Pittsburgh Gazette.

S. 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

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ADVERTISING AT REASONABLE RATES

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 8, 1861.

Have a Care What You Do.

Every day brings stronger evidence of the fact that the great mass of the people of the North are sitting down in a calm determination that, come what will, they will stick to the position that they deliberately took the past year, and so emphatically expressed through their delegates to Chicago in May, and ratified by their own votes in November. They are sure that they have done no wrong to any section of the country, nor contemplated doing any; but that they only labored to bring back the country to the principles and practices of the earlier and purer days of the Republic. This great work they did, and they did it well, they did it constitutionally, they did it peaceably, they did it as enlightened Christian freemen ought to do a thing of the kind, and now they have no idea of being driven from their position by treason, revolution and violence on the part of the vanquished.

We tell the leading men at Washington that they had better have a care how they trifle with the deep, earnest sentiment of the Northern masses; how they mistake the noisy demonstrations of a few merchant princes, interested in Southern trade, for public opinion in the free States; and we warn them, if they would avoid a fiercer storm than ever they encountered, not to sacrifice the eternal principles of truth and right to quiet the agitations of an hour.

We tell them that the Crittenden Compromise will not be accepted; for our people regard it as a surrender of everything for which they have long contended; as a departure from the long established doctrines of all parties; and as the installation of slavery as the supreme power in the government. It would be giving to that anomalous and hateful power more than it ever claimed in the days of its most audacious pretensions. See what it proposes.

It proposes to give up to slavery all the territory that is now held, *or which may hereafter be acquired*, South of latitude 36° 30′.

But that is not the worst. It proposes to throw over that thing, the broad shield of the Constitution, to make the holding of slaves an express constitutional right, which it is not now; to reverse the legal axiom that slavery is the creature of statute law, and to declare its sanctions and guarantees as sound and as broad as other rights of property; in a word, to take this disturbing element out of our politics by setting it up so high that it will be for ever beyond the reach of the people on its own allotted domain.

Mark it—this *constitutionalizing* of slavery by the Federal Government is but one step. The next will be the claim that, as slaves are like all other property, the owner may take them wherever he may take his ox or his ass, his cow or his horse, his watch or his purse. It will be claimed that the Federal Constitution is the Supreme law of the land, it over rides all State Constitutions and laws, and therefore the planter may at his pleasure transport his "property" to any State he pleases. The Crittenden compromise, if adopted, would make slavery national, constitutional, universal and perpetual.

The considerations will cause thousands to set their faces like a flint against any such adjustment; but there are thousands of others who seem to back down before a band of traitors and rebels—men who tear down and trample down under their feet the glorious flag of their country; and to their brethren of the Border Slave States such men would say: "If you are so wedded to slavery as to prefer its interests, and its abstract principles, to the Union as it is, to the Constitution as it is—if you must be bribed to keep your traitorous feet off the flag of your country—why go, go, go—we want no union with such men. We can do better without you than you can do without us. Go—follow the lead of South Carolina; perhaps she can lead you on to fortune, to fame, to glory. We can spare you. Nineteen or twenty States, with plenty more in prospect—a domain reaching from ocean to ocean, right on the line of the world's commerce and empire—will make a glorious Union, a Union sustained by the footsteps of a single bondman.

We think we have here expressed, however feebly, the true sentiments of the men who elected Abraham Lincoln. These sentiments were not hastily adopted, and be sure they will not be hastily abandoned. In their late triumphant assertion th one was wronged, so there is no good reason why we should retrace our steps or take lower ground.

Virginia and the Union.

We find the following in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Times* of yesterday:

"Virginia's verdict yesterday is generally considered to have broken the back of secession. Its effect on the conservative majority of Northern men in Congress is to increase their disposition to arrange some compromise that shall strengthen the Border States in resisting the tide of secession in the South. Wm. C. Rives, in convention to-day, cautioned gentlemen not to mistake the postponement for the abandonment of secession in Virginia. He said, "We will consider our difficulties are not composed upon an equitable basis, and Virginia will wait to see whether that basis be accepted or rejected." "What basis?" was asked. "The Crittenden propositions," was the reply. Gov. Powell, in conversation in the Senate this morning, said the election only delayed secession. That it did not render it improbable."

The Secessionists of Virginia and the other Border States, while they are manifestly disconcerted by the result of the election, which shows such an overwhelming Union sentiment still ruling in the Old Dominion, are not yet by any means reduced to despair of the ultimate success of their treasonable schemes.

