Pittsburgh Gazette.

S. 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. 30, 1861.

We are under daily obligations to Hon. Robert McKnight, the attentive member from the 22d Congressional District, for documents received under his frank.

Progress of Secession.

Louisiana has gone out of the Union so far as her own act can effect that result. That makes six states, viz: South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Georgia and Louisiana. The representation of these states in Congress is 12 Senators and 31 Representatives, all Democrats but three—2 American Representatives from Georgia, and 1 from Louisiana. Taking these 31 from the 237 members of the House, leaves 206, divided politically as follows:

Republicans	114
Administration Democrats	64
Anti-Lecompton Democrats	6
South Americans	21
	91

Republican majority over all.....23

The Senate will be left with 54 members, divided as follows:

Republicans	26
Democrats	24
South Americans	2
	26

Republicans as compared with all others, a tie. But Kansas will be admitted in a few days, which will give a clear Republican majority of 2, should that state send on her Senators to the present Congress, which is probable. Her Representative is in Washington, ready to take his seat the moment the act of admission shall be passed.

Should things remain in their present posture, Mr. Lincoln will begin his administration with his party in the ascendancy in both branches of Congress. This will enable him to administer the Government with a strong hand; and while we feel every assurance that he will do nothing of which any section of the Union can justly complain, we are equally confident that he will not succumb to traitors, or violate any of the great principles which he was chosen to carry out.

It is perfectly manifest that neither he nor Congress can make any terms with the States which have cut loose from the great family of States; and that he has no alternative but to see that the laws are faithfully executed. This includes, of course, the collection of customs in all the ports of the United States; and this duty he is bound to perform, cost what it may, unless absolved from that duty by the same power that framed the government. If this duty cannot be peformed on shore, then it will be done on ships-of-war; and that failing, the laws declaring certain harbors ports of entry must be repealed, and the ports blockaded.

This course will either bring the recusant States to terms, or bring on war; for a blockade of all the Southern ports would soon reduce the entire Gulf section of the Union to poverty; but war would have the same effect, with all its other costs and calamities.

Louisiana, in her ordinance of secession, provides for the free navigation of the Mississippi. This is very thoughtful on her part; but, while she was at it, she ought to have made provision for the protection of citizens of free States, whose business or pleasure may lead them within her borders, from espionage, insult and injury. When the new administration comes into power, this gross infraction of the Constitution will be very apt to be inquired into. In or out of the Union, they must be made to observe the laws of comity, whether they abjure the Constitution or not. We would not allow the Canadians to abuse and maltreat our citizens who had occasion to visit their provinces, and why should the people of the Slave States claim immunities which we extend to no other people?

Abolitionism in Old Times.

The Yankees are a matter-of-fact people, and mean what they say. The present Constitution of Massachusetts was adopted in 1780. The first article of the Declaration of Rights asserts that "all men are born free and equal," and this was understood not merely as an abstract, moral and political axiom, but as practical law, intended expressly to terminate the bondage of negro slaves then held in that ancient colony and newborn commonwealth, and so it was understood and acted upon, both legally and popularly. The blacks were not slow to assist and claim their freedom under it, and generally with success. In 1781 a man in Worcester county was indicted for beating his colored man who, up to 1780, had been his slave.—The case was carried up to the Supreme Court in 1783. The defense argued that the man was a slave; but the plaintiff took his stand upon the bill of rights, and carried his case. The Court ruled that the negro was a freeman, and fined the defendant forty shillings.—[Mass. His. Coll.]

The Constitution of New Hampshire was adopted in 1783, and contained the same declaration, slightly varied in terms,—"All men are born equally free and independent." This was ruled to set free all the offspring of slaves born after the adoption of the Constitution, and was so acted upon.

In our more enlightened age, the above cited declarations have been discovered to be nothing more than "rhetorical flourishes."

