Pittsburgh Gazette.

B. RIDDLE & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Publication Office, Fifth street, near Smithfield.

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

TERMS:

Morning Edition—$6 per annum in advance, or 12c. per week from carriers.

Evening Edition—$2 per annum in advance, or 6c. per week from carriers.

Weekly Edition—Single copies, $2 per annum; five or more, $1 25; ten or upwards, $1 per annum, invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING AT REASONABLE RATES

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 5, 1861.

THE SLAVE CODE IS A NEW FORM.—One of the remarkable features of the times is the partisanship with which both wings of the Democratic party urge the adoption of the Crittenden proposition, which is simply a re-affirmation of the most obnoxious doctrine of the discarded Breckenridge platform. Previous to the late election all parties, save the faction which represented the seceders from the Charleston Convention, united in rejecting the doctrine of a Slave Code for the Territories, and now we find Douglas men and Bell men earnestly entreating the Republicans, as a means of saving the Union, to recognize this abominable political heresy. It will be seen by referring to the Breckenridge Platform and the Crittenden Compromise, which we append for the purpose of comparison that if there is any difference in point of moderation, it is in favor of the former. The platform simply declares that "it is the duty of the federal government, in all its departments, to protect when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories." The Crittenden proposition is more specific and therefore more offensive to the North. In that portion of the public domain south of 36° 30', it stipulates "slavery" shall be "recognized as existing, and *shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all departments of the territorial government.*" It argues very little in favor of the boasted devotion to principle of the advocates of "popular sovereignty" that they should abandon all their positions at the first word of menace that the organized rebels of the Gulf States have seen proper to utter. The alacrity with which they have done this may be received as an additional evidence of the insincerity of the professions which they paraded so industriously before the people of the North and Northwest during the late political campaign. To designate this self-abasement by the name of patriotism is a vile abuse of terms, and to recognize the right of a minority to arrogantly dictate terms to the majority, is a virtual abandonment of the leading principle of our government. Here is the Platform and the Compromise, side by side:

BRECKINRIDGE PLATFORM.	CRITTENDEN'S COMPROMISE.
1. That the Government of a Territory organized by an act of Congress, is provisional and temporary; and during its existence, all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the territory, without their right, either or person or property, being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation:	That by the Senate and House of Representatives, the following article is proposed and submitted as an amendment to the Constitution, when ratified by the conventions of three-fourths of the people of the States: First—Full and complete and now or hereafter existing north or latitude 36° 30', slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, is prohibited, while in all the territory South of that latitude slavery is recognized as existing and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all departments of the Territorial Government during its continuance. All the territory north or south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, when it contains a population sufficient for a member of Congress, with a republican form of government, shall be admitted into the Union on an equality with the original States, with or without Slavery, as the Constitution of the State shall prescribe.
2. That in the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.	
3. That when the settlers in a Territory having an adequate population, form a state Constitution, in pursuance of law, the right of sovereignty commences, and being constituted by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States; and the State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether its Constitution prohibits or recognises the institution of slavery.	

THE PLANS OF THE DISUNIONISTS.—Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, in his speech delivered in Congress last week, on the present crisis, thus exposes the intentions of the Southern Secessionists. While their Northern allies are crying out for dishonorable concessions, it is evident that these conspirators are doing all in their power to "fire the Southern heart," against every proposition to restore peace and quiet to the country:

"While the Gulf States were calling for conventions, what did they see? They found that dispatches were going from this place—dispatches, not of peace, not for reason, not for reflection—no, but dispatches, calculated to irritate the public mind, and still more to fire the Southern heart, and to spread among the Southern people that madness under which they are now acting. Mr. Gilmer then read from the Virginia manifesto, which declared that the Republicans were determined to precipitate civil war upon the South. * * He would also refer to a letter written by Senator Clingman to the *Democratic Standard*, a paper published in North Carolina; in which the people were warned that it was the determination of the Republican party to subjugate the South, and finally to abolish slavery in the States, even at the risk of civil war. * * * The only question of real importance which had agitated the South, was in connection with the fear they had been taught to entertain, that the North at some time or other, designed to interfere with slavery in the South. A constitutional pledge had been proposed to quiet the mind of the South on this point. Let that pledge be given. Let there be a perpetual bond against the interference of slavery in the South, and that said amendment shall never be altered or amended unless by consent of all the States of the Union, and then he could say to his people that their apprehensions as to the people of the North interfering with them were removed forever; and this would allay those feelings that had been engendered in their minds, and bring them back to the feelings of friendship and peace. * * It was true that Northern gentlemen contended that all this was unnecessary—that they never intended to interfere with Slavery in the South—that they had not the power, and did not want it. That was what they said. But when he reminded them of what he had read as the dispatch of a Senator from the other branch of Congress, and that what that gentleman had said was but a sample of what was preached over the South in every direction, they would see the necessity of giving this pledge to the people of the South who were systematically kept in error of their views by false representations. *From these misrepresentations,* sedulously and unceasingly circulated, the people of the South, *unjustly, he confessed,* but honestly believed that the Republican party did intend to invade and overthrow slavery in the South. If the North, in a solemn manner, and by vote, agree to make this amendment to the Constitution, they will set the question at rest forever, and the South will get rid of those fire-eaters and disunionists who have so long distressed the country.

