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PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 6, 1861.

The Slavery Question—More of It.

After all we have heard and read, is it true that it is possible—as some good, hopeful people whom we meet with every day, are ready to affirm—that this generation is to witness the final settlement of the Negro Question? After all we have heard spoken and seen written—in Senates, conventions, and mass-meetings—in books, pamphlets, and newspapers—ever since we learned what human speech was in its various conditions of active and passive existence—after all, we ask again, can it possibly be true that we are going to witness the final settlement of the Negro Question? Spite of all counter-indications, our hopeful friends, above referred to, say Yes. They are all of one mind with a certain gentleman in Congress, who lately, in earnest deprecation of all interference with the haven appointed progress of events, exclaimed, "Stand aside, and see the salvation of the Lord!"

It may be that these people are right, and if so, what a pity that wanting their faith, multitudes of other good people are now filled with such an anxious forethought about the dangers which this same Negro Question seems to them fraught with, to the present peace and the future safety of the country—an anxiety which, in the case supposed, is equally vain and superfluous. But, as we have said, spite of the counter-indications (for things do seem to look the other way,) these hopeful people may be right. And then there will be another fine opportunity afforded, in that case, for the appropriate reference, which our orators, of the *stump* and other species, "as many as there be," will so well know how to make to that very analogous, strikingly illustrative, and highly original case in point, namely, that the darkest hour of the night is that which just precedes the day!

Meantime, whatever our anticipations may be, the fact is, that so far from being narrowed, the field of the great controversy seems ever widening—extending itself beyond our own frontiers to neighboring States, starting questions of international law, leading to issues the most momentous,—nay, finally, crossing the Atlantic, and again involving the lawyers and statesmen of Europe in this which has so long been our own exclusively, that it has come to be known to all mankind as our "peculiar institution!"

We close these remarks with a quotation from the London *Times* on the Anderson Extradition Case, which, after exciting great interest in this country and Canada, has been carried from the law courts of the latter to those of Great Britain; and now threatens to lead to a serious conflict between the Courts at Westminster and those of the Colony. The following is the conclusion of the *Times'* article:

"We do not seek to conceal from ourselves the vast importance of the impending issue. If the decision be in favor of the negro, we cannot help seeing that at a very critical moment a *most weighty and damaging censure will have been passed by the very highest authority on the laws and practices of the United States*—a censure not likely to be soon forgiven or forgiven, since it must be founded on the assumption that their laws cannot be enforced, because they are contrary to the very first principles of natural justice. If, on the other hand, the decision should be against the negro, we cannot regard without apprehension *the excitement of feeling in this country*, which may, for years to come, poison our relations with one half of the United States. We, at least, are not accustomed to act as bailiffs, or as gaolers for the slave owners of the South, and it has been long since England has experienced a day of such humiliation as she would feel if through the provisions of a treaty negotiated and entered into for other objects, she felt herself compelled, by the charge of a crime the existence of which she does not admit, to surrender a slave who has lived in freedom seven years under the protection of her laws to the hands not of his infuriated master, but *of that mob which holds a reign of undisputed terror over the free and black population of fifteen Anglo Saxon Republics.*"

MR. LINCOLN ON COMPROMISES.—At a late hour last night, says the Springfield (Ill) *Journal*, of the 31 Inst., we received the following telegraphic item:

"It is now certain that private letters have been received from Mr. Lincoln urging his friends to conciliation and compromise, and it is stated that he indicates the border State resolutions as a reasonable basis of adjustment. Assurances are given that this information is reliable. As soon after the electoral vote shall be counted in the presence of Congress, on the second Wednesday in February, he will acquaint the public with his views on the pending crisis. He heretofore has not felt it proper, in advance of official information of the declaration of his election, for him to take a prominent part in the direction of political affairs."

We, of course, have no opportunity to converse with Mr. Lincoln, but such is our knowledge of his views and feelings, that we have no hesitation in declaring that Mr. Lincoln has committed himself to no compromise whatever, and that the whole thing is a *canard* of the first water. He has steadily refused to accede to the demand of those who insisted upon his giving his Inaugural in advance.

The country may rest assured that in Abraham Lincoln, they have a Republican President, one who will give them a Republican Administration, Mr. Lincoln is *not* committed to the Border State Compromise, nor to any other. He stands immovably on the Chicago Platform, and he will neither acquiesce in nor counsel his friends to acquiesce in any compromise that surrenders one iota of it.

