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.

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ADVERTISING AT REASONABLE RATES

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 11, 1861.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Allegheny Executive Committee are requested to meet at the office of Marshall & Brown, Fifth street, on TUESDAY, February 12th, at 10 o'clock, a m. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be presented. THOS. M. MARSHALL, Chairman.

feb 12

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the President Elect.

John W. Garrett, Esq., the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has written a letter to Mayor Berrett, of Washington City, in which he expresses surprise as well as regret that Mr. LINCOLN has been induced to abandon his intention of passing over that line on his journey to the national capital, through considerations of personal safety. He attributes the origin of the rumors which caused this precaution on the part of the friends of the President elect, to the efforts of interested parties for the purpose of driving patronage from the road. Mr. Garrett is entirely wrong in his surmises, as a reference to a few facts will show. The well-known sympathy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has exhibited on former occasions with the extreme pro-slavery feeling of the region through which it passes, is of itself a sufficient reason for its being avoided, in times of extraordinary excitement, by northern gentlemen sympathising with the leading sentiment of their section.

During the John Brown excitement in Virginia, it will be remembered that the cars of this road were in possession of a brutal soldiery and secret spies, who subjected Northern travellers to all kinds of indignities. They were compelled to submit to ridiculous and insulting cross examinations, and were denied that freedom from impertinent observation which every gentleman deems essential to his comfort. Respectable citizens from the free States, in some instances, were dragged out of the cars by these military agents, at obscure and inconvenient way stations, risking injury if not loss of life from the hands of an ignorant rabble, and compelled to defend themselves before a stupid village Dogberry, from a charge preferred by one of Gov. Wise's secret spies. The groundwork of this accusation was generally some innocent remark uttered in the freedom of social converse. These occurrences are not forgotten, and until they are, the officials of the Baltimore road must expect to hear frequently of their route being shunned by all persons who have an aversion to being compelled to satisfy ticket agents, and other petty officials in regard to their sentiments on the Slavery question, whenever a fanatical public opinion may deem such a course necessary.

As the managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were either unable or unwilling, on the occasion, to protect humble citizens, temporarily, under their charge, from unwarrantable indignities, we do not think it is showing an unusual degree of apprehension to suppose that they could not or would not protect as prominent an individual as Mr. Lincoln, from those indignities which, we regret to say, are peculiar to slave-holding communities.

Charleston and its Fortifications.

We have observed the following communication in the New York *Herald*, from an officer in the army, who has recently returned from Charleston. It completely refutes many of the statements which have been made by newspaper correspondents, in regard to the condition of affairs in that vicinity. His statement rather diminishes the importance of the military operations in the vicinity of Fort Sumter. As an instance we might refer to the story of the fifty guns on Citadel Green dwindling down to *three*. We annex his statement:

"Having just arrived from Charleston, S. C., where I have been for the past eighteen months engaged by the State authorities, teaching navigation on board of the marine school ship, being obliged to resign my commission or take up arms against the flag of my country, I chose the former.

Seeing an article in the *Herald* of the 23, from the correspondence of the Baltimore *American*, dated Charleston, Jan. 29, 1861, stating that there are about 50 large pieces of ordnance, together with several bombs and howitzers mounted on the Citadel green and on the Battery (promenade) of Charleston, has induced me to submit to you a few facts, and through you to the public, if you feel disposed to give these few lines a space in your valuable paper. Up to the 25th of January there were but four guns mounted on Charleston Battery, and three on the Citadel green, at which latter place there were two more ready to mount, all only twenty-four pounders; there were neither bombs nor howitzers.

The nearest place at which a land force can be of any service against Fort Sumter is Cumings Point, being only at the extreme of a sandy strand. On this point a shell battery has been erected, together with a few pieces of cannon the same as above. Fort Moultrie is the second place that can be of any service in reducing Fort Sumter. This fort has ten eight-inch columbiads, mounted directly in range with Sumter, and is the only fort which has any columbiads mounted.

Fort Johnson is one and a half miles distant from Sumter, and is mounted with a few cannon of 24 pound calibre. The batteries on Lighthouse Island are three and three-eighths miles distant, and mostly of small artillery, and consequently cannot reach Sumter.