* * *The Territorial question had assumed its present magnified attitude by the reports and designs of partisans, whose object was to inflame, through misrepresentations, the men of the South,* so that they might carry out their own ambitious projects, which all depended for success on *disunion and civil war.*"

THE GULF STRONGHOLDS.—The important Gulf strongholds are in possession of the Government troops, and will be maintained by them in defiance of every assault which may be made by the rebels. This circumstance alone will be a serious drawback to the secessionists, as it will prevent them from assuming the control of the most important harbors in their vicinity. It will effectually put a stop to any contemplated piratical foray on the commerce of the Gulf which is in itself no small consideration. With Fort Pickens, Key West and Sumter, in the hands of the National Government, the boasted sovereignty of the seceding cotton States is a mere sham. These positions command the Gulf of Mexico, and the commerce which passes through it, and no Southern Confederacy can exist in the presence of fortifications that proclaim its inferiority and dependence to the world.

A WHINE.—J. S. Preston, one of the Southern traitors, thus whiningly beseeches Virginia to come to the rescue:

"CHARLESTON, S. C. Jan. 30, 1861.

"*To Judge Lapkins, House of Delegates, Virginia:*

"Reinforcements are ordered to Fort Sumter and elsewhere. Will not Virginia, by the Legislature, interpose to prevent coercion? It will be too late when her Convention meets.

J. S. PRESTON."

These few lines speak a whole volume. South Carolinas is in a fix and don't know how to get out of it unless she can force all of the slave States to come to her support.

THE Richmond *Enquirer*, a Secession journal, says:

We have no faith in amendments, since we have no reason to suppose that States which have proven themselves faithless to the present Constitution would be true to it when amended. The present Constitution guarantees the rights of the Southern States, and has never been complained of by them. It is the violation of the Constitution, in spirit and letter, that constitutes the grievances of the South. No amendments can provide against such violation since faithless confederates will disregard the amendment, as they despise the Constitution.

THE COMMISSIONERS IN SECRET SESSION.—In the National Convention, called by the State of Virginia, fifteen States are or will be represented. So far the Convention has concluded to sit with closed doors. Of course the proposition for secrecy in its deliberations comes from a Southern State—Virginia. We are free to say that we do not like this arrangement; it smacks too much of the "Star Chamber." In a republic this mode of conducting proceedings is entirely out of place. The people's representatives or agents should have no concealments from the people. This circumstance alone will cause the citizens of the North to regard the action of the Commissioners with suspicion and distrust.

Letter from a Minister in the North to one in the South.

MY DEAR BROTHER: You are providentially located in the South and I in the North. Yet we are under the same government, both civil and ecclesiastical. A sudden and calamitous change has come over the happy country that embraces our widely separated fields of labor and care.

On Thanksgiving Day, eloquence and gratitude, throughout our land, celebrated the exuberant goodness of the Lord. No pestilence, famine or war suggested any modification or abatement of our praises. Health, abundance, and peace were the acknowledged elements of our visible prosperity. A month later and gloom has settled down on this brightness; and voices of anger and sorrow are re-echoing through the land. God invites our gratitude by the munificence of his bounty, and the response song of praise bursts forth from the lips of a happy people; but it is suddenly interrupted by a wretched refrain of human madness and folly. Who, that beholds with patriotic soul this disastrous change, can repress the exclamation of indignant sorrow, An enemy hath done this!

