Pittsburgh Gazette.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 15, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 58 Fifth St.—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	40
12 " M.	00	46
6 " P. M.		49
Barometer		29 3 10

An Infamous Outrage—A Married Lady Carried from her Home by Ruffians.

On Wednesday night, an outrage of a most infamous character was perpetrated upon the person of Mrs. Frances Burns, a respectable married lady, residing with her husband in Pitt township, near the city line, adjoining the Eighth ward. It seems that Mrs. Burns, after her husband had retired for the night (it being then about nine o'clock) went out for the purpose of getting a bucket of water, and while drawing the water she observed a couple of men approaching towards her. When they got within reach, one of them seized hold of her, while the other threw a shawl over her head and shoulders, at the same time threatening to kill her if she made any outcry or resistance. The suddenness of the assault, and the terror which the threats of violence inspired, caused the lady to faint away, and when she recovered she found that she was being carried off by the villains who had seized her. She struggled desperately to release herself from their grasp, but all her efforts were unavailing, and again she sank into a state of insensibility, from fright and exhaustion.

When she recovered her consciousness a second time, she found that her assailants had fled, leaving her prostrate upon the ground, with her clothes badly torn. She did not seem to have received any other abuse, the wretches having doubtless been prevented from outraging her person through fears of detection. She knew not where she was, nor how long she had been lying there, but upon wandering to the nearest house she learned that she was in the vicinity of the Copper Works, on the bank of the river, and something like half a mile distant from her place of residence. It was then 12 o'clock, so that three hours had elapsed since she had been seized and carried off. The gentleman to whose house she walked for shelter, accompanied her home, when the facts of the outrage were made known to her husband.

This morning, Mr. Burns, in company with his wife, appeared before Mayor Wilson, and made information against two men whom she suspected of being the perpetrators, but after the statement had been made and signed, she declined to make oath to it, fearing that she might have been mistaken as to the guilty parties. She states that one of the men was large, while the other was medium sized. She tore the skin from the back of the hand of one of these men, by her nails, the ends of her fingers being tinged with blood. The police are on the alert for the perpetrators of this gross offense, but as the lady doubts her ability to identify them, they will most probably escape. The lady is young and prepossessing in appearance, and while she is fully up to the medium stature of her sex, she is rather slender and delicate in form. She feels deeply mortified at the wanton abuse to which she has been subjected, and it behooves every man in the community to use his utmost endeavor to thoroughly investigate this matter, with a view to the arrest of her fiendish assailants.

The Sunbury and Erie Railroad and the Oil Trade.

At the late meeting of the stockholders of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, the Directors took occasion to refer to the extent and rapid increase of the oil business. The following, which we extract from the report, will interest our business men, as it tends to exhibit the great value of the oil trade, as well as the efforts being made to divert the trade eastwardly:

"The discovery of mineral oil in the western portion of the State, and which is now found to exist in an extensive region of country which has its outlet to market upon the Sunbury and Erie road, and the transportation of oil has formed an important portion of the business of the Western Division for the past year. In January, the number of barrels carried was 63, with a steady increase from month to month, and in December the number was 6,431 barrels. The total for the year was 22,119. In the month of January of the present year, the amount has been about 14,500 barrels. The oil has been supplied almost exclusively from two localities, namely—Tidioute, on the Allegheny river, about 14 miles below Irvine Station, on our road, and Titusville, on Oil Creek, about 18 miles from the station at Union Mills. In addition to the 60 wells now in successful operation, there are, within the same region, at least 300 others in process of being sunk."

The report says that from these statements some idea of the future production of this region may be conjectured; but if the supply holds out, and there is yet no indication of failure in any well hitherto worked, even conjecture would probably fall short of the reality. The Directors say:

"If our road was finished, most of this stream of oil would flow over nearly its whole length, in search of an eastern market, instead of only passing over the small portion between the points of production and Erie. This would not only furnish a large revenue to the company as freight, &c., but build up refineries and trade in the city of Philadelphia, which are now almost monopolized by New York and New England."

The Vice President, in his report, estimates the freight on oil alone for the first year after the completion of the road, at the sum of $200,000, with every prospect of a rapid increase thereafter.

Have We Oil in Allegheny County.

This important question will doubtless be answered in a very short time, as some half a dozen experimental wells are now in process of boring, north and south, east and west of the city. The well at Sewickley is now one hundred feet deep, and (as will be seen by a communication elsewhere) gives evidence of a near approach to the oil producing region, if indeed they have not actually struck a small vein. In the absence of positive evidence on this subject, speculative theories are interesting, particularly at this time, when ninety-nine men in every hundred have either invested or are about investing in the business. The editor of the *Journal* has been studying this subject, and writes as follows:

"Our own impressions, deduced from the geological formation of this section, are that oil could be found here, the only difficulty being that the boring would have to be deeper. The oil obtained in the oil region up the Allegheny river is found in the series of rocks underlying the coal formation. If generated by some process of nature from materials now existing, it is most likely from the bituminous shales underlying the deposits of coal. This seems to be conclusively proved by the fact that large quantities of oil are found outside the proper coal formation. Now, by boring a few hundred feet in our valleys, we reach the conglomerate underlying the coal beds. Our position near the centre of the geological basin ought to operate favorably on the main question connected with the permanency of these oil wells. If the supply becomes exhausted up the Allegheny river, then oil wells near the centre of the basin ought to hold out much longer. Such is the usual law of liquids. Not only then do we believe that oil can be procured from wells in this vicinity, but if so procured, that the supply ought to be more permanent than will probably be the case in wells bored nearer the edge of the basin. Such is undoubtedly the geological formation of Oil Creek compared to Pittsburgh."