Castle Pinkney is two and a half miles distant, and can bring but three 42 pounders and eleven 32 pounders against Sumter—these with little or no effect. The Green and Charleston batteries are 84 miles miles from Sumter, and are only to be used in case vessels should get into the harbor. Fort Sumter has four 42 pounders, five 10 inch columbiads, and seven 32 pounders to bear on Fort Moultrie, the former in bomb proof casemates; also an equal number against Fort Johnson and Cummings Point.

Major Anderson has now nearly all his guns mounted, having thirty guns mounted on the ramparts to sweep the horizon, most of them 32 pounders, and can be so elevated as to strike an object at the distance of a quarter of a mile from its walls. Every part of the fort has been strengthened so as to make it bombproof.

Since my arrival in New York I have heard a great many say Fort Sumter cannot be reinforced without opposition from the troops or authorities of Charleston, and a serious loss of life. This I believe to be altogether wrong. Fort Sumter can be reinforced, and that, too, without the loss of a man. This, however, can only be accomplished in one way. Should opportunity offer I would willingly offer my services, and am confident of success. I am also of the opinion that the Charlestonians cannot take Fort Sumter. Major Anderson can, even with the small force at his command, repulse them, from whatever quarter the attack may come, as long as he has provisions and ammunition hold out.

Capt. J. C.

Cotton Fields of Central America.

We find in the New York *Post* a letter from Mr. Squier, formerly our Charge d'Affairs at Nicaragua, to Senator Anthony, of R. I., in which he describes the capabilities of Central America as a cotton-producing region. No man is better qualified to speak on this subject than Mr. Squier, who was for many years a resident of the country, and who has since devoted to it much patient inquiry and study. In his letter he demonstrates these points:

1. That Central America is better adapted for the production of cotton, of equal if not superior quality, in larger quantities, and at less cost of labor and capital, than any portion of the Southern States of this Union.

2. That by the introduction of foreign enterprise and capital, under such protection and guarantee as the United States and Great Britain could give, through means of treaties with the Central American States, the cultivation of cotton, with the existing local supplies of labor, could be stimulated to the extent of filling a very large part of the demand for that staple, present or prospective.

3. That the country is eminently adapted for the introduction of exotic labor, and that under such inducements as England and the United States could easily secure from the local governments, emigration would be attracted thither to an extent adequate to remedy any deficiency in the supply of cotton resulting from a lack of local labor.

The *Post* says Central American gentlemen, now in that city, are able to corroborate everything Mr. Squier has said, and they offer, moreover, on the part of their respective nations, the most active co-operation with every free nation which will undertake to develope the marvellous resources of the Isthmus. Now that the wanton and crazy fanaticism of the pro-slavery leaders has directed the attention of mankind to more stable sources of cotton supply than the southern States promise to maintain, the opportunities opened there cannot fail to be considered.

Gov. Morgan's Answer to Gov. Brown of Georgia.

It was announced a few days since that Gov. Brown, of Georgia, had made a formal demand of the patriotic Governor of New York, for the authority by which he detained the arms which were seized in the city of New York, by the police detectives, and demanding their restoration to the State of Georgia. We learn from the New York papers that Governor Morgan has replied to his excellency of the State of Georgia, and informs him that *as he has taken an oath to support the Federal Government*, he cannot permit arms to pass through the State destined for the subversion of the government, or which may be turned against the citizens of his State. A correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* says that, on all questions relating to secession and rebellion, Governor Morgan is firm in his purpose of discountenancing all disturbers of the peace.

LETTERS FROM HARRISBURG.

[Special Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 7, 1861.

Eds. Gazette: The Senate passed quite a number of bills to-day, but very few of any interest.

Mr. Imbrie called up House bill to change the place of holding elections in Moon township, Beaver county, which passed finally and goes to the Governor.

Mr. Robinson read in place a supplement to an act directing the manner of serving writs of summons in certain cases in Mercer co.

Mr. Meredith offered a resolution, which was passed, to print 500 copies, for the use of the Senate, of the Sixth Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

Mr. Fuller called up the supplement to the act to incorporate the Greensburg Gas and Water Company, which passed finally and goes to the House.

The Bank bill reported negatively by Mr. Lawrence, yesterday, was not Mr. Irish's bill, as I understood when I wrote you, but Mr. Connell's bill, to entitle bank stockholders to cast one vote at elections for every share of stock held by them.

No action has been taken by the Committee of either House on the suspension question.

In the House, on Wednesday, a motion to take up Mr. Elliott's resolution to arm the militia of the State, prevailed by a vote of 51 to 40, and the House adjourned without taking further action upon it. To-day the subject was not reached.