Neither of us, dear brother, is a politician, in the modern, degenerate sense of that term; nor have we any acknowledged sympathy with the democratic spirit. We are, therefore, out of the range and sweep of the two malign powers that disturb the times. As ministers of peace, we are disposed, I trust, to say to our countrymen, when they are warring to bloody contest, "Sirs, ye are brethren; why do ye wrong one to another?" Some of our profession have not, I fear, sufficiently withstood the strong local excitement of the times. Indeed, the contagion of passion is very difficult to escape, when it rages around us; the "*omnis vis*," of popular agitations, is exceedingly apt to lead on to the "*quorum pars fui*." And if grave clergymen encourage civil discord, can we wonder that others, who obey not the truth, should instigate to violence and warfare against good government?

There exist in your section of the country I feel assured, serious and wrongful misapprehensions of the sentiments that prevail among us. Perhaps we, too, are at fault with regard to you and yours. Busy rumor, true to her fame as "lying rumor," has certainly done much of late, to aggravate, if not to cause these mutual misapprehensions. Let me, therefore, candidly as a brother to a brother, give you what I believe to be the views and feelings of our Northern people.

1. A large majority of us hold what has *heretofore* been the avowed sentiment of the South—that slavery is a local institution, to be regulated and controlled solely by the legislation of the States in which it exists. We are opposed to any such dictate or opinion, from the old stand-point of the Constitution, as would give to Congress the power to control, to establish or to abolish it in any State of the Union—that being a thing never asked, but always disavowed by the South, until now. The implications and provisions of the Constitution have been always claimed and appealed to as sufficient; and we see no propriety in attempting to establish, now, "new guarantees" of a Constitutional kind. As to those of Legislative form, the facility of repeal, which has already reduced them to a dim shadow, would render them extremely precarious. The Constitution, as it is, with the interpretation of the judiciary and faithful execution, appear to us sufficient.

2. We see no sufficient *casus belli* in the issue of the late election. Some of us were egregiously disappointed by it; but no has it been in every election that ever was held. It is our fashion, however, gracefully to submit to the award constitutionally made, and hope for better success next time. The only reason why Mr. Lincoln was elected, was that he got the requisite number of votes. If either of the other worthy men had been favored with a majority of the suffrages, all our people would have acquiesced in the choice with unmurmuring patriotism.

3. We see no reason for fearing that the incoming administration will infringe on the rights of any part of the people. The Southern politicians seem to think differently. At this distance, those good gentlemen appear as if operated on by a puncture, operating like a trocar. They appear to have visions of a Rebloboom coming to chastise them with scorpons and to make his little finger thicker than his predecessor's loins. Of any, such means purpose or desire, we have no evidence to produce conviction or alarm.

4. It is evident that in some way the Southern part of the Union have taken offence with the Northern party! honestly and earnestly assure you, that we are profoundly ignorant of any act or intention that will justify or excuse or even palliate the course your political leaders are pursuing. We wish it not be brotherly, and ever more of the dignity becoming to grave a crisis, to at least draw up a statement of grievances to be redressed and of rights to be maintained, before debouching abruptly into open and bloody strife? Nations have generally done this before going to war. Our fathers, under colonial wrongs, did it, with definiteness of specification and with manly forbearance. They knew their rights and their wrongs, and could name them specifically.

5. It appears to us, here in the cool North, that anger and fear, proverbially strong as impulses, are by no means safe guides to action. These passions, even when aroused by unfounded causes, often lead to real dangers. The danger of doing wrong is, in the moral scale, as grave a one as the danger of suffering wrong. In this the South is clearly implicated. What has our glorious Union done, that so many States should array themselves in hostility against her peace and authority? What wrong is alleged, even by your politicians proverbially facile in allegations? Your people are in arms, not against a party, or a section, but against the Government.

6. We have, of course, our views of the real cause of these difficulties. If it were the slave interest, our good neighbors, Maryland and the Old Dominion, in whose borders the impotent and implacable John Brown explosion occurred, would have been foremost in these unhappy agitations. But it is South Carolina, which never loses a slave, that inaugurates that movement called by the gentle name of *secession*; and drills her sister States into a war attitude against the Union, by intemperate and illegal clamors about the common slave interest. A few always discontented and now disappointed demagogues have the terrible responsibility of these disastrous times in our country resting on them. A few men have brought this disgrace upon our Republic, in the eyes of the world. A few men have kindled a conflagration, of which we hear but the distant crackling, and it is raging around them with a fierceness which, perhaps, neither they nor we can easily restrain.