The Spiritual Retreat.

The spiritual retreat for the youth of the congregation of St. Paul's Cathedral has been brought to a close. The *Post* says:

"On no other occasion have these young persons given such unmistakable evidences of gratitude for any measure undertaken for their spiritual advantage. The basement of the cathedral will seat fourteen hundred persons, yet one hundred and fifty, at least, were compelled, during the two first evenings, to stand in the aisles. To give room to the increasing crowd, the children were not afterwards permitted to attend the evening lectures. During the three days appointed for having concessions, six confessors were constantly in attendance, and even at 11 o'clock at night were to be seen several persons awaiting their turn to receive the advantages offered them. The result is that over one thousand, for whom the world is continually laying snares, received holy communion. Two hundred and twenty, of whom thirty-four were adults, received the sacrament of confirmation."

District Court.

Thomas Wightman vs. Sylvanus Lothrop. This case is still on trial. It is a feigned issue, under the Sheriff's Interpleader Act. The plaintiff claims all the glass ware, &c., lately belonging to Fred. R. Lorenz, by virtue of an assignment from the administrators of F. Lorenz, deceased, for the benefit of the creditors and legatees of F. Lorenz. The administrators bought the stock of F. R. Lorenz at Sheriff's sale, and afterward becoming embarrassed, made a voluntary assignment to the plaintiff. The defendant claims that the purchase by the administrators was void, and that the assignment was void; that the goods still belonged to Fred. R. Lorenz, were in his possession, and subject to execution for his debts. This issue was formed to try the question of property. Counsel: Hon. C. Shaler, Robb and McConnell, Purviance & Coffey for plaintiffs; James H. Hopkins, J. B. Sweitzer and A. H. Miller, contra.

NEW MODE OF GRAFTING.—The French are practising a new method of grafting, a knowledge of which may prove valuable to American horticulturists, inasmuch as it can be performed at any season of the year when sound, mature buds can be had, whether sap is in a flowing state or not. It is performed by removing a smooth and flat surface, to which a similar piece, containing the bud, which is to form the future tree, is fitted, which is sealed over immediately with collodion. This forms a strong, impervious cuticle which secures a free circulation of sap on the approach of warm weather, and a perfect union of the parts.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Samuel Coulter, Sr., an old citizen of Woodcock tp., Crawford co., committed suicide on Wednesday morning last, by hanging himself with a bridle in his barn. His mind has been affected for some time, and his family, fearing that he would lay violent hands upon himself, had been watching him closely for several days. He attempted sometime before the October election to take his life when in a state of derangement, but was then found in time to save his life. Trouble in regard to money matters, assigned as the cause of his insanity. [illegible]

REPAIRING.—The Vigilant engine house is undergoing a thorough overhauling, preparatory to putting their new steamer into service.

Oil Struck at Sewickley—Great Excitement.

Messrs. Editors: A few weeks since you noticed the fact that a company had commenced boring for oil in the Borough of Sewickley, of this county. I now have the pleasure of informing you of their success. Last evening about 6 o'clock they struck a most promising vein of oil at the depth of about one hundred feet.

Nearly all the leading citizens of the Sewickley valley are deeply interested in the oil business, up the Allegheny, at Smith's Ferry, and on the Kanawha. Among these I may mention G. E. Warner, R. H. Davis, R. P. and T. H. Nevin, J. L. Carnahan, D. N. White, Fleming Bros., T. L. Shields, J. Crawford, Dr. Osborn, J. W. F. White, Wm. Harbaugh, S. D. and J. Miller, Capt. S. Young, John Irwin, Wm. A. Adair, Dr. Alexander Black, Dr. R. McCready, &c., &c. Many of these who had visited the different oil districts, after examining the surface indications about Sewickley, expressed the opinion, that there was as great a show of oil here as in any other place they had seen. And Dr. John Dickson, who is a most thorough and experienced geologist, after collecting all the data he could, and examining carefully Roger's State Report, came to the conclusion that the Sewickley valley was the centre of the great oil basin. The oil-bearing rock crops out at Franklin, Mahoning, Smith's Ferry and Kanawha, thus surrounding us, and clearly indicating that our valley was about the centre. The undulating surface of our valley, and the high hills and the deep ravines on both sides of the river, also seem to indicate the existence, at some former time, of great geologic forces—such as the fracturing and upheaval of the rock. So confident was the Doctor in this theory, and so confident also that the oil to be found here—being taken from the *centre* of the basin—would be far more valuable than that found at Franklin or any other point at the outer rim of the basin, which must necessarily be the mere scum or refuse oil of the great basin, that he has offered to buy all the oil found in the Sewickley valley, at one dollar per gallon.

These facts stimulated the formation of the "Sewickley Mining Company," which commenced boring a few weeks since on the lot of G. F. Rudisill, Esq., in the borough, and whose operations have been crowned with such signal success.