The following bills were passed:

A supplement to the act of April 3, 1830, relating to landlords and tenants.

An act relating to pleadings in certain cases in the courts of this Commonwealth.

An act relating to misnated lands.

An act to repeal the act increasing the pay of commissioners, witnesses and jurors in certain cases in Fayette county.

An act recommending Congress to make provision for the relief of the soldiers of 1812.

An act to perfect the division of the township of Union, Fayette county.

Mr. Patterson offered a resolution to appoint a Committee of six to escort the President elect to Washington. Mr. Seltzer moved to amend, by increasing the number to one hundred, which was agreed to, when the resolution was postponed.

The Committee of Ways and Means in the House to-day agreed to report favorably, with some amendments, the Sunbury and Erie bill and the bill to repeal the Tonnage tax. I have not yet seen the latter bill; but I am told it makes provision for aid in finishing the Chartiers, Steubenville and Connellsville roads; and that the aid proposed by the bill for the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road has been so judiciously distributed as to break the force, materially, of local opposition to it.

Mr. Marshall moved in the House, to-day, to increase the Mills Committee by adding two members to it, which was agreed to, and Mr. M., was added as one of the new members.

Mr. Moore offered a resolution to appoint a committee to report a Congressional Apportionment bill, but the House was not inclined to consider it and laid it aside.

Mr. Marshall read in place an Act for the inspection of steam boilers. E.

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Eds. Gazette: The Senate adjourned to-day till Monday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The House refused so to adjourn, 42 to 39, and holds a session this evening.

In the Senate a message was received from the Governor, enclosing a letter from Mr. Dix, Secretary of the Treasury, calling upon the Commonwealth to guarantee the bonds of the United States, to the amount of $2,737,000, being the amount of surplus revenue of the United States deposited with the State in 1836, and which the State agreed to refund, when called upon.

The Governor in his accompanying Message, recommends the passage of a bill in accordance with the suggestions of Secretary Dix.

Mr. McClure immediately introduced a bill in the nature of a Joint resolution, guaranteeing the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds of the United States, to the amount named. The bill passed unanimously, on a call of the yeas and nays—yeas 30, Messrs. Blood, Finney and Boughter being absent.

When the bill reached the House, Mr. Williams objected to it, on the ground that it was a bill to raise revenue, and could originate, constitutionally, only in the House. There was so much force in this objection that the House would not set the bill aside and passed a similar one of its own, but not the Senate adjourned to Monday, precluding concurrence in the action of the House. Speedy action being necessary, the objection was overruled, and the bill passed it came from the Senate. The Governor will sign it promptly, and the State of Pennsylvania will thus have the credit of responding, at once, to the appeal of the Federal Government for pecuniary help in the crisis which is so sorely trying its credit and resources.

This being petition day, most of the time of the Senate was occupied in the presentation of memorials.

The Judiciary Committee reported a large number of bills, among which was the bill to elect an additional Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county, and quite a large number of bills was read in place.

Yesterday the House passed a bill, providing that if there is more than one Agricultural or Horticultural Society in the counties of Greene and Cambria, the county appropriation of $100 shall be paid to the oldest Society. Mr. Lawrence called it up in the Senate to-day, and passed it to third reading, when, at the suggestion of Mr. Hall, it was laid over till Monday.

In the House, the bill to authorize the election of an additional Judge of the Supreme Court was taken up in Committee of the Whole and negatived, very properly.

An act relating to Executors and other trustees was taken up and passed.

Mr. Hartley, of Centre, moved that the Speaker be authorized to appoint five advisers of the Militia Committee, which led to a "scene" occupying most of the session of the House. Mr. Fuehe moved to amend by adding that all the members of the Committee be created Major Generals, Colonels and Majors. This was agreed to, 54 to 17, whereupon Mr. Austin asked to be excused from further service on the Committee, declaring that he would hold every man personally responsible who voted against excusing him.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, the request to be excused was postponed, the amendment of Mr. Fuehe was reconsidered and rejected, and the original motion adopted. In this child's play the House spent most of the morning session, the rest of the day being occupied in the consideration of the Senate bill concerning the surplus revenue of the United States. E.

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An act extending to Mercer and Armstrong counties the act relating to suits by sheriffs and other officers in Westmoreland, Lycoming and Washington counties.