I have spoken freely and frankly, my good brother, of our views in these strange times. In another letter, I will speak of our *condition* and our *expectations*. Yours, as ever, J. F. M.

Seizure of the Mint and Public Money at New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Some ten days ago Secretary Dix gave to Adams' Express Company a draft on the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans, for the purpose of transferring the coin and bullion in the Branch Mint in that city to the Mint in Philadelphia. The amount of the draft was three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Three days ago he received a dispatch from Adams' agent in New Orleans, stating that the amount would be delivered in two or three days, at that the Assistant Treasurer declined to deliver a part, assigning as a reason that he wished to pay the entire draft at once. The Secretary immediately telegraphed to the Treasurer to pay to the Express agent on that day as large an amount as the agent could transport. The coin and bullion are chiefly silver, weighing several tons. To-day the Secretary has received a dispatch from the Express Company informing him that the Assistant Treasurer refused to pay any portion of the draft, and that the Branch Mint has been taken possession of by the authorities of the State of Louisiana.

The circumstances clearly indicate deliberate contrivance on the part of the State authorities to get possession of the money in the Mint. This action on their part is universally condemned, and is regarded by the government as one of the most high-handed and outrageous transactions that has yet been perpetrated. Even South Carolina refused to take the money belonging to the government, having accounted for and paid over every dollar to the United States.

On receipt of this news this morning the President called an extraordinary session of the Cabinet, and the whole subject was considered. It is understood that Senators Benjamin and Slidell were sent for to know if they were aware of this transaction. The government, being without any official knowledge respecting this matter, immediately telegraphed the Collector and Treasurer to know the facts connected with this seizure. Up to a late hour this evening no reply had been received.

A Forgery.

The disunionist leaders are apparently put to desperate shifts to keep the spirit of the rank and file up to the fighting pitch. Their last effort is the publication, in the Charleston *Mercury*, of a letter professing to be written by the President elect in answer to one professing to have been addressed to him by a Mr. J. A. Spencer, of Wheeling, Va. This Mr. Spencer coolly asks Mr. Lincoln:

1st. Had the jurisdiction of the crime committed by John Brown and *als.* been surrendered to the federal government, and judgment delayed until the 4th of March next, would you have exercised the pardoning power?

2d Do you regard the Dred Scott decision as binding upon the people of the North?

To this Mr. Lincoln is made to reply that he had determined to answer no letters addressed to him in regard to the state of the country, but that, seeing Mr. Spencer is such a good fellow, he makes him and his harmless little questions an exception, and answers them in this exquisitely naive and edifying style:

I have carefully reviewed the testimony in said case, and in my opinion Brown committed no offence against the federal government meriting such severe punishment as he received. The most he committed against the federal government was a gross misdemeanor. Had I been the Governor of your State I might have pursued the course he did. Yet even then there were strong mitigating circumstances. Brown was no doubt if monomaniac on the subject of negro slavery, and as such, close confinement would have been more in accordance with the dictates of justice.

To your second, I reply in the negative, for this reason: said decision (the Dred Scott) is hostile to the advancement of republican principles, and therefore attended with danger in a government like ours.

The forgery of this letter is so manifest as to be ridiculous, and yet it will doubtless have its expected effect with many of the *Mercury's* readers.—*N. Y. World*

THE *Tribune* has the following sharp rebuke:

"The responsibility for the evils which bear so heavy on our country is mainly with the Republican party," says the *Journal of Commerce*. Of course. It is the Republicans who have seceded in South Carolina and the other Southern States, who have stolen the forts, arsenals and hospitals, who have fired on the flag of the United States, who have robbed the federal treasury, who have planted batteries on the Mississippi, and are plotting to seize Washington and instal an usurping government.

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 diarrhoea 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 enlarged 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 as many as six ulcers on one leg, and as many more over my back and body, discharging matter all the time. After my foot became sore, 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 Chartiers 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 medicine carefully, he could cure me. I commenced taking the medicine three years ago last 4th 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 crooked 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 diarrhoea 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 suffers may be cured as I was. Numbers of my neighbors know how badly I was afflicted, and can verify my statement. JOHN GRIFFIN, Jr., Chartiers tp.

Pittsburgh, Jan 31, 1861.

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

jan5:3w7

Sleepless, Crying, Teething Children

All know how unpleasant are those accompaniments of childhood, and most intelligent parents know, also, the sad consequence to health, and often life, from the use of anodynes, cordials, and similar baby drugs, so much in quiet them MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It kills pain, cures wind colic, relaxes the bowels, and by giving rest to the mother, gives you what I believe to be the views and feelings of our Northern people.