When Gen. John McLaughlin, who is superintending the boring, announced that they had struck a vein of oil, the news caused the wildest excitement among the usually quiet citizens of our borough. There was a general stampede for the well. Men, women and children might have been seen with excited faces and flying steps hurrying up Main street and up the hollow leading to the well. The village was nearly deserted. Several amusing incidents occurred. John Way, who keeps a store, started as soon as he heard the news, leaving the store in charge of Seet Guy. But as the crowd passed, Mr. Guy got excited and started at a full run, forgetting to close the store, or give it in charge of another. Fortunately, Mr. Myers, the tinner, discovering the mistake, closed the store. Neither Mr. Way nor Mr. Guy returned till after 11 o'clock at night, and not till then did either think of their store. William A. Ellis left his shoe bench without hat or coat, and started up Main street at full speed in his shirt sleeves, and his apron fluttering in the breeze, (Mr. Ellis has a lot adjoining the well.) Squire Rudisill gave a specimen of the tallest walking ever seen in the borough. Squire Starr, usually a little absent-minded, before he started for the well, locked up his store but forgot to close the shutters, and left the key sticking in the door. Dr. McCready, who heard the news just as he arrived home from the country, forgot to hitch his horse, and started for the well, and did not return for several hours. His horse was found this morning three miles from home, and his saddle bags in the corner of B. Gray's lot, where the Doctor had crossed over in his eager race. (He also has a lot adjoining the well.) In fact nearly every person who could, visited the well during the evening, and all seemed delirious with the excitement.

The oil appeared on the top of the water at the mouth of the well in such quantities as clearly to indicate that something had been struck. It was brought up also in the sand pump. Enough was gathered to establish beyond controversy that *the oil was there.* It only requires now to be sunk to a sufficient depth to insure a first class well.

This morning the excitement was greater even than last evening. Men are out exploring all the ravines and bottoms, and a hundred wells are in mental embryo. Property, even, has gone up to fabulous prices. The universal sentiment this morning is Sewickley against the world for oil!

Sewickley, Feb. 14, 1861. MORE ANON.

Lectures on China.

A series of deeply interesting lectures on that wonderful country, its singular people, their grotesque manners and customs, their philosophies and superstitions, civil polity and social life, incidents of travel connected with the journey of the late American Embassy to Pekin, together with an account of the wonderful semi-Christian Revolution, now in progress in the interior of that vast empire, are now being delivered in Excelsior Hall, Allegheny, by Rev. W. A. P. Martin, a missionary who resided in China ten years, and has had unrivaled opportunities of making himself acquainted with the whole subject. The second of these lectures will be delivered on Friday (to-day) evening. Notwithstanding the torrents of rain on Monday night last, quite a large number were present and listened in rapt and delighted attention to the first of these lectures. The speaker is particularly happy in his introduction of anecdotes and other illustrations. Doubtless he will have crowded houses to his lectures, as indeed he richly deserves.

Mayor of Wellsville Cowhided by a Woman.

A rather ludicrous scene took place in Wellsville, Wednesday, which it is said created considerable amusement for those who witnessed it. It appears that the Mayor of that place, a few days since, received an anonymous letter, reflecting somewhat severely on the character of a woman named Linton. It seems that he showed the letter to a number of his friends, and that the matter was the principal topic of conversation among the inhabitants for some time. Finally it came to the ears of the woman in question, and she immediately resolved to have revenge. Arming herself with a cowhide, she started in search of the offending magistrate in a terrible rage, and it was only after she had inflicted four or five lashes that her arm was arrested by some bystanders. The poor man, we are told, took the matter very coolly, but we have no doubt that he experienced great relief on being released from her clutches.

ROBBING AN EDITOR.—The editor of the Somerset *Whig* lost all his pork, save one ham, a few nights ago. He concludes his notice of the loss with the following warning: "We hereby give notice to the rascals that there is no redemption for any one mean enough to rob an editor. And for our locofoco friends, that we cannot now allow the Union to slide, not having fat enough left to grease the machine." A fellow named Shallis has been arrested and lodged in jail on suspicion of having been connected with the robbery.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—On Thursday night last a man named Christian Rosenberger, who lived in the neighborhood of Jackson Hall, Franklin co., while returning home from a visit to Chambersburg, was frozen on the road near New Franklin. The man was seen passing through New Franklin late in the evening, apparently under the influence of liquor, and the next morning the dead body of Rosenberger was found lying in the middle of the road.

SCARLET FEVER IN DAUPHIN COUNTY.—The scarlet fever is prevailing to an alarming extent in the village of Dauphin. A letter from there dated on Monday, says that five of Peter Kipple's children are lying very low, and two of Jacob Stevenson's daughters, Catharine and Rebecca, are lying dead—one having died on Sunday evening, and the other on Monday morning. The disease is also in the families of Mr. Nace and Mr. Kister.

MAN KILLED.—An accident of a distressing nature occurred near Massillon, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, on Wednesday morning last. William Lambert, a fireman in the employ of the company, while passing along the top of a freight train was struck by a bridge which crosses the track, and knocked under the cars, several of which passed over him, severing him in twain.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY DELEGATION.—At the mass meeting at Greensburg on Monday, Hon. H. D. Foster, Gen. Will A. Stokes, Hon. Jacob S. Turney, Joseph Jack, John Hargnett and John F. McCullough were chosen delegates to the State Convention of the Democracy, which meets at Harrisburg on Thursday next.

MILITARY.—The Robinson Guards have disbanded, and Brigade Inspector Hay has obtained their rifles and accoutrements, which he intends giving to the Aliquippa Guards, a new company recently organized in M'Keesport. The Robinson Guards were organized in Robinson township some twelve years since.