A Maryland View of Slavery Extension.—The Baltimore *Clipper* says of slavery extension:

"We do not suppose that the Republican leaders will readily abandon their position in regard to the extension of slavery in the Territories during the term of Mr. Lincoln. But, as we have said before, this question can hardly have any practical application during that time. The South will scarcely be so unreasonable as to demand the establishment of slavery in any of the five Territories that are awaiting an organization by Congress, because they are either too barren and unproductive or situated too far up in the region of cold for any southerner to be foolhardy enough to attempt to carry any slaves into either. God and Nature have excluded slavery from all of them. If the South expects to expand with her institution she must go first to Central America, and afterwards to the more tropical parts of Mexico, but as Mr. Buchanan excluded the South from Central America, by interference with Walker, they must not charge that sin to the Republican party."

Hon. O. S. Ferry, of Connecticut, has written to his constituents, detailing the various attempts at compromise which have thus far been made, and the causes of successive failure. He says, in conclusion, "I have conceded to the verge of principle, and there I must stop. Every concession has been answered with the booming of cannon from Fort Moultrie upon the flag of my country, with the marching of hostile forces upon the forts of the Gulf, and with the planting of hostile batteries upon the banks of the Mississippi. If we have a Government, it seems to me that the time has come to ascertain its strength."

An Insult to Mrs. Lincoln by South Carolina "Chivalry."—A striking illustration of the brutality that distinguishes the conduct of Southerners towards Northerners has just come to my knowledge: A box shipped from Charleston, S. C., and directed to Mrs. Lincoln, was received here a few days ago. On being opened it was found to contain a picture representing Mr. Lincoln with a rope around his neck, his feet manacled, and his back adorned with a coat of tar and feathers. I am informed, but find it hard to believe, that the slippers were ladies.—*Springfield, Ohio, Gin. Com.*

Can it be that the United States Arsenals at Augusta were surrendered under some arrangement to give up all Government property in the seceding States to the rebels? How else can it be confidently reported from Washington that there will be no collision, when there is no intention anywhere that the disunion States shall interrupt their warlike preparations? Are they, by surrendering their own way from this small the 4th of March?—*Kentucky Ky.*

HON. SIMON CAMERON.

Senator Cameron arrived in Philadelphia on Saturday last, and took lodgings at the Girard House. A number of his political friends serenaded him, and the General appeared at the front of the house, although it was snowing at the time. He was introduced to the serenading party by Mr. John M. Coleman. Gen. C. declared his inability to make a speech in the open air, and after a few remarks about the manufacturing interests of the city, and of his devotion to their furtherance, the party went inside of the hotel, where General Cameron made a conversational speech, in which he referred to the secession movements, and the deplorable condition of the country in consequence of them. He said:—

Fellow citizens of Philadelphia—I thank you for this demonstration. I am not vain enough to believe that it is because of any personal merit in myself. I know it arises from the deep interest you take in the unfortunate condition of public affairs. Philadelphia is the metropolis of our State, in which every Pennsylvanian takes a great pride. The labor of her working men and mechanics has not only built up and embellished this great city, but has developed the resources and power of our Commonwealth. You believe that, in all things, I have sympathized and acted with you, and therefore you honor me by your presence. It has indeed, been ever my pride to have at heart, and to promote, to the extent of my feeble ability, the interests of the laboring classes. My own early life was employed in manual labor, and in after life, in every public station which I have occupied, my mind and energies have been devoted to the interests of the working men and the development of the resources of the country. Your appearance here convinces me that my course is appreciated and approved by you.

But, you ask me to speak of the Union. It is in danger. Misguided men in the South, acting under imaginary wrongs, have controlled public opinion there against the Union. The calm, sensible and patriotic men there are prevented from exercising the influence which is due to their positions to the public welfare. The mob spirit reigns triumphant. Six States have declared themselves out of the Union, and in several of them armies have been organized and put in the attitude of war. Our forts and our arsenals have been seized, and the public property of the country has been forcibly taken possession of by men who set the Constitution and laws at defiance.