We copy the following from the Charleston correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press:*

"The cotton battery is said to be a failure, which, I presume, will account for the no small denying all knowledge of it. When it was nearly completed some one discovered that it could not float. I saw this extraordinary work of art, and can vouch for its existence; and although the *Mercury's* correspondent at Washington seems to have been ignorant of its whereabouts, the *Mercury's* editor was thoroughly posted, and was *silent.*"

The South Carolina authorities find in Fort Sumter a great stumbling block to secession, and they accordingly resort to every expedient to get possession of it. The deliberation with which they go about the work, however, stands in striking contrast with the alacrity with which they seized the defenceless forts in that State. They find taking empty forts and arsenals a much safer mode of conducting hostilities than facing great guns with brave soldiers behind them. There is evidently some "method in their madness" after all.

THE RESULT IN VIRGINIA.—The result of the Virginia election for delegates to the State Convention, has broken the back of the secession that State have not only declared by a large majority in favor of referring the decision of the Convention to the people, but they have elected Union men as their representatives in the convention. The faction of secessionists who by their clamor led the public out side of Virginia, to believe that they represented public feeling in that State, have been completely routed and humiliated by the result.

FROM CHARLESTON.—The Charleston correspondent of the Baltimore *American* says of matters there:

"Major Anderson, it is believed here, is adding greatly to the strength of his position. He has dug a well under the causeway leading to the gate of his fortress, and will blow up the first company that attempts an escalade. This he can easily do without injuring himself or his fortification. At the points, however, that bear upon Sumter, South Carolina still continues to concentrate her forces, and when the struggle does come it will be terrible."

THE election of the Hon. Sherrard Clemens to the Virginia Convention by the people of the Wheeling district, is a noble triumph to patriotism, and will be hailed as such throughout the Union.

Federal Loans to the State Governments.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser*, copied from official documents, has the following statement of the shares of the several States in the surplus revenue deposited with them by the United States Government, by the act of June 23, 1836, and which the present Secretary proposes to make the basis of security for a new loan to provide for the expenses of the Treasury of the Government:

Maine	$ 955,538 25
New Hampshire	669,086 79
Vermont	669,086
Massachusetts	1,338,173 58
Connecticut	764,670 60
Rhode Island	382 335 30
New Jersey	764,670 60
New York	4 014 920 71
Pennsylvania	2 867.514 78
Delaware	286 751 49
Maryland	955,838 25
Virginia	2,198,727 99
North Carolina	1,433,757 39
South Carolina	1,051,422 09
Georgia	1,051,422 09
Alabama	669,086 79
Louisiana	477,919 14
Mississippi	382 335 30
Tennessee	1,433,757 39
Kentucky	1,433,757 39
Ohio	2,007,260 34
Missouri	382,335 30
Indiana	860,254 44
Illinois	477,919 14
Arkansas	286,751 49
Michigan	286,751 49
Total	$28,101,644 91
Add fourth instalment which was not paid	$ 9,367,214 97
Total surplus	$37,468,859 88

The payment of twenty-eight millions was made to three instalments; the fourth instalment was to have been paid October 1, 1887, but was withdrawn on account of the financial difficulty in which the Government then found itself.

Of the $28,101,645 actually paid, the States which have now seceded, excepting Florida, not then admitted, received $8,082,185 41. The free States which shared in the surplus received $16,658,082 81.

Fort Sumter Reinforced.

It will be seen by our Washington correspondence that there is good reason to believe that Maj Anderson has received a very considerable accession to the forces under his command. Our correspondent states that he has reliable authority for stating that ten or twelve officers and about three hundred men have been introduced into the fort within the last fortnight. They are supposed to have been taken down by the *Brooklyn*, and to have been landed at night in small boats, with muffled oars This, if true, will account for the reports which from time to time have emanated from Charleston of small boats having been seen at night rowing in the neighborhood of the fort.

We may mention, as corroborative of this report, the fact that letters have been received in this city from a gentleman who left here four weeks since, and is *now within Fort Sumter.* They are very guarded in their language, as if the writer did not repose unbounded confidence in the inviolability of letters intrusted to the Charleston Post-office. But of the fact that he has recently obtained access to the fort, and is now serving there under Maj. Anderson, there is no doubt whatever.