FLOATED OFF.—The floating boat house of the Crescent Barge Club, which had been moored on the Allegheny river, above the suspension bridge, was swept away yesterday by the force of the current.

EXPRESS TO THE OIL REGIONS.—We see it suggested that the Adams Express Company might make it pay to establish an express from Pittsburgh to Franklin, by way of Enon Valley, New Castle and Mercer. The business would pay from the start, and in a few months it cannot fail to increase largely.

THE LADIES MOVING.—On Wednesday Mayor Wilson received a letter announcing that the ladies of Indiana, Penn'a., had forwarded to his care for the sufferers in Kansas, a box of clothing and materials to make clothes, and enclosing from Dan. Stewart, esq., the sum of $5 for freight upon said box.

KANSAS CONTRIBUTION.—Mayor Wilson acknowledges the receipt of the following additional sums for the Kansas Relief Fund:

Kensington Iron Works	$100 75
Mt. Olive Temple of Honor	20 00
Greensburg Lodge, I. O. O. F.	10 00

EXCURSION TICKETS.—The Pennsylvania Railroad, the Reading Railroad and the Cumberland Valley Railroad, will issue excursion tickets for the accommodation of persons desiring to attend the Democratic convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 21st inst.

HENRY JONES, convicted in Clarion county on two indictments for larceny, and sentenced to two years and one month's imprisonment, was lodged in the Western Penitentiary on Monday evening.

WE have received the February number of the "Horticulturist and Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste," edited by Peter M. Mead. Published in New York by C. M. Saxton & Barker. A neat monthly.

LARCENY.—On Wednesday last the house of Mr. Harvey, on Troy Hill, was entered during the temporary absence of the family, and robbed of a lot of silver spoons and some pieces of silver ware.

Arrival of the President Elect.

IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM AMIDST TORRENTS OF RAIN—BRIEF SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN, &c.

At an early hour on Thursday, the streets of the Smoky City began to show evidences of unusual activity and bustle—hundreds of strangers crowding in from all quarters of the county, and many from the adjoining counties. The city also assumed a campaign aspect, scores of flags being unfurled to the breeze, and a general suspension of business preparatory to the grand event of the day. As evening drew near, the workshops, stores and dwellings (except those on the route of procession,) were totally deserted, and men, women and children began to flock to the centres of attraction.

THINGS IN ALLEGHENY.

The special train was due at the Federal street station, in Allegheny, at 5:20 in the afternoon, and long before the hour designated, the depot was besieged by thousands of ardent patriots, anxious to welcome the veritable Railsplitter of the West, "honest Old Abe." Great disappointment was experienced, however, at the announcement that an accident had happened to a freight train between Baden and Rochester, which would delay the special train until six o'clock. So anxious were the assembled thousands to get a glimpse of the most prominent man now in the American Union, that they esteemed the delay of an hour or two as a matter not intolerable under the circumstances.

The military and civic procession reached the Federal street station about five o'clock, and soon after the booming of cannon announced (as the people understood it) the approach of the train. The crowd was now immense and impenetrable—the depot grounds were densely packed, while Federal street, on both sides, was lined with ladies and gentlemen, from the depot to the Suspension bridge. The bridge was also lined, notwithstanding a strong east wind rendered it a very uncomfortable place for crinoline. Doors and windows were filled with heads of old and young, and all, from the youngest to the oldest, seemed determined to maintain their positions.

The quarter and half hours were watched with great anxiety, and darkness soon began to hide the animated scene. Still the train did not come, and the dense assemblage began to lessen. At six o'clock a slight rain commenced to fall, which gradually increased to a heavy shower. Many lost their patience, and despairing of seeing Mr. Lincoln, left for their homes. Thousands, however, remained about the depot, and under the platforms.

At 8 o'clock the puffing of the locomotive and the ringing of the bell announced the approach of the long looked for train. The platform was now besieged by a dense crowd of men, and it was with great difficulty that the military succeeded in obtaining a passage sufficient to permit the President elect and his suite to get from the cars to the carriages in waiting to convey them to their quarters in Pittsburgh. The train consisted of three passenger cars and a baggage car. The second and third cars were occupied by Mr. Lincoln and his suite, together with the Reception Committees on behalf of the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the representatives of the press. The other car was occupied by excursionists, ladies and gentlemen.

As soon as the way had been cleared, the suite left the cars, and on reaching the platform the shouts of the assembled multitude rent the air. The rain was falling in torrents, and the party passed on as hastily as possible to the carriages. The President elect then stepped from the car, in company with Mayor Drum. His appearance set the people wild with excitement, and cries of "speech," "speech," intermingled with continuous cheering, indicated that they were not to be put off without a word or two. When Mr Lincoln reached the carriage, he stepped in and stood up, acknowledging the honor paid him in a few remarks. He alluded to the delay of the train, and the inauspiciousness of the weather, which had rendered it impossible to carry out the arrangements as previously made. He hoped, however, to meet them in Pittsburgh, on Friday morning, when he would have a few words to say to them. When he concluded, cheer after cheer was given for "Old Abe," and the procession soon began to move off. The Pennsylvania Dragoons, the Jackson Independent Blues and the Washington Infantry, formed the military escort, under command of Gen. J. S. Negley. These were followed by the Committees of Reception, and members of the Councils of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, in carriages. The civic procession was very much curtailed on account of the inclemency of the weather, nevertheless the display of numbers and enthusiasm was unsurpassed.