To stay the progress of this rebellion, and to preserve the integrity of the border Slave States, which have, as yet, maintained their fidelity to the Union, something is required to be done on our part to strengthen the power and influence of the Union loving men of those States. In Maryland, such men as the heroic Hicks, the fearless Davis, and the learned and patriotic Reverdy Johnson; in Virginia, such spirits as Wm. C. Rives, Sherrard Clemens, John M. Botts, James Barbour, and others; in Kentucky such patriots as Crittenden, Gutherie, Powell, Prentice, and their like; in Tennessee, the lion-hearted Andrew Johnson, John Bell, Etheridge, Nelson, and a host of others; in North Carolina, such as Morehead, Graham, Badger, Gilmer, and many others like them in all the Southern States, deserve and commend themselves to our kindliest sympathy.

The conduct of these noble spirits appeals to our emulation of their own self-sacrificing spirit. Shall we, my fellow citizens, be less generous than they prove themselves to be? Unless the Border Slave States adhere to their integrity, the Union will be at an end. If we but afford those men ground to stand upon, to maintain themselves in resisting the mad spirit of secession which surrounds them, the integrity of those States will be maintained and the Union be preserved. Shall Pennsylvania, herself a Border State, hesitate in this emergency, to extend to them her sympathy and her support in their effort to save the Union.

I am one of those who supported the election, and mean to sustain the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, cordially and faithfully, upon the principles laid down in the Chicago platform. But I am willing to make any reasonable concession not involving a vital principle, to save this great country from anarchy and bloodshed, and to preserve the proud position which it occupies before the world. We may have material prosperity in a Northern Republic, but a separation brings with it a loss of all influence upon the destinies of the world. It is not necessary to take a step backwards in supporting the resolutions of Mr. Crittenden, which seem to meet the full approbation of the people of this city, if it be amended so as not to extend to territory hereafter acquired, and to remove from it the feature which proposes to incorporate into the Constitution the doctrine of the Dred Scott decision.

I prefer to leave the Constitution on that subject as made by our fathers, until reason shall have again assumed her proper sway over the public mind. In other words, I am ready and willing that the Missouri Compromise shall be restored. The repeal of that measure led to the organization of the Republican party. Upon that question it gained its strength and secured its victory. If now our Union-loving brethren of the Slave Border States shall be willing to unite with us in its restoration, and accept that as the basis of settlement of existing difficulties, why should we hesitate thus to meet them?

These sentiments I took occasion to express a few days since, in my place in the Senate of the United States. In doing so, I did not mean to indorse all the sentiments expressed by my colleague (Mr. Bigler), but only meant cordially to express my approbation of the spirit and sentiment in favor of the Union which he expressed. I did, however, express my willingness to support and vote for his proposition, if that would satisfy the violent men of the South, and bring them back to their duty.

His proposition is simply to submit the Crittenden amendments to a vote of the people of the States for their adoption or rejection. As a last resort, when Congress shall prove itself incompetent to adjust existing difficulties, and when the disruption of the Union into two Confederacies shall become inevitable, I shall hold it to be my duty to join in an appeal to the people to take the matter into their own hands, and determine it in their own way, as they may deem best.

For a lifetime I have never yet seen public opinion wrong, formed after due deliberation and reflection. This is a Government, not of States, but of the people of the States, and they will not suffer this glorious Confederacy to be destroyed at the dictation of selfish agitators who may be governed by personal ambition. Failing in all efforts, either in Congress or by action on the part of the people themselves, to restore concord and harmony, and civil strife must come upon us, I shall be found among the sons of Pennsylvania, in defence of her soil, her principles and her interests.

[For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette]