1. A large majority of us hold what has *heretofore* been the avowed sentiment of the South—that slavery is a local institution, to be regulated and controlled solely by the legislation of the States in which it exists. We are opposed to any such dictate or opinion, from the old stand-point of the Constitution, as would give to Congress the power to control, to establish or to abolish it in any State of the Union—that being a thing never asked, but always disavowed by the South, until now. The implications and provisions of the Constitution have been always claimed and appealed to as sufficient; and we see no propriety in attempting to establish, now, "new guarantees" of a Constitutional kind. As to those of Legislative form, the facility of repeal, which has already reduced them to a dim shadow, would render them extremely precarious. The Constitution, as it is, with the interpretation of the judiciary and faithful execution, appear to us sufficient.

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New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing as the firm of HOEVELER & MILLER, in the Brewing Business, was dissolved, by limitation, January 25, 1861.

The business of the late firm will be settled by A. HOEVELER. feb 34

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, HACKS, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c., whether resident or non resident, in the City of Pittsburgh, that their Licenses for the year 1861 are due and payable at the Treasurer's Office, City of Pittsburgh, FORTHWITH, in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved March 30, 1850, and an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 15, 1850.

All Licenses not paid on or before May 1st, 1861, will be placed in the hands of the Chief of Police, for collection, subject to his fee of fifty cents for the collection thereof; and all persons who neglect or refuse to take out Licenses will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, double the amount of the License.

The old metal plates of previous years must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or 25 cents paid therefor.

RATES OF LICENSE.

Each One-Horse Vehicle	Five Dollars.
do Two do do	Eight do
do Four do do	Ten do
do Four-Horse Hack	Ten do
Omnibuses and Timber Wheels drawn by Two Horses,	Twelve Dollars each. For each Additional Horse used in any of the above vehicles, One Dollar.

WM. RICHBAUM, City Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1st, 1861. feb2tw

BLANK BOOKS.—LEDGERS, JOURNALS, DAY BOOKS, CASH BOOKS, and every description of Account Books, on hand or made to order in the best manner, ruled to any pattern required, with or without printed headings, by

W. M. G. JOHNSTON & CO.,
Blank Book Makers, 57 Wood st.

fe4

GUM BELTING AND GUM GASKETS which will stand 300° Fahrenheit without being affected, and the severest cold will not diminish its pliability, you can get at the Leather Store of M. DE LANGE, 233 Liberty st, opposite head of Wood. feb4w

LEATHER BELTING, of the best Eastern make, oak tanned, all sizes, which will run without stretching, and with a perfect lacing to the pulley, at the Leather Store of M. DE LANGE 233 Liberty st., opposite head of Wood. feb4w

GUM PACKING.—All thicknesses, LACE LEATHER, BELT HOOKS, COPPER RIVETS, &c., &c., for sale at 233 Liberty street, opposite head of Wood. M. DE LANGE. feb4w

SELLING! SELLING! SELLING!—WALL PAPER and BORDERS, at the old stand, 87 Wood st

W. P. MARSHALL.

feb4

Bank Statements.

Statement of the Bank of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, February 4, 1861.

MEANS.

Loans, Bills and Discounts	$1,658,10 50
Real Estate and Ground Rent	44,819 08
Stocks and Miscellanies	8,361 41
Due by other Banks	50,047 99
Bank Notes & Checks	96,461 27
Specie	403,3 0 61
	$2,263,819 86

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,143,200 00
Profits and Earnings	100,000 00
Unpaid Dividends and Suspense Acc't	5,678 05
Due to other Banks	94,846 50
Circulation	205,700 00
Deposits	654,502 83
	$2,263,819 86

I, A. Lapp, cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN HARPER, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed this Feb. 4th, 1861, before me, H. H. SMITH, Notary Public.

Statement of Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, February 4, 1861.

Loans and Discounts	$1,575,041 00
Real Estate	50,000 00
Specie in Vault	20,987 71
U. S. Treasury Notes	75,000 00
Checks and Notes of other Banks	64,848 00
Due by other Banks	149,952 61
	$1,935,829 32

Capital Stock	300,000 00
Circulation	195,250 00
Deposits	1,365,579 32
Due to other Banks	174,949 26
Contingent Fund and Profits	212,951 26
	$2,153,779 92

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. N. MURRAY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 4th day of February, 1861. C. H. IRRAKIN, Notary Public.