ARRIVAL IN PITTSBURGH.

About nine o'clock the beating of drums and the strains of familiar airs indicated that the cortege was approaching the Monongahela House, which for three weary hours had been the scene of the greatest activity, mingled with restlessness and anxiety. The hotel was approached by Smithfield street, which, from one end of the procession to the other, was a perfect jam, notwithstanding the rain still fell profusely. When the door of the hotel had been reached, ten thousand voices cried for Lincoln, in all the familiar phrases of the campaign.

So dense was the gathering, that the military had to clear a passage with their bayonets, when the President elect stepped from the carriage and entered the hotel, where he was introduced to his honor Mayor Wilson, who extended to him a most cordial greeting.

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

The crowd pressed heavily upon Mr. Lincoln in the hall of the hotel, and from the street the cries for a speech were incessant. It was arranged for him to address the multitude from the Smithfield balcony, but he was unable to reach the parlor leading thereto, which was principally occupied by ladies, and the reporters of the press. In this emergency some one seized a chair in the hall, which was mounted by Mr. Lincoln, who proceeded to deliver a brief address. He alluded, good humoredly, to the detention of the train, and the disagreeable state of the weather. He stated that he had intended to address the citizens of Pennsylvania upon a topic which nearly concerned their interests, and for this purpose he had prepared a few notes, but present circumstances would not permit him to say more than a few words of thanks.

Some one cried out for Mr. Lincoln to say something about Allegheny county, to which he replied that he deemed that unnecessary, as it was already widely known as the "banner county" of the State, if not of the whole Union.

This elicited loud applause, whereupon some one exclaimed "good for the Railsplitter!" The latter remark provoked a punster, who added—"Stop that *railing.*"

Mr. Lincoln saw that he had no opportunity to be heard by the masses, much less to be *seen*, and he cut short his remarks by promising to speak from the balcony at eight o'clock Friday morning.

A SECOND SPEECH.

The crowd outside still clamored for a speech with extraordinary vehemence. They would take no denial—nothing but a speech would satisfy them. Mr. Lincoln then appeared upon the balcony and spoke as follows:

"FELLOW CITIZENS:—I appear now for the purpose of coming to an understanding as to the best manner of closing this scene for to-night, and will inform you that to-morrow morning I will address you in broad day light, at half past eight o'clock, from this balcony, when you will have an opportunity of seeing my handsome physiognomy. The train leaves in the morning for Cleveland at ten o'clock, and I will be able, probably, to address you only about fifteen minutes, on what I understand and you understand to be the great interests of the State of Pennsylvania. With these few remarks I will say, for the present, good night."

A thundering "good night" was echoed from the immense jam that blocked up the street below, and they then commenced retiring gradually, apparently satisfied that they had both heard and seen the great object of their curiosity.

THE SUITE.

The following gentlemen composed the suite: Dr. W. S. Wallace, John G. Nicolay, John M. Hay, Hon. N. B. Judd, Hon. O. H. Browning, Hon. David Davis, Col. E. V. Sumner, Major D. Hunter, Capt. George Hazzard, Col. E. E. Ellsworth, Col. Ward H. Lamon, J. M. Burgess, George C. Latham, W. S. Wood.

Mrs. Lincoln, Robert T. Lincoln, a nurse and two children were also of the party—Mrs. Lincoln having joined her husband at Indianapolis.

THE PROCEEDINGS TO-DAY.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which Mr. Lincoln arrived, he received very few visitors last evening, and this morning time will not permit him to give a general reception. He will speak from the balcony at half past eight o'clock, after which the procession will form on Smithfield st., and (if time permits,) pass over the following route: Up Smithfield to Fourth st., up Fourth to Grant, along Grant to Fifth, down Fifth to Liberty, down Liberty to Marbury, down Marbury to Penn, up Penn to St. Clair, and across the Suspension Bridge to Federal street, Allegheny; up Federal street to South Common, along South Common to Sandusky, up Sandusky to Ohio street, along Ohio street to Federal, and thence down to the Depot on Federal street, from whence the party will depart for Cleveland at 10 o'clock a. m., by special train.

"BLITZ AND THE LEARNED CANARIES IN PITTSBURGH.—Every body will be delighted to hear that Blitz opens his exhibitions in Necromancy and Ventriloquism, at Lafayette Hall, next Tuesday evening. Sixteen learned Canary Birds will perform the most astonishing feats at each entertainment. The performances will be continued every night during the week, and every afternoon commencing Wednesday, for schools and families. Children will be admitted in the afternoon at ten cents. Blitz and the birds will draw all the time.

BOARD OF TRADE.—A meeting of the Board was held on Tuesday last, and a minority report offered on the subject of the Act for the repeal of the Tonnage Tax, now before the Legislature. After the reading of the Report, a resolution was passed rescinding the action of the former meeting which adopted the majority report.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

Important from Washington.

[Special Dispatch from our Evening Edition.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 14.

The Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce have refused to compromise on the warehousing clause in the Tariff bill. If Seward's proposition to continue the existing system prevails in the Senate, the House will non concur, and a Committee of Conference will be appointed to decide its ultimate complexion.