Messrs. Editors: Will you indulge us in a few observations in reference to the political troubles that now overshadow the country. Our claims to be heard are simply that we are an old Republican, and have done our share, we presume, towards precipitating the present crisis upon the country, and of course it is our privilege to say how it may be extricated. We find at this stage of the crisis, that there are too many who stood with us shoulder to shoulder through the campaign, whose knees are now smiting together with fear, and they are loud in their clamors for "conciliation and concession." To this class we do not belong. We are not convinced, that by the election of a Republican President, we have been guilty of any wrong, for which we should make amends. In electing a Republican President, we do not propose to inaugurate any new policy or doctrine not sanctioned by the Constitution. We propose to administer the Government on the principles contained in our platform, which will restore it to its primative purity. Our platform of principles says, among other things, that slavery cannot enter the common Territories of the nation, under authority of the Constitution. This article of our creed we can never surrender, and the South may as well know it first as last. The Republican party will never consent to nationalize that which our fathers localized and deplored as an evil. As Republicans, we plant ourselves upon the doctrine enunciated in the earlier and purer days of the Republic. From abundant authority, which we might bring to strengthen our position, we may quote from Webster, in 1848, while discussing in the Senate the famous bill to establish Territorial Governments for Oregon, California, and New Mexico; in that discussion he said—"That when this Constitution was adopted, nobody looked for any new acquisitions of Territory to be formed into slaveholding States." And he further says, that, "Under no circumstances would I consent to the further extension of the area of slavery in the United States, or to the further increase of slave representation in the House of Representatives."

Hear Henry Clay to the same purpose. He says: "You cannot put your finger on that part of the Constitution which conveys the right or the power to carry slaves from one of the States of the Union, to any Territory of the United States."

These were the sentiments of Clay and Webster, in reference to the power of the Constitution over slaves in the Territories, and they are the opinions of all distinguished statesmen of our earlier days. These men would administer the Government so as to foster and protect the free labor interest of the country; but their pigmy successors would bend all the energies of the Government to subordinate freedom and its interests, and render predominant and perpetual slavery and its interest. Shall the Republicans of the United States say they shall not do. And now we say to them act up to your standard. Stand upon the integrity of your cause. The principle which you have incorporated into your platform is right in its self, right in its end politics, and must eventually, if firmly adhered to, crown its votaries with success, and bring to the nation a revenue of peace, which will be perpetual. Let us then one and all stand firm to our principles and reject all overtures which ignore the great leading principles we have adopted, to wit, the nationalization and perpetuation of free institutions. Let the clouds lower over our heads in the form of threatening tempests, let the thunders of disunion rock the Republic like a top, but let us hold with a firm grasp our nation's constitutional guarantees, lest a darker day come upon us. We owe this to our country, to ourselves, and to our posterity. Bridgeville.

A Suggestion.—We observe that a disposition is manifested to make the journey of the President elect from Springfield to Washington City the occasion for a series of demonstrations on the part of his political friends. We venture the suggestion that it will more fully accord with the wishes of Mr Lincoln if he is permitted to pass through the country without detention, and without any formal demonstration whatever. However gratifying such evidences of the esteem and confidence of his countrymen might be under ordinary circumstances, it can scarcely be doubted that his duties will not permit him to give much attention to matters of mere ceremony, if indeed there were nothing in the present unsettled condition of the country to render such demonstrations a matter of questionable propriety. It is to be hoped the contemplated ovations may be given up for the present, and that Mr. Lincoln will be permitted to pass to the National Capital in quiet and without detention. If there be any demonstration by the way, let it be of an entirely spontaneous character.—*Chic. Tribune.*

Universal White Suffrage to be Abolished.—The Southern *Literary Messenger* for January, published at Richmond, in Virginia, has just been revealing some of the purposes of the slave-holder rebels, in breaking up the Union. One of them, and the main one, is to abolish universal white suffrage. It declares the experiment of a Republican Government, based upon the universal suffrage of the white man, to be a disgraceful failure, and openly avows the design of the rebels to be to create a Southern Republic, upon a white suffrage, limited to men of sufficient property for annual subsistence upon usufruct! In other words, the policy of these rebels is, to reduce society in the Slave States to the feudal condition again, with African Slavery for its basis, and to adopt such legislation as will compel the poor white man to emigrate, and to confine the dominant class to the fewest possible numbers. This is but a natural sequence of the policy of the disunionists

DIED:

On Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 29th, Mr. ROBERT M'MILLAN, aged seventy-three years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clk, from his late residence, No. 89 Second street, to proceed to Mount Union Cemetery.