An attack upon Fort Sumter is daily predicted and expected. We hope that the information we have received is true, and that Major Anderson has now under his command a force sufficient to withstand any attack that may be made upon him. If he has been reinforced, it seems to us the manifest duty of the Government to make the fact known. It might "excite" the Charleston mind somewhat to learn that they were not likely to have so easy a task as they have anticipated in taking Fort Sumter: but it could scarcely increase their ardor for the attack, or "precipitate" the collision which they have threatened so long We believe that Gov. Pickens does not pretend to have had any figures from the Government on this subject, since the visit of the *Star of the West.* The promulgation of the fact of reinforcements would, in our judgment, tend to preserve the public peace — *N. Y. Times.*

A Tennessee Sheriff Absconds with One Hundred Thousand Dollars

The Nashville *Banner* of the 25th ult., says:

We learned yesterday from a citizen of Columbia that the community of Maury county have just been subjected to a wholesale swindle by Samuel Jones, deputy Sheriff, who absconded on Monday week with over $100,000 Mr. Jones stood high in the confidence of every one. He had been twice elected Sheriff, though opposed in politics to the dominant party.

The means adopted by the swindler were very novel and deliberate. He forged judgments upon good men in the county, and sold them to capitalists at a discount of twenty five per cent at the same time agreeing to collect them without charge. He was engaged for several weeks in selling these fictitious judgments. Shortly before he left he also borrowed money from several parties.

The gentleman in Mt. Pleasant is mulcted for $26,000, and others in different parts of the county, in amounts from $10,000 down to a few hundreds, the aggregate reaching over $100,000. Mr. Jones abandoned his wife and six children. His wife, we learn, is absolutely deranged on account of the affair. No clue to the direction which he has taken has been obtained. The fraud, indeed, was not discovered until last Wednesday.

The New Orleans Mint.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—According to the monthly statement of the United States Treasurer, published to-day, and made up from returns received up to last Monday, the balances in the Mint, at New Orleans, was $389,267; and in the hands of the Sub-Treasurer there, $121,238. The following shows the principal balances subject to draft in the slave States:

Sub-Treasurer,	Charleston	$ 15,068
"	New Orleans	121,238
"	St. Louis	4 793
"	Baltimore	8,751
"	Richmond	27,592
"	Norfolk	69,655
"	Wilmington, N. C	9,304
"	Mobile	17,900
"	Savannah	1,896
"	Nashville	2,732
"	Louisville	1,399
"	Galveston	5,592
"	Little Rock	3,630
"	Tallahassee	1,550
Branch Mint,	Charlotte, N. C	32,000
"	Dahlonega, Ga	27,751
"	New Orleans	389,267
Total in slave States		$734 736

The whole amount in all the depositories, subject to draft, $2,089,297. This has been much increased since in the Northern cities, by the recent issue of treasury notes.

Pacific Telegraph.

A letter from Salt Lake says:

"Elwin Creighton, Esq., the agent of the Pacific Telegraph Company, has been in the city these last two weeks, but seems to be a little perplexed about determining the route of the lightning wires He has naturally sought for interest in the enterprise, but has found little of the substantial in the form and shape of shares Brigham is willing enough to put up the poles for the Company, provided that the affair is all clear and aboveboard on the 'rhino' question; but the chief has not forgotten that the community lost about $200,000 in fitting up stations and furnishing mules for the Eastern Express Company in 1857, and the Government very unceremoniously broke the contract, and the Mormons lost everything. The Telegraph Company probably count on some protection to the poles and wires from the presence of the United States troops on the route; Brigham would rather trust the Indians. But on this there is no use detailing plans, as Mr. Creighton throws out that the probabilities are in favor of too wires running through Santa Fe instead of Salt Lake City."

A very amusing paragraph is to be found in the remarks of the Hon. Robert M. McLane, of Maryland, at the Baltimore Secession meeting on Friday evening last, as reported in the Baltimore *Sun* of Saturday morning, which is as follows:

"By the living God, fellow-countrymen, the Susquehanna must be the boundery. They had spoken of the Potomac, but the Susquehanna shall run red with blood before it shall be crossed. Shall it be said in Boston, in New York, the broad West, for our children are there, that the Potomac shall be the line? [Cries of 'No.'] I will pledge my life and heart to march with you to the Susquehanna. [Cheers.] For what? To prevent a single human being from crossing into Maryland to execute the laws of the United States against a seceding State."

