand 300° Fahrenheit without being affected, and the softest cold will not diminish its pliability, you can get at the Leather Store of M. DE LANGE, 253 Liberty st., opposite head of Wood.

Jal4:tw1

FLOUR.—300 bbls. Flour, the different grades, in store for sale by

J. B. CANFIELD & CO.,
Jal4 First street, near Wood.

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

W. S. HAVEN,
Jal1 corner Wood and Third sts.

TURKEYS AND CHICKENS—10 boxes nice dressed Turkeys and Chickens just rec'd for sale by

JAS. A. PETERS,
Jal1 corner Market and First sts.

WHITE LIME—300 bbls. Louisville, for sale by

J. B CANFIELD & CO.

Jal4

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

M'DONALD & ARBUCKLES, 253 Liberty st.

Jal1

CHESNUTS—8 bags Chesnuts in store for sale by

WATT & WILSON,
Jal1 308 Liberty st.

New Advertisements.

COAL AND COKE MERCHANTS TAKE NOTICE.—See Page

EIGHT WHEELED PLATFORM CAR

For sale, suitable for Coal or Coke. This car has been run but a short time on the Pennsylvania railroad and will be sold cheap. Inquire of

J. M. JONES,
Jal4:3t&w Cor. First st. and Redoubt alley.

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,
Jal4M&R 56½ Fourth street.

MONEY! MONEY!

Wanted Business or Accommodation Paper to amount of $40,000, lasting 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.

10,000 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;
40 shares Exchange Bank stock;
20 shares Monongahela Insurance Stock;
25 shares Eureka Insurance Stock;
20 shares Pennsylvania Insurance Stock.

Apply to B M'LAIN & CO.,
Stock and Bill Brokers,
Jal4M&R 56½ Fourth street.

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, Hemmed and Plain Linen Hdkfs;
Infant's Caps and Robes, Lace Veils, etc;
Gent's, Ladies' and Children's Gloves;
Boston Ribbed all Wool Hose;
Wool and Merino Gentlemen's and Drawers;
Corset 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,
Jal4 17 FIFTH STREET.

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. Jal4M&R

W. & D. HUGUS,

Corner of Market and Fifth streets.

AT COST!

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

All-Wool De Laines!

PLAIDS AND 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 city at.

W. & D. HUGUS', CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STS.
W. & D. HUGUS', CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STS.
W. & D. HUGUS', CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STS.
W. & D. HUGUS', CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STS.
Jal2

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' Associati n.

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

JOH