It is rumored that agents of foreign manufacturers have raised one million of dollars to defeat the tariff.

The Secessionists in the Senate will endeavor to talk down army and navy bills, as Toombs did the Post Office Appropriation session before last.

The experiment of issuing $50 bonds is very much doubted at this time, though they will obtain a popular circulation.

Howard's Special Committee will present most condemnatory resolutions against Secretary Toucey for accepting resignations of navy officers at Pensacola, with arms in their hands against the government. But for want of time he would probably be impeached.

The Committee in the "Peace" Convention may present two reports, as the minority will not concur in the recommendation proposed. H.

[Special Dispatch from the Evening Gazette.]

STEUBENVILLE, Feb. 14.—The Committee appointed by the Councils of Allegheny to meet the President elect arrived here at half past five o'clock this morning, and were formally received by the Mayor. They then visited the several objects of interest about the place.

The President's train arrived at Cadiz at half past twelve o'clock, where the party dined, and arrived here at twenty minutes past two. Mr. Lincoln made a brief address to the large concourse of citizens assembled to receive him, from the platform of the car, to which the Mayor responded. Our committee was then introduced by the Mayor. There was a large crowd, and great enthusiasm was manifested. The locomotive "Comet" takes the train below. It is beautifully decorated with flags, etc. The train will arrive in Pittsburgh on time. R.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

STEUBENVILLE, Feb. 14.

On the occasion of the reception of Mr. Lincoln, an excellent speech was delivered by Judge Loyd of this city.

Rev. Dr. Beatty, of the Female Seminary of this city, and one hundred and eighty ladies sung a patriotic ode, which was received with great enthusiasm.

A large number of Virginians are coming over the river to meet the President elect. R.

XXXVIth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 14.

HOUSE.—Mr. Moorhead, of Pa., asked leave to introduce a resolution that Washington's farewell address shall be read in this hall, by the Clerk of the House, on the 22d of February—and that the President, the President elect, the members of the Cabinet, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the members of the Senate, the chief military and naval officers and the commissioners to the Peace Convention, be invited to be present.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., said this proposition would call for a session of the House on that day.

Mr. Morris, of Pa., replied that there ought to be a session of the House on that day, in order that the farewell addresses might be read.

The resolution being objected to it was not considered.

Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, wanted Mr. Moorhead to omit the invitation to the military and naval officers.

Mr. Leake, of Va., asked but failed to obtain leave to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to report whether the Superintendent of the Census Bureau has heretofore instructed the clerks of that Bureau to make only from [illegible] the hands of families, for the purpose of sending them certain political speeches.

Mr. Hindman said that Superintendent Kennedy had not only violated the postal but other laws.

Mr. Pryor, of Va., obtained leave to introduce the following as a question of privilege:

WHEREAS, The following statement appeared in the New York *Times*: "It is ascertained that in addition to the other frauds perpetrated by the seceding members of Congress they have taken from the Congressional library, which is probably the best in this country, containing many books which can not be obtained elsewhere, some of the most valuable volumes in the whole of the collection. Thousands of dollars worth have thus been abstracted and carried off by these members. Among them a South Carolina member, I am informed, has more than four hundred dollars worth of digests of the most valuable character, and which can never be replaced. Scarcely one of these gentlemen took the trouble to return his books, but on the contrary were cautious to have them packed and sent off. A member from one of the border States who favors secession and thought his State sure to secede, sent orders for upwards of one thousand dollars worth of books recently, which under the rules of the library were refused. This is regarded here to be very near akin to what Webster defines as theft"—therefore,

Resolved, That a select Committee of three be appointed to enquire into the truth of the statement, and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers with leave to report at any time. The resolution was passed.

Much time was occupied in a controversy between Messrs. Stanton and Cox, of Ohio, in relation to a defence of Mr. Giddings, which had been inserted in the official report of Mr. Cox's remarks on Saturday, though not delivered in the House.

The Senate's amendments to the Pacific Railroad bill were considered, and that portion proposing that the central route should go via Fort Riley, from the South of Kansas river was stricken out—yeas, 95—nays, 61.

The report of the Committee of Thirty-three was next considered and there was a general debate.