Mr. McLane has justly earned the reputation of being a successful diplomatist, but he seems to have lost his usual prudence if he is properly reported in the above copied remarks. Nobody proposes to cross into Maryland to execute the laws of the United States against the seceding States; but all patriotic men, of whatever party, in the free States, will insist upon crossing the Potomac or any other river, or any other State, in order that Abraham Lincoln shall be duly inaugurated President of the United States on the fourth of March, 1861, in the city of Washington.—*Phila Press.*

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.—Here is a peep into the future. How does it look?

January, 1870—United States voted to buy Canada of England for $25,000,000.

February, 1870—England assents, provided Canada is willing.

March, 1870—Canada votes yes.

April, 1870—Money paid, $25,000,000.

May, 1870—Canada belongs to the United States.

June, 1870—Canada seceded, under her reserved rights as a "sovereign State."—*Boston Journal.*

INDICTMENTS AT WASHINGTON.—Indictments have been found by the Grand Jury against the principal parties concerned in the attack on the Republican Wigwam last fall. The specific charge against the parties is for riot. They are Dr. Reuben Cleary, Lt. J. E. Willett, J. E. Johnson, Thomas Haggerty, Richard Harrington, Wm Ogden, Chas. Donohoo, Ringgold Browning Henry Dudley and Joseph Creger. It is understood that the parties indicted are to come forward on Monday morning and enter bail for their appearance.

It is understood that the cases against Floyd, Russell and Bailey are to be tried as speedily as possible, and accordingly arrangements are being made by the counsel for the defendants to that end. Gov. Floyd has sent word to the District Attorney that he is ready to attend here whenever his presence is required.—*Washington Star.*

TERRIBLE INUNDATIONS IN HOLLAND.—A communication appears in the *London News* that several provinces of Holland are threatened with inundations, arising from the giving way of the dykes under long-continued beating of the waves. The lives and property of thousands are said to be in imminent peril. In Gueldersland the distress and damage have assumed a fearful aspect. The people have battled with all their might against the destroying waves, and have become utterly exhausted. In many places they have abandoned their shooting-grounds, others were huddled together by hundreds in temporary sheds, where disease was ravaging them to a fearful extent.

DR. CLARENCE H. FRICK, of Danville, Pa., died at his residence, in that borough, on Monday morning last. The *American* says: Dr. Frick had labored under disease contracted in Mexico ever since his return from that country at the close of the war. He went with the Columbia Guards, from Danville, as lieutenant, and, on the death of Captain Wilson, succeeded to the command. He was a brave officer, and was much beloved by his brethren in arms. He leaves a wife, several children, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his departure.

GOOD NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.—There is little chance for Disunion in Kentucky. Mr. Breckinridge and his party are terrified at the intelligence that the people of their State will never surrender to the Secessionists. A gentleman who has just arrived from Lexington says he found a perfect delirium for the Union. Even the travelers on horseback had Union flags wrapped around their whip-handles, while at nearly every cross-road the banner of the stars and stripes was floating to the breeze.

"DELUGE" IN TENNESSEE.—The Tennessee river is higher at the time than it has been since the year 1847. The freshet has occasioned heavy losses. Many farmers residing near the river have been forced to leave their residences for the second time in an annual visit to see houses, barns, and in some cases even residences, borne away by the almost irresistible current.

GOOD NEWS FROM ALABAMA.—Splendid advices from Alabama bring the assurance that the Secessionists have been forced to yield to the overwhelming Union sentiment in the Northern part of the State, and reconsider their hasty action so far as to provide for submitting the ordinance of secession to the people.

DIED!

STEWART.—On Monday evening the 4th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE STEWART, aged 81 years a member of H. L. Kirkwald.

The funeral will take place, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs Weigler, at Pine Creek, on WEDNESDAY, at 3 p. m.

Carriages will leave the Livery Stable of Mr J. Charles, on Sandusky street, Allegheny, at 11 a. m.