A Tribute of Gratitude—A Bad Case of Scrofula Cured.—About seven years ago, I became afflicted with Scrofula—as my physicians called it. I had five physicians during my sickness, attending me at different times, who all agreed in calling it Scrofula. I lay in bed, unable to get about, for the first three years of my sickness. I had diarrhœa nearly the whole of the three years, and was purged as often as twenty times a day, more or less. My food did not digest, and I had wasted to a skeleton. My right eye gathered and broke, and all the humors run out of it. My left foot was ulcerated, and was operated on by one of my physicians but it did me no good. I had a many a big ulcers on one leg, and as many more over my back and body, discharging matter all the time. A few months before, and the doctor cut it, the tendons became contracted and made my foot lean forward. In this state of my case, my father called on Dr. Keyser, of 140 Wood street, who came out to see me, in Charlters township, about five miles from Pittsburgh, on the Steubenville road; after he saw me, he told me if I did what he said, and took the medicines carefully, he could cure me. I commenced taking the medicine three years ago last 5th of July. As soon as I began taking the medicine I began to improve and continued to improve until I got entirely well. I took the medicine from Dr. Keyser for six months. I then considered myself well and have been in good health ever since. I walk about with a crutch, on account of my leg being crushed at the knee, which was contracted and crooked at the time I commenced taking the medicine; at that time I could not put my foot within two inches of the ground. Now, although it is still crooked, I can put it to the ground. Dr. Keyser gave me medicine internally, for the diarrhœa, and also to purify the blood. It is now nearly four years since I commenced taking his medicine, and my health is better than ever in my life before. I have had first-rate health for the last three and a half years, and feel it due to Dr. Keyser that I should make this public statement in order that other sufferers may be cured as I was. Members of my neighbors know how badly I was afflicted, and can verify my statement. JOHN GRIFFIN, Jr., Charlters tp.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 23, 1861.

I am the father of John Griffin, and do certify that the facts related in his case are true. JOHN GRIFFIN.

jan28:d&wlyT

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 even life, from the use of anodynes, cordials, and similar baby drops and to quiet them HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC BABY'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 *calm excitement, allay the irritation of teething, relieve Colic 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 dosing.

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

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; ditto, in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, $2. Single boxes, 25 cents and 50 cents.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address, Dr. W. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold by J. M. FULTON, Fifth street, second door from the Post Office, Agent for Pittsburgh. jan1d&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 pay well to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column. feb1d&wlyT

POLITICAL NOTICES.

PROTHONOTARY.—RICHARD DANVER, of Reserve township, will be supported for the above office, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. jan30:td

SHERIFF.—HARRY WOODS, of Peebles township, asks the votes of his friends to obtain the Republican nomination for Sheriff of Allegheny County. His business will not allow him the opportunity of traversing the county and seeing them all. jan1:mato

Public Notices.

THE THIRD EXHIBITION OF THE CAMERON LITERARY INSTITUTE of Allegheny city, will be given at LAFAYETTE HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1861. The entertainment will consist of a choice selection of Declamations, Comic and Sentimental Orations and Dialogues. Tickets 15 cents, to be had of the members and at the door. Proceeds to be expended for a library. Doors open at 6½. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. jan29-31

LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.—The Lectures by Prof. J. DAVIS, on Astronomy, which were postponed in consequence of the early announcement of Mr. Gough's lecture, will be delivered in CONCERT HALL, Fifth street, on the evenings of TUESDAY, 29th, THURSDAY, 31st inst., and FRIDAY, 1st February.

Admission to three lectures 50 cents. Single Ticket 25 cents. To be had at English's Book store, Pittsburgh, and at the Book stores in Allegheny. Doors open at a quarter of seven: lecture to commence at half past seven. jan28-31&2t.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 24, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made at the session of the Pennsylvania Legislature for a charter to incorporate the ALLEGHENY OIL COMPANY.

GEO. W. OASS, FRANCIS SELLERS,
SPRINGER HARBAUGH, BENJAMIN F. PETTIT,
F. SHAFFELMA, J. C. IRWIN,
GEO. A. BERRY, WM. M'CREERY,
FLORENCE KRAMER. jan30:3tmas

NOTICE.—The Proprietors of all the principal Lamp Stores in Pittsburgh have agreed to close their stores at 6 o'clock p. m., on and after MONDAY, the 28th instant, except Saturday evenings. jan28:w

Office of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, 14th of January, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of the Pittsburgh Gas Company have this day declared 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.

jan16:w JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.