The pro-slavery fanaticism of some, and the selfish ambition of others, who cherish the most shadowy aspirations of ambition—to raise themselves by the fall of their country—to walk as triumphant conspirators over the ruins of its constitution, subverted by their wicked plots,—those dark passions lurk in the hearts of a multitude of enemies, and only bide the hour of opportunity to do, or attempt, the flagitious work of treason—no longer in covert, but at length in bold, overt, flagrant acts of rebellion and disorganization. The people of the Border States see, and we trust will, restrain the proclivities of the hosts of disappointed office-holders and aspirants for office—of those who, as they can no longer hold the offices of the Federal Government, which they have held and many of them plundered so long, would make a revolution, and divide the South from the North, that the new government thus set up by them, might supply the offices and the plunder which they have lost in losing the election in November last. But though we are hopeful as to the good effect of the decision for a reference to the people, as pronounced so emphatically in the Virginia election, still we do not believe for one moment that the rebuke thus administered to the avowed secessionists, and to the undetermined but corrupt political tricksters who are watching for a good hand in the game, will long damp the secret ardor of such ambitious conspirators, who are now, as they have long been, plotting the disruption of the Union, and who are ready with parricidal hands to sacrifice their country.

The game now is to flatter the Border Slave States that there is a great opportunity for them to fix and establish forever on a sure basis the "peculiar institution."

This, they tell the people of the Border Slave States, they must assume as their undoubted right, as the privilege of their position, and as the duty which the hour imposes on them. And whither tends such flattery. Surely, it leads to a point which those using it have looked forward to, and well calculated upon. A people elated with the feeling that they are made the arbiters to decide a question, upon which their interests, as they suppose, and certainly their prejudices are all on one side, may be readily worked up to regard opposition to their propositions with impatience and irritation,—which can easily be improved afterwards into the fiercest and most demonstrative passions.

Their delegates will propose their *ultimatum* in this Peace Congress—which they have assumed to have the right to do,—and though the majority even there, in that body which they themselves brought together, should remonstrate—*that* they will make the *ultimatum*, or go back to the people—whom in the meantime they hope to have gained over. Every means, no doubt, will be used to accomplish this end—to gain over the people. Propositions will be made, which they know beforehand cannot be accepted, and thus they will use the pretended means of reconciliation to make differences more irreconcilable than ever—the precise result which they had desired and aimed one way or another to reach.

We find the intelligent correspondent of the *Courier and Enquirer* has anticipated us in distrusting these men. His remarks, with which we will close, are the following:

What are the materials of this Convention? Are they not in the main exceedingly unpropitious? The Members or Commissioners from the South generally, and from Virginia in particular, dare not accept anything less than the Crittenden resolutions, and the latter will press the resolves of their own Assembly, which demand, additionally, the right of transit and temporary domicil for slaves in all the Northern States and territories. What the Southern men will do, will not be to compromise between heretofore extreme positions on either side, but to urge new demands with all their power. To the public eye, the Southern Commissioners are supposed to be seeking peace, in fact they are engaged in nothing more or less than pushing a cunning and long pre-concerted campaign. I feel assured that so the event will prove, for I know that those politicians can no more change their course than the leopard his spots, and see with perfect vision that whilst others might strive for peace, their guerdon is victory!

Then the contest now is between the professional politicians and the masses of the people; alas, who does not see which party has the odds? That I may do to Virginia wirepullers no injustice on this occasion, and at the same time to disabuse any over-strained reliance on the proposition for a Convention, as coming from Virginia Democrats, I will quote what the Richmond (Va.) *Whig* says about them:

"We have all this time been convinced that the secession movement in the Gulf States, derived its stimulus, in a great degree, from the constant and earnest appeals of the secessionists of Virginia. We have no doubt—we never have had a doubt—that the leading members of the Breckinridge faction, in this State, are in full fellowship and companionship with the Rhetts and Yanceys of the Cotton States, and that the conspiracy to overthrow the Union, and establish a Southern Confederacy, which has been in existence for many years past, met with the hearty approval and encouragement of the aforesaid Virginia malcontents."

From Harrisburg.

[Special Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 6, 1861.

Eds. Gazette: In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Penney, from the Judiciary Committee, reported "A bill relating to the county of Allegheny." This is the bill to create the office of County Controller and regulate your county affairs generally. The committee reported the bill with sundry amendments. As soon as it is printed I will send you a copy.

"An Act to incorporate the Allegheny Oil Company," and "An Act for the better preservation of Game," were reported from the committees favorably. The last supplementary to an act regulating Banks, read in place by Mr. Irish some days since, legalizing suspension until July 1st, upon condition of the payment of ½ of one per cent. bonus on their capital stock, was reported by Mr. Lawrence, from the Committee on Banks, with a negative recommendation.