Statement of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, February 4 1861

Capital Stock	$ 600,000 00
Circulation	399,000 00
Due Depositors	232,871 00
Due other Banks	27,416 92
Loans and Discounts	1,026,148 18
Coin	210,129 98
Notes and Checks of other Banks	54,815 18
Due by other Banks	8,200 00

The above statement is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 4th day of February, A. D. 1861. W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Statement of the Citizens' Bank.

Pittsburgh, February 4, 1861

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$732,867 71
Coin in Vault	124,813 43
Notes and Checks of other Banks	12,877 55
Due from Banks and Bankers	67,696 61
	$1,037,255 30

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$500,000 00
Circulation	329,000 00
Depositors	101,020 56
Due to other Banks	15,941 17
	$1,037,255 30

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

Affirmed before me this 4th day of February, 1861.

SAM'L HARPER, Notary Public.

Statement of Mechanics' Bank of Pittsb'h.

Monday, February 4, 1861.

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$189,215 00
Due to other Banks	24,701 14
Due to Depositors	90,611 56
	$304,527 72

ASSETS.

Bills and Notes Discounted	$224,231 71
Due by other Banks	39,160 24
Notes and Checks of other Banks	40,572 10
Specie in Vaults	102,563 49
	939,518 54
ARM'D SCHOFIELD, Cashier.	

Sworn before me this 4th day of February, 1861

H. H. SMITH, Notary Public.

Statement of the Allegheny Bank.

PITTSBURGH, February 2, 1861

ASSETS.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
Loans and Discounts	806,070 36
Due by other Banks	15,312 77
Notes and Checks of other Banks	35,926 64
Specie	154,318 50
	$1,511,628 27

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	397,395 00
Due to other Banks	11,208 04
Individual Depositors	1,103,025 23
	$1,511,628 27

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN CORE, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 4th day of Feb'y, 1861. W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Statement of the Iron City Bank.

PITTSBURGH, FEBRUARY 4, 1861

Capital Stock	$ 400,000 00
Loans and Discounts	659,224 01
Due by other Banks	24,749 50
Notes and Checks of other Banks	14,168 67
Specie	19,816 00
Circulation	263,075 00
Due to other Banks	6,033 84
Due to Depositors	216,540 09

The above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN H. AUSTIN, Cash'r.

Affirmed before me, this 4th day of Feb'y, 1861.

W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE—LAWRENCE COUNTY, PA.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Lawrence County, I will sell the FARM of the late ACHESON WOODBURN, dec'd, on the premises, near Ross Valley Station, upon WEDNESDAY, February 6th, 1861.

This Farm contains about 100 acres, of which about 85 are now well improved. The improvements are a large two story Frame Dwelling House, a good Stable, Carriage House, Shop House, &c., all in good repair. A pump with good water to the kitchen.

The Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad is within a short distance.

TERMS: One third cash; balance in two years, with interest. HARLOW WOODBURN, Administrator, Ross Valley, Lawrence Co., Pa. Federal st. near Lock, Allegheny City. ja28:6w

ASSIGNMENT.—Whereas, JAMES LEMON, of the City of Pittsburgh, did make on the 8th of December, a voluntary assignment of all his property, real, personal and mixed, for the undersigned, for 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. AUGHINBAUGH, Assignee, Jan 28:w1w3 No. 112 Diamond st.

A PERFECT EDITION OF DICKENS AT LAST!—A special copy of W. A. Townsend & Co's splendid edition of the Works of CHARLES DICKENS, illustrated by F. O. C. Darley and John Gilbert. Now ready for Subscription. Subscriptions received. First Novel, "Pickwick" ready March 1st. ROBERT S. DAVIS, 93 Wood street

CONSIGNMENTS.—125 bbls choice Apples, 50 boxes choice Dried Peaches, Halves, 200 bus prime Dried Apples, 40 boxes W R cheese, 20 bbls choice Cider, 240 bus Potatoes, 2 bbls Dried Sweet Corn, 75 bus Small White Beans, 25 doz Medium and Extra Fancy Brooms, In store for sale by L. G. GRAFF, 237 Liberty st. fe1

ROBES, BERAGES, Lawns, and Winter Shawls, Berage by the yard, selling at very low prices, at BIRCHFIELD & CO'S. fe2