Office of Monongahela Navigation Company, Pittsburgh, January 15th, 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.

Jan15:tmd W. B. COPELAND, Treasurer.

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.

Jan12:td&mas JAMES GIBSON, Secretary.

LUNCH SERVED UP EVERY MORNING, from 10 till 12, by G. W. SCHACKLETTER, Jr., at his Restaurant, *corner Wylie and Fifth Sts.* sel3:1yaw

New Advertisements.

W. R. HAVEN,

STATIONER, JOB PRINTER AND BOOKBINDER,

Corner of Third and Wood Streets.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO PRINTING Bill-heads, Labels, Cards or Programmes, For Concerts, Exhibitions, or meetings of any kind. jan18:m&w

DRY PEACHES AND APPLES—8 bags DRY PEACHES, 14 bags DRY APPLES, 1 bbl DRIED PEACHES, Peeled; 7 TALLOW—2 bbls. 8 BAGS—47 sacks; now landing from s'r Com Perry, for sale by jan28 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

DRY HIDES AND FEATHERS—56 Dry Hides; 5 sacks FEATHERS, now landing from s'r Com Perry, for sale by jan30 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

LARD OIL—8 bbls. now landing from s'r Com Perry, for sale by jan28 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

CLOVER SEED—20 bus. just rec'd for sale by jan18 ROBERT DALZELL & CO.

New Advertisements.

AN ORDINANCE making Appropriations for the year 1861.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That the revenues of said City, for the year 1861, arising from taxes, loans and all other sources, together with any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, are hereby appropriated for the purposes following:

No. 1—Interest and Tax on City Loans,	$53,200 00
No. 2—Salaries of City Officers:	
Mayor's salary	700 00
Controller's do	1,500 00
Treasurer's do	1,000 00
Mayor's Clerk	800 00
Monongahela Wharf Master	800 00
Allegheny do	500 00
City Solicitor	500 00
St. Commissioners $500 each	1,000 00
Chief of Police	840 00
Seven Day Police, each $35 per month	2,940 00
One Day Police $30 per mo.	240 00
Clerks of Councils, each $300	600 00
Messenger Select Council	150 00
do Common do	200 00
do do Committees	250 00
Recording Registrar	400 00
Superintendent Water Works	1,700 00
Assistant Water Rents	700 00
Clerk do	400 00
Superintendent Markets	600 00
Clerk of Markets	600 00
Constables of Markets	200 00
	15,180 00
Less balance Appropriation, 1860	136 57—15,043 43
No. 3—Public Printing and Stationery	2,200 00
No. 4—Fire Engines and Hose:	
Six Hand Engines, each $400	2,400 00
Three Steam do each $1,000	3,000 00
Installment on Allegheny Lot	1,000 00—6,400 00
No. 5—Night Police	17,700 00
No. 6—Water Works	28,000 00
No. 7—Streets:	
First District: Cleaning	3,000 00
do Repairing	4,000 00
do Culverts	2,000 00
Second District: Cleaning	3,000 00
do Repairing	4,000 00
do Culverts	2,000 00
Street Crossings, both districts	1,000 00
Sewers	520 78
	17,520 78
Less balance appropriation, 1860	1,520 78—16,000 00
No. 8—Gas Lighting	100 00
No. 9—Markets	1,500 00
No. 10—Monongahela Wharf	2,500 00
No. 11—Allegheny do	3,500 00
No. 12—Weigh Scales	500 00
No. 13—Contingent Fund	7,169 19
No. 14—Board of Health, to be paid upon Vouchers, satisfactory to Finance Committee	100 00
No. 15—(Balance appropriation 1860 sufficient.)	
No. 17—Outstanding Countersigned Warrants	4,840 79
No. 18—Expenses Finance Department, Discounts, Exchanges, &c	3,000 00
No. 19—Sinking Fund	8,000 00
Total	180,653 41
Balance appropriation 1860 undrawn	12,826 59
	193,400 00
No. 16—Loans due and falling due	155,000 00
	$348,400 00