Mr. Campbell, of Penn., alluded to the present condition of affairs, and said that if conciliation fails, they should look the danger in the face and act as becomes men. If those who have seized forty arsenals and other public property, surrender them, he would hear their complaints, and if well founded, will furnish proper measures for redress. What cause have the enemies to the Union to object to a peaceful inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, who was elected strictly according to the forms of the Constitution? Though the vessel of State was now dashed about a pilot will presently be found. He argued that our government is a great nation of people, and not of States. It is supreme, and the heresy of secession can make no impression on reasonable minds. Secession is rebellion. In the seceded States there are men true to the Union; honor and humanity demand that they should be protected. Any other course would sink the government to perdition. Any government not protecting them from persecution, confiscation and death, is not worthy of that name. There is no grievances which cannot be redressed in the Union. He would willingly do something for Maryland, Tennessee and other States, and for the loyal citizens in Georgia and Alabama, who require our assistance. He argued that Mr. Crittenden's proposition, in effect, was condemned in the last Presidential election by an overwhelming majority. In the language of Clay, no earthly power should induce him to vote for a pacific measure for the introduction of slavery where it did not before exist, whether south or north of 36° 30'. The proposition of the Select Committee met his approbation. He was in favor of the passage of the resolution recommending the repeal of the personal liberty laws, and of the bill amendatory to the fugitive slave act. It was in the abandonment of their extreme views; giving up the Crittenden measure and other responsibilities, and combining on the admission of New Mexico as a State into the Union. This would settle the chief question of difficulty, namely, that relating to territories. Should conciliatory measures fail, we would advocate the calling of a national convention. At all events, Pennsylvania will stand by the Union as it is.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, from the Select Committee of five made report under the resolutions instructing them to report as to the alleged conspiracy to seize the capital. The committee entered upon investigation under a deep sense of the importance and the intrinsic difficulty of the inquiry, to prove the existence of a secret organization having for its object resistance to the government. The overthrow of the government would, in the very nature of the case, be a difficult task if such an organization really existed. On the other hand, in a time of high excitement consequent upon the revolutionary events transpiring all around us, the very air is filled with rumors, and individuals indulging in the most extravagant expressions of fears and threats it might well be thought difficult to elicit such clear proof as would enable the committee to pronounce authoritatively that no such organization existed, and thus contribute to the quiet of the public mind and the peace of the country. The extraordinary excitement existing prior to the late Presidential election had disaffected persons of high and low position, after the result of that election became known, to consult together on the question of submitting to that result, and also upon the various modes of resistance; among other modes a resistance to the counting of the ballots and the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, and District of Columbia were discussed formally everywhere; but too much diversity of opinion seems to have existed to admit of the adoption of any well organized plan, until some of the States commenced to reduce their theories of secession to practice. Since then the persons thus disaffected seem to have adopted the idea that all resistance to the Government, if there is to be any, should have at least the law of State authority. If the purpose was at any time entertained of forming an organization secret or open to seize the district of Columbia, to attack the capital, or prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, it seems to have been rendered contingent upon the secession of either Maryland or Virginia, or both. Certain organizations in this district and in Maryland, that prior to the election seemed to have been openly political clubs, have since assumed the character of military organizations and are now engaged in drilling, and expect to provide themselves with arms, some from State authorities, and others from private subscriptions, but so far as the committee were able to learn their purposes, while they sympathized strongly with secession, there is no proof that they intended to attack the capital, or the district unless the surrender should be demanded by the State to which they propose a high degree of allegiance. Some of these companies in Baltimore proposed to be drilling for the sole purpose of preventing other military companies from passing through the State of Maryland. The Committee are unanimously of the opinion that the evidence produced before them does not prove the existence of a secret organization here or elsewhere, hostile to the government, that has for its object, upon its own responsibility, an attack upon the Capitol or any of the public property here, or an interruption of any of the functions of the government. The Committee submit, herewith, all the testimony taken upon the subject, and ask that the same and this report be printed, and that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Branch, of N. C., from the same Committee, presented his views, and the following resolution: Whether a conspiracy or purpose hostile to the government or its property exists, the undersigned would ask the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the quartering of the troops of the regular army in this district, and around the capital, were not necessary for their protection from a hostile enemy, and during the session of Congress is impolitic and offensive, and if permitted may become destructive of civil liberty, and in the opinion of this House the regular troops now in it ought to be forthwith removed therefrom.

Mr. Branch demanded the previous question.

An exciting debate ensued, after which Mr. Branch's resolution was tabled—yeas 125, nays 55.

SENATE.—Mr. Cameron, of Pa., presented several petitions asking Congress to stand by the Constitution as it is; also other petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Bingham, of Michigan, presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan, expressing the adherence of the people of that State to the Union, and offering the military force of the State for the support of the government; also recommending that no concessions be made to traitors.

Mr. Bingham said these resolutions were passed with great unanimity, and he thought they expressed the feeling of the people of the State. They would adhere to the Constitution as it is, and had no sympathy with treason, or those who, while in the government, took measures to destroy it. They hoped their Southern friends would yet come to see that the best way is to submit to the beneficent rule of the government, but if they persisted in their efforts to destroy the Union, then they must take the responsibility.

The resolutions were laid on the table.

Mr. King, of N. Y., presented the petition of Mr. Price, and many others, in favor of the homestead bill.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, presented several petitions, asking Congress to stand firm by the Constitution and the laws.

Mr. Foote, of Vermont, offered a resolution that a Committee be appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration of the President elect.—Adopted.

Mr. Green, of Mo., from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to organize the Territory of Nevada; also, a bill to provide a government for the Territory of Dacotah.

Mr. Seward, of N. Y., presented a petition from 400 voters of Waterford, New York, in favor of the Crittenden Crompromise; also, a memorial from the New York Chamber of Commerce, remonstrating against the Morrill Tariff bill.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minn., presented petitions from Minnesota, asking Congress to enforce the laws and preserve the Union; to keep the rivers free and recapture the forts; and against secession or compromise. He said if gentlemen wished to know what the sentiments of the people really are, they must go away from the large cities; they must ask the people of the North, and the great West if they are willing to give up principles at the bidding of an organized band of traitors. Who ever doubted that the North and West were true to the Union? The Senator from Virginia said that that State had been arming for twelve months, and the South has organized a war, and yet the Senator from Kentucky who would save the Union has no word for these men.

The tariff bill was taken up.

Mr. Hunter objected to the bill, contending that the proceeds of the Public Lands, with the present tariff would yield ample revenue with an economical administration, were it not for the Homestead policy, which had taken away the proceeds from the public lands. He said that the tariff of 1857 had been recently beneficial to the industry of the country, and it was continually improving every year.