Mr. Irish read in his place a supplement to the act to establish high and low water lines in the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. It is intended to guard the marks of the lines from removal when once placed.

The bill to change the time of holding municipal elections in Philadelphia, from May to October, passed finally by a strict party vote. It will pass the House, beyond a doubt.

House bill to incorporate "The Masonic Hall Association of East Liberty," passed the Senate and has gone to the Governor.

In the House, the following bills passed and were sent to the Senate:

An act to repeal part of the act for the preservation of fish in Crawford county.

An act to extend the act for the improvement of sheep to Westmoreland county.

An act to authorize the appointment of two additional Notaries Public in Allegheny county.

An act to authorize the appointment of an Auctioneer in Armstrong county.

An act to authorize the erection of a lock-uphouse in Temperanceville.

An act relating to the collection of taxes in Lawrence county.

An act to incorporate Grove Cemetery, New Brighton.

An act for the better security of laborers' wages in the county of Fayette.

An act to change the place of holding elections in Moon township, Beaver county.

An act extending the limits of the borough of Johnstown.

Extensive preparations have been made for observing the 22d of February appropriately. The American flag is to be hoisted to the top of the Capitol, amid the salutes of the military, who are to turn out in force. Washington's farewell address is to be read in joint Convention of the two Houses, and the Speaker of the Senate is to deliver an oration. F.

Reports from Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 5.

Mr. Lincoln has restricted the time for receiving visitors to one and a half hours each day during the remainder of his stay. A last reception will be given to-morrow evening, at his private residence.

Horace Greeley returned from the West this morning. This afternoon he was called upon at his hotel by Mr. Lincoln. The interview lasted several hours. Greeley urged a strict adherence to an anti-compromise policy, and is said to have received gratifying assurance! His opinion as to the Cabinet and other appointments was freely solicited and given. He is known to be strongly opposed to Cameron, Seward, and very much interested in the appointment of Chase and Collax. Col. Fremont, he thinks, should have the mission to France. Although just defeated in Albany, he did not ask anything either for himself or friends. G. D. Lincoln, of New York, was present during part of the interview.

The "irrepressible conflict" is raging among the Republican organs of the State. The Chicago *Tribune* is severely attacked for denouncing Seward and Kellogg as untrue to the Republican faith, and claiming for Mr. Lincoln's vetoes.

Gov. Curtin has been invited to meet Mr. Lincoln in Philadelphia.

W. F. Wood, of New York, acts as *express courier* to the President elect, making arrangements for special trains and apartments at hotels.

S. N. Pettis, of Pennsylvania, is here, recommending himself for the governorship of Nebraska.

Another Indian delegation, consisting of J. L. Smith, G. L. Clark, and A. L. White, M. C., is in town to press Smith for the Cabinet. Their presence at this late hour of Mr. Lincoln's stay is altogether undesired.

The influx of politicians is so great that a large number are nightly obliged to seek shelter in sleeping cars.

"Property."

Our patience is sorely tried in these times, as one pretext for treason after another is put forth, and one effort after another made to twist the feeble theories of the Secession into accordance with secession. Mr. Buchanan earnestly desires to take no side, and to reach some theory that will protect him from going either with the North or South. This emboldens the secessionists to try their utmost skill to catch him in some mesh of sophistry that will draw him out against his will in favor of disunion. His curious method of taking an obstinate fit in such cases and refusing to move a jot in any direction, is one of the studies of these strange times.

The last and most impudent of these sophistries is the proposal of South Carolina to buy Fort Sumter. As the President's great concern is the protection of the "property" of the United States, they propose to consider Fort Sumter as "property." South Carolina will buy it, and this will settle the whole question.

Two little inquiries come in here. The first might be in the line of this property question. The entire soil of Florida and Louisiana was bought and paid for by the United States. Will Florida and Louisiana therefore be kind enough to pay over the present value of the soil, with the improvements upon it? Surely this is fair, if the question involved is one of property.

But there is another slight question involved. It is that of sovereignty. It is not the value of the price of hauling that concerns us, when the flag of the United States is trampled upon. The flag is an emblem of sovereignty. It would seem unnecessary to state so plain a proposition were it not for the supreme impudence of South Carolina. Why did the United States plant Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor? Was it as an investment in "property?" Did the Government suppose that a pile of stone and a hundred or more cannon would sell at a good price?

To no other human Executive could such a proposition have been made. It is humiliating in the last degree, that the President of the United States should be chuffering and huckstering in this style with traitors. If there were not a hope of four weeks coming to an end, no American could hold up his head.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

THE ANDERSON EXTRADITION CASE.—In the Anderson case, at Toronto, precedence has been given to the Canadian over the English writ of habeas corpus. The case will be argued on Friday before the Court of Common Pleas.