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 the 7 years, and was purged as often as twenty times a day, more or less. My food did not digest, and I had waited to a skeleton. My sores gave gathered and broke, and all the humors ran 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 feet became sore, and the doctor cut it, the tendons became contracted and my feet took a downward turn. Part of this case 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 examined me he told me if I did what he said, and took the medicine carefully, he could cure me. I commenced taking the medicines three years ago last 5th of July die. As soon as I began taking the medicine I began to improve and continued to improve until I set entirely well. I took the medicine from Dr. Keyser for six months. I then considered myself well and have been to good health ever since. I will not with a crutch, on account of my leg being crooked at the knee, which was contracted and drawed up, the tendons being contracted by the disease. Dr. Keyser gave me medicine internally, for the diarrhœa, which he gently checked. It is now nearly four years since I commenced taking his med cine, 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 able 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 experience of years in the manufacturing, 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 & TOOMS,

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Lawns, and Winter Shawls, Berage by the yard,

selling at very low prices,

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PRODUCE FOR SALE—

OATS—1000 bus.

HERDS—4 tons Pine Seed.

APPLES—50 bbls Green Apples.

BRANCHES—25 tons Corn Brooms.

CHEESE—10 boxes.

ja16 SAML B. FLOYD & CO., 134 Liberty st.

New Advertisements.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

JOS. S. LEECH & CO., wishing to close their present business, offer all their present stock for sale at the LOWEST Cash PRICES. Any one wishing to enter into the GROCERY BUSINESS would have a first-rate opportunity for doing so, by renting the ware-house, purchasing the stock, and having the good will of the house.

Two of the most eligible WAREHOUSES ON LIBERTY STREET FOR RENT low to a good tenant

Inquire at their office, No. 244 Liberty st. fe6:tf

CONSIGNMENTS.—130 kegs Leaf Lard,

15 1/2c Leaf Lard.

70 bus choice Dried Peaches, Halves.

30 do do Pared do

35 bbls WE Cheese.

45 bbls choice Dried Apples,

75 do Green Apples,

40 bus Small White Beans,

15 bbls choice Cider,

100 bus Potatoes,

150 cans Fresh peaches,

10 bbls Flint Hominy.

12s doz Brooms, assorted sizes,

In store for sale by

fe6 L. G GRAFF, 247 Liberty st.

VULCANIZED RUBBER STEAM PACKING.—This article is considered by engineers and machinists indispensable wherever steam joints are to be made. It is made to be used in, and is warranted to stand at least 300 degrees Fahrenheit all the different sizes, in Sheet, GASKETS, MANHOLE and SQUARE ROPE, can always be had at the India Rubber Depot, 20 and 28 St. Clair st.

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10 000lb PLAIN HAMS,

15,000lb SUGAR CURED HAMS,

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MESS PORK—240 bbls;

LEAF LARD—160 tcs, 10 kegs, for sale by

fe6 KNOX & PARKER, 309 Liberty st.

SUNDRIES—100 bus. BARLEY,

184 bbls Extra Family FLOUR,

7 bbls Rolled OATS MEAL,

150 lb BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

Just rec'd and for sale by MCDONALD & ARBUCKLE,

fe6 7th Liberty st.

50 BUS CLOVERSEED, rec'd for sale

fe6 MCDONALD & ARBUCKLE, 7th Liberty st.

MOLASSES—25 bbls, and hf-bbls Molasses, for sale by

fe6 HENRY H COLLINS

LINSEED OIL—25 bbls for sale by

fe6 HENRY H. COLLINS.

LARD—15 kegs No 1 rec'd for sale by

fe6 HENRY H COLLINS

SOAP STONE—20 Bbls Powdered for sale by

fe6 HENRY H. COLLINS.

LEAD.—100 pigs Lead rec'd and for sale by

fe6 HENRY H COLLINS

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

The business of the late firm will be settled by A. HOWELER.

ja21

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, HACKS, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c., whether owned on non-residents, in the City of Pittsburgh, that their Licenses for the year 1861 are due and payable at the Treasurer's Office, City of Pittsburgh, PENNSYLVANIA, in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved March 20 1809, and an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 18, 1860.

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 the 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	Eight do
do Four 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 HIGHBAUM, City Treasurer

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1st, 1861. fe1:2w

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fe4 4m

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 Knox Valley Station, upon WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of Feb. 6th, 1861.

The Farm contains about 100 acres, of which about 80 a res are well improved. The improvements are a large two story Frame Dwelling House, a good Stable, Carriage House, Shed, Barn, &c., all in good repair. A pump with good water in 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.

oct1 Federal st., near Lacock, Allegheny City.

fe1:4t

A PERFECT EDITION OF DICKENS AT LAST!—A specimen 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 examination. Subscriptions received. First Novel, "Pickwick," ready March 1st.