A supplement to the act relating to lights on the bridges over the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers.

An act relating to Treasurer's sales in the county of Beaver.

Bills, supplementary to the act incorporating the Citizens' Passenger Railway, and to incorporate the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, the St. Mary's Cemetery, and the Ohio and Mississippi Steam Packet Company, have been favorably reported, but have not yet been acted on. E.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 7.

The galleries of the House were densely crowded to-day. Among the spectators were the Commissioners to the Peace Convention. A sound like the reverberating of a cannon startled almost every body. The members rushed to their feet, and the ladies hastily left the galleries. The Speaker quieted the fears by saying that something had fallen on the roof. It was subsequently ascertained that the wind had blown down a small derrick.

Mr. Carlisle, counsel for Gov. Floyd upon the indictment against him for malfeasance in office, has interposed a demurrer in the case, predicated upon a law introduced by Speaker Orr during the Matteson corruption investigation, providing that any parties examined before committee shall be exempt from indictment and punishment on any matter testified to before such committees.

The passage of the Morrill Tariff bill will depend upon the vote of Senator Douglas. Pennsylvania having given such evidence of a want of friendship toward Judge Douglas last November, it is likely he will not be inclined to favor any special legislation in her behalf.

There are rumors of a hostile meeting between Senators Johnson, of Tennessee, and Wigfall, of Texas. Mr. Wigfall shot the brother of Preston S. Brooks, in Charleston, some years ago, in a street fight.—*Herald.*

Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, made yesterday a powerful speech in the House of Representatives, in which he said that "the Constitution and the laws of the United States must be enforced, and those who stand across the path of that enforcement must either destroy the power of the United States or it will destroy them." He declared that Maryland did not recognize the right of Secession, and would maintain the Union by force of arms. His remarks created great excitement, and were warmly applauded by the House and the galleries. He speaks for the American party of Maryland, and the Democratic members from that State were much exercised by his defiant and patriotic position.—*Tribune.*

THE Senate bill, in addition to the act to promote the progress of the useful arts, passed the House to-day with sundry amendments, one of which provides that there shall be no extension of any patent when the Commissioner is satisfied the net profits are $100,000. All laws fixing the rate of fees to be paid, and discriminating between inhabitants of the United States and those of other countries which shall not discriminate against the inhabitants of the United States, are repealed, and in their stead certain rates established. The Commissioner is authorized to dispense, in the future, with models of designs, when the designs can be sufficiently represented by drawings.

ACCOUNTS from Charleston to the 4th inst. state that Major Anderson had been permitted by the State authorities to obtain supplies of fresh provisions from that city. It would appear that the chief reason why Major Anderson has not heretofore obtained supplies from Charleston is, that the dealers there would not make a contract, being, as is alleged, personal violence from their fellow citizens. The garrison at Fort Sumter were in cheerful spirits, and fully prepared for any emergency. The State troops were actively engaged in preparations for an attack upon the fort.

Col. Hayne's Departure.

Col. Hayne left this morning for Charleston, after having received Mr. Holt's final ax we, on behalf of the President, refusing to surrender Fort Sumter or to withdraw Major Anderson, and rating the responsibility of civil war on South Carolina. At 12 o'clock, six hours after his departure, a letter addressed to the President by Col. Hayne was delivered at the White House. In imitance the bold and temper of the former Commissioners, and upbraids the President for duplicity, cowardice, and other amiable qualities, charging him with a desire to precipitate a collision, and with the premeditated purpose to deceive the South throughout. After a careful perusal, the President returned the offensive letter to Col. Hayne's address at Charleston.

Messrs. Buchanan and Holt now express the serious belief that an attack will be made on Fort Sumter immediately. I differ with them, as already stated.—*N. Y. Tribune of Saturday.*

Sleepless, Crying, Teething Children.

All know how unpleasant are these accompaniments of babyhood, and most intelligent persons know, also, the sad consequence to health, and often life, from the use of anodyned, cordials, and similar baby d me nced to quiet them HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC BABYFITLS, (No. 9) will do you and your little ones a very great kindness. Millions of mothers and nurses have been so judiciously distributed as to break the force, materially, of local opposition to it.

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New Advertisements.