The Snow Storm—Detention of Trains.

[From the Tuesday Ch. ic of Monday.]

The heavy snow storm of Friday caused great detention to the trains on the various railroads, and serious inconvenience to those who are obliged to travel at this inclement season of the year. Shortly after the six o'clock train on the Great Western rail way left Hamilton for Toronto, a fearful snow storm set in, and the flakes fell thick and fast. With the greatest difficulty the train got about two miles east of Wellington Square, but further progress seemed impossible, as wood and water both gave out in the endeavor to keep up steam, and the train was soon at a complete stand still.

The conductor dispatched a man on horseback from Wellington Square to Hamilton for assistance, and meanwhile the passengers tried to make themselves as comfortable as circumstances would permit. About 3 o'clock on Saturday morning the energetic assistant superintendent, Mr. Colpoys, reached the spot with an engine and a number of men, and fresh efforts were made to get the train along. The progress was very slow, but Bronte was made between nine and ten o'clock. As there is only a small hotel at the station, the hungry men and women had grave doubts about getting anything to eat, but a "pleasing surprise," however, awaited them when they entered, for the proprietor, Mr. Hugh Mackey, was well prepared for them

A plentiful supply of provisions had been cooked, and the weary and nearly famished passengers received a "right Highland welcome." After ample justice had been done in earnest to the good things provided, the passengers again got on board the train, ask arrived at Union depot shortly after noon on Saturday. A large number of men were instantly sent to clear the track, and on Saturday the various trains came on in time. On the main line of the Great Western the trains on Friday were in some instances as much as twelve and fourteen hours behind time, but on Saturday matters were reported to have improved considerably. On the Grand Trunk there was about half an inch of ice on the rails all along the line to Kingston. East of that city it was reported that the snow had drifted on the track in many places to the height of from five to eight feet.

MR. BOTTS WILL NOT LIVE IN EASTERN VIRGINIA IF SHE SECEDES.—In a private letter of the 28th ult, the Hon John M. Botts says:

"When *Eastern* Virginia goes out of the Union, I intend to take up my residence in the western portion of the State, provided it constitutes a part of the *United States!*"—*Wheeling Intel.*

DEATH OF REV. NICHOLAS MURRAY.—Rev. Nicholas Murray, D. D., the well known "Kirwan," died at his residence in Elizabeth, New Jersey, on Tuesday, February 5, of a disease of the heart. He was a prominent man in the Old School Presbyterian Church, and pastor of the First Church in Elizabeth for many years.

DIED:

ROBB—On Tuesday morning, Feb 5th, at his residence, No. 190 Perry street, near Harrison, Fifth ward, JOHN ROBB, in the 81st year of his age.

The funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at two o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

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 eat or sleep, for the three years of my sickness. I had diarrhea 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 Washington 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. 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 it was in his before. I have had perfect health for the last three and a half years, and feel it due to Dr. Keyser that I should make this pub lic statement in order that other suffers are may be cured as I was. Numbers of my neighbors know how badly I was afflicted, and can verify my statement. JOHN GRIFFIN, Jun., Chartiers tp.

Pittsburgh, Feb 23, 1861.

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

jan26:d&w7

Sleep'ess, Crying, Teething Children.

All know how unpleasant are these accompaniments of childhood, and most intelligent persons know, also, the sad consequence to health, and often life, from the use of anodynes, cordials, and similar baby drugs and to quiet these HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC SOOTHING PILLS, (a pleasant sugar pill) which you may drop into the mouth at any time, give you everything to be desired from medicine. They *contain no narcotic, allay the irritation of the lung, relieve Cough and Hoarseness, Complaints, and procure natural and quiet rest*, without the disadvantages of a drug, or opiate. They have been used for years, and approved by all who use them or advise doing.

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

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

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

Sold by J. M. FULTON, Fifth street, second door from the Post Office, Agent for Pittsburgh. jan16:d&w1m

MRS. WISHLOW, an experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column. feb2:d&w1yr

POLITICAL NOTICES.

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

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. jan31:mas3c

Public Notices.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY
Pittsburgh, January 10th, 1861.

THE Directors of the Monongahela Navigation Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the Earnings of the last Six Months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 15th inst., in back dividends, at the office of the Treasurer.

By order of the Board.

W. D. COPELAND, Treasurer.

jan11:dtd

LUNCH SERVED UP EVERY MORNING, from 10 till 12, by G. W. SCHACK, caterer, jan. at his Restaurant, *corner Wylie and Fifth sts.* ch11:lyhw

New Advertisements.