PRODUCE FOR SALE—OATS—1000 bus. SEED—25 bus Flax Seed. APPLES—50 bbls Green Apples. BROOMS—25 doz Corn Brooms. CHEESE—10 boxes. SAM'L S. FLOYD & CO., 234 Liberty st. Ja24

CONSIGNMENTS—100 bus. Prime Clover Seed. OATS—500 bus. PRIMO APPLES—65 bbls; RYE FLOUR—25 bbls choice; LARD—8 tcgs No. 1; for sale by WATT & WILSON, 258 Liberty st. fe1

BROOMS—125 doz. assorted Corn Brooms, for sale by WATT & WILSON, No 258 Liberty st. fe1

DRY PEACHES—25 sacks choice Ohio Peaches, Halves, for sale by LAMBERT & SHIPTON, 6 Sixth st. fe2

FLOUR—700 bbls. Extra Family "Ionia," 100 bbls Extra Family "Falls of Ohio," 100 do do "Olive," White Wheat, for sale by LAMBERT & SHIPTON, 6 Sixth st. fe2

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—55 sacks, for sale by LAMBERT & SHIPTON.

MANILLA, Rag and Straw WRAPPING PAPER, Brown, Blue and White, Bonnet Boards, Tea Paper, &c., for sale low at the Paper and Bag Warehouse of GIBADWICE & SON, No. 151 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

LARD OIL—8 bbls., now landing from str Cora Perry for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

DRIED PEACHES—50 bus. choice, for sale by L. G. GRAFF, 235 Liberty st.

CLOVER SEED—20 bus. just rec'd for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

LARD—30 tcs. No. 1 Lard for sale by R. DALZELL & CO.

New Advertisements.

W. S. 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. Ja25M3M

MESSRS. WEAVER ... J. D. MYERS ... T. A. MCCLELLAND

NEW AUCTION HOUSE.

T. A. M'CLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

M'CLELLAND, WEAVER & CO.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 55 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFER TO

Nimick & Co., Pittsburgh	Robb & MacConnell, Attorneys, Pittsburgh.
Bakewell, Ciese & Macrum, do	Alex. Cameron, Cashier Mechanics' Bank, Allegheny City.
J. K. Reed & Co., do	Robert Scranton, Rochester, New York.
W. W. Bradshaw, do	H. L. Vervalin & Co., Rochester, New York.
John Oliphant & Co., do	Iron City Trust Company.
W. M. Schmertz & Co., do	
Jas. Shields, do	
James Herdman, do	
F. H. Lanfman & Bro., do	
R. C. Schmertz, Cashier do	

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. ja25:3m

ROGER'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, IN POWDER.

AN AGREEABLE REFRIGERANT AND LAXATIVE.

Taken in the morning, regularly, it removes Biliousness, Sick Headache and Constipation, correcting acidities, and cooling of all febrile complaints. It can be taken freely by the most delicate at any time, when a mild purgative is required. It is a superior and economical substitute for SARATOGA and many Mineral Waters, as a cooling drink. It affords immediate relief after eating or drinking too freely. For sale, wholesale, by R. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., and at the Manufactory, No. 192 Spring street, New York, and retail by most druggists. Price 25 c nts per bottle. fe4.6m

CEPHALIC PILLS, Cephalic Pills, Cephalic Pills, Cephalic Pills, Cephalic Pills, Cephalic Pills, Cephalic Pills, for sale at JOSEPH FLEMING'S, at JOSEPH FLEMING'S, at JOSEPH FLEMING'S, Corner of the Diamond and Market Street, Corner of the Diamond and Market Street, Corner of the Diamond and Market Street. fe4:3t

BALMORAL SKIRTS, Purple and Black, Crimson and Black, Scarlet and Black, and Scarlet and Black. NEW PRINTS, and other Domestics, now opening. fe4 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market street.

TRUSS AND SUPPORTER MANUFACTORY.—CARTWRIGHT & YOUNG, No 97 Wood st, nearly opposite the old stand, beg leave to call the attention of the afflicted to the fact that they are the only Manufacturers of TRUSSES and SUPPORTERS in the city. They have had an experience of years in the manufacture, fitting and repair of these instruments, and can furnish them at prices very far below drug store figures. All are solicited to call after examining Trusses elsewhere. CARTWRIGHT & YOUNG, 97 Wood st.

DRY APPLES—35 sks. Bright Dry Apples, just rec'd for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS, 88 Wood st.