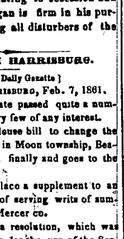
ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, bearing date the fifteenth day of December, 1860, the undersigned, Executors of JOSEPH Z. FARLAND, deceased, will expose to sale on the premises, in PEEBLES TOWNSHIP, on the 13TH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1861 at 10 o'clock a m. of said day, the following described LOT or PARCEL OF GROUND:

Beginning at a point or post on the Fourth street road, thence by lands of Springer Harbaugh south twenty-three degrees forty five minutes east (s. 23° 45' e.) fourteen and eighty-fourth hundredth perches (14.84 p.) to a hickory; thence south two degrees and forty-five minutes east (s. 2° 45' e.) forty-two and sixty hundredth perches (42.60 p.) to a point or post; thence south thirty-eight degrees and twenty minutes east (s. 38° 20' e.) forty-five and seventy two hundredth perches (45.72 p.) to a point or post on Squirrel Hill and Salt Works Road; thence by the said Squirrel Hill and Salt Works Road south eleven degrees east (s. 11° e.) seventy four and seven-tenth perches (74.7 p.) to a point or post on the said Squirrel Hill and Salt Works Road; thence south fifty-one degrees west (s. 51° w.) twenty-one and five tenth perches (21.5 p.) to a point or post on the Township Road; thence north eighty-six degrees thirty minutes west (86° 30' w.) thirty one perches (31 p.) to a point or post on said Town-ship Road; thence north twenty-one degrees ten minutes west (21° 10' w.) one hundred and fifty nine and eighty-two hundredth perches (159.82 p.) to a point or post on the Fourth street road; thence by said Fourth street road north sixty three degrees twenty-one minutes east (n. 63° 21' e.) fifty-six and two-tenth perches (56.2 p.) to place of beginning, and containing SIXTY-NINE ACRES or thereabouts.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fifth of the purchase money to be paid on or before the confirmation of the sale, and the balance at the decease of Catharine M'Farland, widow of said Joseph M'Farland, deceased, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, and to bear interest from the day of sale, and payable to the said widow semi annually during her life. The said property has been laid out in lots of from three to five acres each, and will be sold altogether or in lots or parcels, as will be deemed most advantageous on the day and at the time of sale. For further particulars, see also for plots and diagrams of the ground, inquire of either of the undersigned, at East Liberty, Allegheny county, Pa., or of John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Attorney at Law, No. 123 Fourth street, five doors above Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

DR. ROBERT WILSON,
WILLIAM N. BURCHFIELD,
Executors of Joseph M'Farland,
feb11:wastuth13 Late of Peebles township, Allegheny co.

IRON BATHS,



Copper Baths,
Lead Baths
Wooden Baths,
Iron Sinks,
Copper Sinks,

Iron Portable Wash Stands
Marble Top Wash Stands,
Lead Pipe
Block Tin Pipe,
Iron Hydrants,
Pumps,
Hydraulic Rams,
Garden Engines,

Chandeliers,
Pendants,
Fancy Portables,
Glass and Paper Shades, &c,

for sale by

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
No. 129 Fourth street, near Smithfield.

NEW SPRING GOODS!
SURCHFIELD & CO.
have already commenced receiving NEW GOODS.
OPEN THIS MORNING,
Bleached Muslins, Irish Linens,
New Prints, Chintzes and Flannels.
New Goods will be opened every few days. fe11

ORANGES—50 brs. Oranges, first of the season, to arrive this day for sale by
KETNER & BROTHERS,
fe11 29 Wood st., opposite St Charles Hotel.

LEMONS.—50 boxes Lemons, first of the season, to arrive this day for sale by
KETNER & BROTHERS,
fe11 29 Wood st., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

BUTTER—10 bbls. Roll Butter in store for sale by
JOHN B CANFIELD & CO., First st.
fe11

EGGS—1 bbl. Eggs in store for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD & CO., First st.
fe11

CHEESE! CHEESE! CHEESE!
For sale at warehouse of
JOHN B. CANFIELD & CO.
fe11

POTATOES.—400 bus. choice Potatoes to arrive for sale by
L. G. GRAFF, 133 Liberty st.
fe11

ROCK OIL.—From recent observation it is supposed that Petroleum or Rock Oil exists in the vallery of Oil creek in Pittsburgh. This idea is strengthened by the calculation recently given by an eminent chemist that "this oil is generated by the action of internal heat on beds of coal, or upon rocks rich in bituminous matter;" and if this theory be true it is highly probable that rich veins of oil can be found in many of the ravines in this neighborhood.