W. S. HAVEN,

STATIONER, JOB PRINTER AND BOOKBINDER,

Corner of Third and Wood Streets.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO PRINTING

Gift-heads, Labels, Cards or Programmes,

For Concerts, Exhibitions, or meetings of any kind.

JUSTICES

THIRD LIST OF APPLICATIONS for Selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office up to February 7th, 1861.

Armstrong Mansion, eating house,	3d ward,	Pittsburgh
Bell George H., tavern,	4th ward,	Pittsburgh
Calvin James, do	1st ward,	Allegheny
Hemphill A. do	8th ward,	do
Kinch Henry, do	Duquesne borough	
Kirk Peter, do	1st ward,	Pittsburgh
McMillin Lloyd, do	1st ward,	Allegheny
Morrison John, do	2d ward,	Pittsburgh
Freshfield Hugh, do	M'Keesport	
Pore John, do	Lower St. Clair township	
Ruth Barker, do	5th ward,	Pittsburgh
Schein Henry, eating house,	4th ward,	Allegheny
Verbeiter & Rowsing, tavern,	2d ward,	Pittsburgh
Weling F. W. L., other goods,	6th ward,	do

The Board of Licensers will meet on Monday, February 18th, 1861.

Attest: W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, February 7th, 1861. feb8:dtaw3t

PERUVIAN FEBRIFUGE—For the Prevention and Cure of Fever and Ague. Ague and Fever is the most common form of bilious disease, and to this especially the curative powers of the present remedy are directed. A chill, or violent shaking of the body, occurs every day or every other day, in some cases every third or fourth day, which continues from two to twelve hours. A specific will, if timely administered, prevent an attack of Chills and Fever, and such has been the uniform success in its use, that no occasion is known where this valuable remedy has failed to cure.

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

Sold also by R. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold also by Druggists generally. feb8:d1w:w1tP

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, Executors of the Estate of JAMES McFADDEN, dec'd, of Beaver county, Pa., those having claims against said Estate will immediately present the same, properly authenticated, and those knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will immediately call and pay the same to

WM. HULL, Robinson township,
or to S. B. M'SLROY,
of Wilson, M'Elroy & Co., city.

feb4:w6t*

PRODUCE.—30 bus. Clover Seed;
18 bbls FLAX SEED,
6 bbls SOLID BUTTER,
25 bxs W. S. CHEESE,
25 kegs No. 1 LARD,
50 bxs WHITE BEANS, in store for sale by

SCHRIVER & DILWORTH,
Nos 135 and 137 Second street.

COAL OIL—12 bbls. Refined this day rec'd for sale by

HENRY H. COLLINS.

CARBON OIL—12 bbls. just rec'd for sale by

HENRY H. COLLINS.

New Advertisements.

SPRING STYLES OF

CALICOES AND GINGHAMS.

JUST OPENED BY

W. & D. HUGUS,

Corner of Market and Fifth streets.

Blue, Purple, Green and Red

BALMORAL SKIRTS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

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

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

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

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

fe7

AN ORDINANCE relative to the Public Sewer on St. Patrick's Alley

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 levy and assessment made on the property benefited by the construction of the public sewer in and along St. Patrick's alley, from Van Braam street to Marion street, be and the same is hereby approved. A copy of said levy and assessment is as follows:

Levy and assessment made on the property benefited by the construction of the public sewer in and along St. Patrick's alley, from Van Braam street to Marion street, Eighth ward, made in conformity with the provisions of an Ordinance of Councils, passed August 24th, A. D. 1860:

Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Pittsburgh			$ 50 00
Aaron Floyd,	Lots on Van Braam and Locust sts.		75 00
Alex. Tindle,	lots on St. Patrick's alley		75 00
Freeman & Miller	do	do	435 35
W. Wallace	do	do	100 74
George Miller	do	do	56 00
N. Fochte	do	do	43 18
J. J. Leibfer	do	do	43 18
James McGinnis	do	do	43 18
Wm. Bowman	do	do	57 00
P. Kohne	do	do	75 00
C. Kohne	do	do	70 00
			$1,134 31

Cost of Sewer.....$1,163 31
do Assessment.....21 00—$1,134 31

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 5th day of February, A. D. 1861.

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

Attest: R. MCKEON,
Clerk of Select Council

A. G. MCCANDLESS,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. feb7:2td

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,

FOR THE

Promotion and Protection of Trade.

Over 240,000 Business Houses Reported,

Embracing every City, Town and Village in the United States, Canada and other British Possessions in N. A.

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A. ARMSTRONG, MANAGER,

Corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Toronto.....Rae Dun & Co | Montreal.....R G Dun & Co
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