ROBERT A. DAVIS,

ja20 93 Wood 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 experience of years in the manufacturing, 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 & TOOMS,

fe1 97 Wood st.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

Scarlet and Black, Purple and Black, Crimson and Black, and Blue and Black.

NEW PRINTS, and other Domestics, now opening.

fe4 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market street.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

☞ PROTHONOTARY.—RICHARD DANNER, of Reserve township, will be supported for the above office, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. ja30:dtc

☞ 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. ja31:mastc

Public Notices.

☞ A GENTLEMAN CAN RENT a Furnished Room by calling at No. 20 Third street.

fe1-3t&2t

☞ LECTURE ON THE REVIVAL IN IRELAND.—The Rev. GEO. GOUGH GURNING, Vicar of Sallingarry, Ireland, will deliver a Lecture on "The Irish Revival" in TRINITY CHURCH, Sixth street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 6th inst. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

fe6:1t

☞ HORTICULTURAL.—The Monthly Meeting of the Pittsburgh Horticultural Society will be held at No. 65 Fifth street, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 o'clock a. m. Practical attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. fe6:3t H L. KINGWALT, Secretary.

☞ 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.

ja15:dtmd W. B. COPELAND, Treasurer.

☞ LUNCH SERVED UP EVERY MORNING, from 10 till 12, by G. W. SCHACKLEITER, Jr., at his Restaurant, corner *Wylie and Fifth Sts.*

fe1:3t*paw

New Advertisements.

W. B. 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.

ja19:3m*R

CEPHALIC PILLS,

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,

G rear of the Diamond and Market Street,

fe4:2t Corner of the Diamond and Market Street

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

Scarlet and Black, Purple and Black, Crimson and Black, and Blue and Black.

NEW PRINTS, and other Domestics, now opening.

fe4 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market street.

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 lower metals, and can be furnished at a cost considerably less

The new having imperfectly fitting Gold Sets, can have them replaced with the VULCANITE, at a small additional expense above the value of the Old Plate. mc24:1yd

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 and their teeth extracted by my process, and are ready to testify 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 to every style.

E. OUDRY, Dentist,

ja16 134 Smithfield st.

JOSEPH ADAMS,

DENTIST.

No. 97 Wylie Street, Pittsburgh.

REFERENCE—Dr. A. M. Pollock, Dr. Harlock, Theodore Bobbins, Russell Errett. my3:dtf

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE!

No. 27 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH

FAIRS OF 1860!

WHEELER & WILSON

Awarded the First Premium at the

United States Fair; Ohio State Fair;

Illinois State Fair;

Wisconsin State Fair; Iowa State Fair;

Kentucky State Fair;

Tennessee State Fair; New Jersey State Fair;

Vermont State Fair;

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 MACHINES 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 unrip, 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 machines.

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

Circulars, containing testimonials from about 100 of the highest standing, East and West, giving prices, &c; will be furnished gratis, on application to us by letter.

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

WM. SUMNER.

ja15

W. & D. HUGUS,

Corner of Market and Fifth streets,

AT COST!

AT COST!

AT COST!

AT COST!

All-Wool De Laines!

FOULARD'S SILKS!

Figured, Fancy and Plain Colored

SILKS!

WOOLEN HOODS!

Long and Square

SHAWLS,

Striped French Shawls!

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

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

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

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

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

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 65 Fourth Street.

CHARTERED IN 1856.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 2 O'CLOCK.

Also on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May first to November first, from 7 to 9 o'clock; and from November first to May first, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received of all sums not less than one Dollar, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually, in June and December, since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent. a year.

Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the first days of June and December, compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call or even to present his pass book. At this rate, money will double in less than 25 years, making in the aggregate ninety AND ONE HALF PER CENT A YEAR.

Books containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations furnished to the depositors, on application at the office.

President—GEORGE ALBERT.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

William J. Anderson	James B. D. Meade.
Hill Burgwin.	Isaac M. Pennock.
Sedlanitz L. Fahnestock.	A. M. Pollock, M. D.
Hogarth Haydock.	Robert Shiels.
James Hardman.	James Shilds.
James Hay.	Alexander Thode

TRUSTEES:

Alexander Bradley.	John B. McFadden.
John G. Backofen.	Peter A. Madeira.
George Black.	John H. Miller.
John S. Caufield.	James McAuley.