For the purpose of testing the matter, a company is being formed to commence operations immediately in the FOUR MILE RUN, which lies a very short distance above the city, emptying in the Monongahela.

The capital is $2,000 divided into shares of $50 each; but a small amount will be required on each share in advance. Books of subscription are now open at the office of Wood street, No. 84 Fourth street. Maps of the location can be seen and all necessary information obtained. E. M. 'ALIS & CO.

SAMUEL FERGUSON,
SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.
Office, No 9 Hand street, Pittsburgh.

All persons desiring his services can call upon him. fe8:3dsaw

STRAY COW.—Came to the farm of the subscriber, living on the Brownsville road, seven miles from Pittsburgh, Snowden township, Allegheny county, on or about the 1st of December, 1860, a large MILK COW, supposed to be about 12 or 14 years of age; pale red with white face and belly; no other marks perceived. The owner is desired to come prove property and take her away. fe8:3tdaw THOS. KIDDOO.

NOW IS THE TIME!
TO STOP IN at the establishment of
GEO. W. BUSLEY,
Federal street, Allegheny, near the Depot,
and examine his heavy stock of
COOKING AND PARLOR STOVES,
COAL PANS AND IRONS,
FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS,
TEA AND COPPER KETTS,
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,
with a general stock of House-Furnishing
all at the CHEAPEST PRICES FOR CASH! fe8:mas

OIL! OIL! OIL!
Persons bound for the
OIL REGIONS
Should supply themselves with
TRAVELING SHIRTS.
The "Garibaldi Shirt"—Plain Red Flannel.
The "Secession Shirt"—Tri-colored Barred Flannel.
The "Arctic Shirt"—Dark Striped Flannel.
The "Pike's Peak Shirt"—Dark Spotted Flannel.
Heavy Wool Undershirts and Drawers.
Heavy Merino Undershirts and Drawers.
Heavy Silk Undershirts and Drawers.
Heavy Shaker Knit All Wool Half Hose.
Heavy Wool Stockings—to reach over the knee.
Heavy Wool Lined Gloves and Mittens.
Heavy Fur Lined Gloves and Gauntlets.
Square Razor Cashmere Mufflers.
Fancy Wool Comforts and Scarfs.

We have made a large reduction in the prices of UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS.
HALF HOSE, GLOVES and COMFORTS.
In order to close out the entire stock before the Spring.
Persons who need any of the above goods can rely on buying them cheap.
EATON & MACRUM,
17 Fifth street.

LINDSAY,
CHITTICK & CO.,
Importers & Commission Merchants
No. 43 Park Place, New York,
Offer for Sale by the Package,
CHOICE STYLES OF
BRITISH DRESS GOODS,
Imported for the Spring of 1861.
ALSO
Manchester and Glasgow White Muslins,
ROLLED PAPER AND CAMBRIC MUSLINS,
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SOLE AGENTS FOR
ROBERT LINDSAY & CO.,
EMBROIDERY MANUFACTURERS,
BELFAST AND GLASGOW; AND
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LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEF MANUFACTURERS,
fe8 ea4tn LURGAN, IRELAND.

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UNCOMMONLY CHEAP.
OUR SPRING STOCK will be opened NEXT WEEK.
C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market st.

PEARLS—25 casks, a prime article, for sale by
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20 bbls A Coffee Sugar,
for sale by
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KETNER & BROTHERS.

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DRS. STEBBINS & MUNSON,
having formed a partnership and opened an office at
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Without making a specialty of any one style they still recommend the VULCANITE PLATE TEETH as the most Healthy, Durable and Comfortable substitute for the Natural Teeth. They are guaranteed to be superior in every respect to the best Metallic Plate Teeth, whether mounted on gold or any of the baser metals, and can be furnished at a cost considerably less.
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BY THE USE OF AN APPARATUS WHEREBY NO DRUGS OR GALVANIC BATTERY ARE USED.
Cold weather is the time when the apparatus can be used to its best advantage.
Medical gentlemen and their families had their teeth extracted by my process, and are ready to 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.
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No. 97 Wylie Street, Pittsburgh.
REFERENCES—Dr. A. M. Pollock, Dr. Hallock, Theodore Robbins, Russell Errett. my3:dly

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JUST OPENED BY
W. & D. HUGUS,
Corner of Market and Fifth streets.
Blue, Purple, Green and Red
BALMORAL SKIRTS!
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