Sec. 2. That the rate of City Taxes for the year 1861 shall be five mills on the dollar, on the valuation for County purposes; the rate for Taxes on the Sales of Merchandise and Stocks of Incorporated Companies, Real Estate and Steam Boats, and on the Average Business of Brokers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Banks and Banking Institutions, shall be one-third of one mill on the dollar—and the rate for Taxes on the Sales of Vinous, Fermented or Distilled Liquors, and on the Sales of Auctioneers, (excepting Sales of Stocks, Real Estate and Steam Boats,) shall be five mills on the dollar, at which rates the City Assessor shall assess the said taxes.

Sec. 3. That the Controller shall certify warrants upon Appropriation No. 14, only upon the Order of the Finance Committee or a majority of the members thereof.

Sec. 4. All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 28th day of January, A. D. 1861.

WM. R. BROWN, pro tem., President of Select Council.

Attest: R. Monaw, Clerk of Select Council

A. G. McCANDLESS, President of Common Council.

Attest: Hugh McMasters, Clerk of Common Council. jan30:2td

LOOK AT THIS!

Glycerine Cream
Glycerine Cream

Is, without exception, the best article now in use for

Chapped Hands, Lips, etc.
Chapped Hands, Lips, etc.

Prepared 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.

Ja'0:2t

OIL! OIL! OIL!—Two Companies have already struck oil next to my location. I still have a few Shares of stock left in the Company. Any person wishing to make a good investment for a small amount of money can have the stock, upon reasonable terms.

JACOB GLOSSER, 68 Fourth street.

NO CURE, NO PAY!—All persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Stiffness of the Joints, or almost any complaint requiring external applications, can be speedily cured by addressing Box 1007, Pittsburgh Post Office, giving their name and address.

jan9:1.P NO CURE, NO PAY.

F. SAYERS. J. D. SAYERS. D. SAYERS

[Late at Miller & Richardson.]

SAYERS & BROTHERS,

[Successors to Sayers & Anderson.]

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS and SUGARS, CONFECTIONERY, SUGARS, FIRE WORKS, &c., No. 29 WOOD STREET, and No. 112 SECOND STREET, opposite St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. jn29:1yd

SUNDRIES—30 sacks Ohio Sun-Dried PEACHES, 20 sacks Kentucky Peaches, 20 kegs prime Lard, 6 bbls Fresh Roll Butter, 2 boxes Fresh Eggs, 1 bbl prime Crab Cider, 100 lbs Flax Seed, 10 bbs W R Cheese, 10 bbls Hominy, 75 bbls Green Apples, "assorted"—in store for sale by FRANK VAN GORDER, No. 114 Second street.

NEW DRY GOODS, ALL KINDS, suitable for the present season, selling as low as the lowest.

Ja30 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market Street

NEW PRINTS, NEW GINGHAMS, Checks, Shirting Muslins, Irish Linens, Balmoral Skirts, Shirt Bosoms, Shawls, Cloaks, &c. Just opened.

Ja30 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market st.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, FOR THE Promotion and Protection of Trade.

Over 440,000 Business Houses Reported, Embracing every City, Town and Village in the United States, Canada, and other British Possessions in N. A.

R. G. Dun & Co., Proprietors.

A. ARMSTRONG, Manager, Corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Collections promptly attended to in all parts of the United States and British Possessions, and References to upwards of 150 Houses in Pittsburgh, for whom the office makes collections.

Letters of Introduction to Lawyers of high standing and respectability in every section of the Union will be gratuitously furnished to subscribers making application at the office. Also to any of the offices named above. ja26:3m

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON'S IMPROVED

Mercantile Law Agency.

We have just received the Eighth volume of our Commercial Reports, containing the business credit of over one hundred thousand Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers, in three thousand cities and towns. The ratings are prepared with great care, and are believed to be very accurate. A weekly issue of corrections will be sent to subscribers, not their enquiries, either by letter or verbally, will be promptly answered. This is the most elaborate and extensive book ever published. Price $100 per annum. We have also a book for the special use of the Southern and Western trade. Price, with about of corrections, $50 per annum.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.

B. H. NEVIN, Agent at Pittsburgh; Office, 67 Fourth street. jan11:

WOOL, MERINO AND SILK.

UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

FINE SHIRTS, COLLARS, CRAVATS, TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS.

Choice styles of GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS selling cheap, at

BATON, CREE & MACRUM'S, 17 Fifth street.

DOLLAR SAVING BANKS, NO. 65 FOURTH STREET.

Deposits made with this Bank before the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, Will draw interest from that date.

Ja22:2t&d CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer.

BALMORAL SKIRTS. Another new lot in SOLFERINO, PURPLE AND BLUE, AT SAME LOW PRICES AS BEFORE.

BATON, CREE & MACRUM.

Ja21:8am 17 Fifth street.

COAL AND COKE MERCHANTS TAKE NOTICE.—Use large RIGHT 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

Ja22:M&Th Cor. First st. and Redoubt alley.

NUBIAN! NUBIAN! PURE WHITE AND SOLFERINO. A few dozen extra large size, to arrive by express this day.

BATON, CREE & MACRUM.

Ja21:8am 17 Fifth street.

OATS—75 bags White Oats, just rec'd for sale by R. DALZELL & CO.

New Advertisements.

New Dental Partnership.

DRS. STEBBINS & MUNSON, having formed a partnership and opened an office at No. 105 Fifth street (A few doors above the Post-office,) WOULD call the attention of the Public to their superior facilities for the manufacture and insertion of all kinds of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, and for the performance of all other branches of DENTISTRY. Without making a specialty of any one style, they still recommend the VULCANITE PLATE TEETH as the most Healthy, Durable and Comfortable substitute for the Natural Teeth. They are guaranteed to be superior in every respect to the best Metallic Plate Teeth, whether mounted on gold or any of the baser metals, and can be furnished at a cost considerably less.

Those having imperfectly fitting Gold Sets, can have them replaced with the VULCANITE, at a small additional expense above the value of the Old Plate. ja31 1yd

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, BY THE USE OF AN APPARATUS WHEREBY NO DRUGS OR GALVANIC BATTERY ARE USED.

Cold weather is the time when the apparatus can be used to its best advantage.

Medical gentlemen and their families had their teeth extracted by my process, and are ready to justify as to the painless as well as the safety of the operation—whatever has been said by persons interested in asserting the contrary, as having no knowledge of my process.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in every style.

E. OUDRY, Dentist, 126 Smithfield st.

JOSEPH ADAMS, DENTIST. No. 97 Wylie Street, Pittsburgh.

References—Dr. A. M. Pollock, Dr. Hallock, Theodore Robbins, Russell Errett. myS:ly

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE!

No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

PRIZES OF 1860!

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Awarded the First Premium at the

United States Fair; Ohio State Fair;
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Tennessee State Fair; New Jersey State Fair;
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Chicago Mechanics' Institute;
Louisville Mechanics' Institute;
Cincinnati Mechanics' Institute;
Allegheny County Fair, Pittsburgh,
and other County Fairs, too numerous to mention.

We offer to the public WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE, AT REDUCED PRICES, with increased confidence in its merits as the best and most reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It sews equally well on the thickest and thinnest fabrics, makes the lock stitch impossible to unravel, with the essential advantage of being alike on both sides, forming no ridge or chain on the under side—is simple in construction, more speedy in movement, and more durable than any other machine.

We give full instructions to enable the purchaser to sew ordinary seam, stitch, hem, fell, quilt, gather, bind and tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant it for three years.

Circulars, containing testimonials from ladies of the highest standing, East and West, giving prices, &c., will be furnished free of charge on application in person or letter.

Sewing Machine Needles, Silk, Twist, Cotton and Oil constantly on hand.

myS:tydaw WM. SUMNER.

W. & D. HUGUS, Corner of Market and Fifth streets.

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AT COST!
AT COST!
AT COST!

All-Wool De Laines!

POULARD'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.

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