It had also greatly enlarged our commerce with foreign countries. He argued that the proposed tariff instead of increasing this commerce would actually be prohibitory on many articles. It would require a much larger force to execute it and be liable to much more fraud. There could not be a better plan devised for putting down the merchants of the country, and it would do more harm to the city of New York than if we were to shell it. He read extracts from letters and estimates from Custom House reporters and merchants, to show the action of the bill on iron, steel, etc., and contended that the revenue would be diminished instead of increased. He referred to the great advantages of the warehousing system, which the bill proposed to abolish. What justification can there be for such a bill? He supposed he would be told that the Chicago Platform requires it. The Chicago platform had got to be a sort of "higher law," higher than the government, the Constitution and the right of the people.

Mr. Simmons, of R. I., replied, defending the amendments of the committee. He wanted to know who was responsible for the condition of the Government. The Senator's party had the power in both Houses, and have left the country bankrupt. He claimed that this tariff, *by* raising the price of foreign productions, would be vastly for the benefit of the laborers and producers of this country. By the warehousing system, he said, the Government was actually giving credit, and losing the interest to the amount of a million of dollars a year.

The Senate then went into executive session and subsequently adjourned.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. Feb. 13.—In the Congress to-day Mr. Stephen's presented a model for the flag, and a model for the seal of the Confederacy. Referred.

Mr. Wright presented a communication from Mark A. Cooper, offering the Etowa iron works Georgia, as a suitable place for the Confederacy foundry. Referred.

Mr. Curry said that he had several memorials of a similar object from Alabama.

Mr. Conrad offered a resolution, which was adopted, constructing the Military and Naval Committees to include in any plan they may propose for the organization of the army and navy, suitable provisions for such officers of the army and navy as tendered the resignation of their commissions in consequence of their adhesion to any of the States of the Confederacy.

Mr. Memminger presented a resolution instructing the Commercial Committee to inquire and report upon the expediency of repealing the navigation laws of the confederate States, and have leave to report by a bill. Adopted.

Mr. Brooke presented a resolution instructing the committee on flag and seal to adopt and report a flag as similar as possible to the flag of the United States, making only such changes as may be necessary to distinguish easily one from the other, and to adopt the banner in the arrangement of stars and stripes to the number of States in the Confederacy.

Mr. Brooke accompanied his resolution with some felicitous remarks, in the course of which referring to the stars and stripes, he said that that flag is the idol of the heart around which cluster memories of the past, which time cannot efface or cause to grow dim.

Mr. Miles opposed the resolution, and said that he had regarded from his youth the stars and stripes as the emblem of oppression and tyranny.

The debate grew interesting, and at the suggestion of Mr. Stephens, Mr. Brooke withdrew the resolution.

The Congress immediately went into secret session.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 14.—Hon. Jefferson Davis will leave Jackson, Miss., to-night for Montgomery. He will come via Chattanooga and Atlanta. The inauguration takes place on Monday next.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The steamship New York has arrived, with London and Southampton dates to the 29th ult.

The Italian Parliamentary election had resulted favorably to the ministry.

Count Cavour has returned from Turin, and Garibaldi and Pasrio from Naples.

Russia has ordered the formation of three corps d'armee on a war footing, and to be ready on the 1st of March. One is to marched to the Pruth, the second to the frontiers of Poland, and the third to be held on reserve.

An important treasonable correspondence with Gaeta has been discovered.

The bombardment of Gaeta continues, but the resistance of the garrison is growing feebler.

The Paris *Patrie* denies that the Emperor is encouraging Denmark to resist the demand of Germany, or is organizing a fleet for the Baltic.

The English news is not important.

Commercial.—The papers received contain no Liverpool markets except that on Monday.

The sales of Cotton were 7000 bales, the quotations being barely maintained.

London, Jan. 27.—Consols are quoted at 91½. American Railroad securities are nominal. Quotations being barely maintained.

DETROIT, Feb. 14.—Gov. Blair to-day, in a message accompanying joint resolutions of the New York and Indiana legislatures, for the appointment of Commissioners to the Washington Peace Convention, says: Being aware of the previous action of the Legislature upon this subject, I have hesitated before further calling other attention to it, but it seems to me that circumstances affecting the propriety of sending Commissioners are so far changed as to justify the further consideration of the question.

It was believed that the Legislature would reconsider its action and a commissioner be appointed to-day.

SHIPPENSBURG, Pa., Feb. 14.—A mammoth Palmetto flag, suspended from the telegraph wire, startled our Union-loving citizens this morning. Three prominent Secessionists are suspected of having perpetrated the outrage. The flag was instantly demolished without any show of opposition being made from the chivalrous champions of the Palmetto.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 13.—Mr. Lincoln received a dispatch at 5 o'clock p. m., from Washington, saying: "The vote was counted peaceably; you are elected." He read it with his usual equanimity, and caused much rejoicing among his friends.

Gov. Dennison's reception was a brilliant affair. Mr. Lincoln and party will leave here at half-past seven o'clock to-morrow morning.

INDEPENDENCE, Feb. 14.—The New Mexican mail from Pawnee Fork arrived this morning. Nothing had been heard from the incoming mail, which should have connected with this one at Pawnee Fork. The snow has all disappeared from the plains and left the roads almost impassible.

ALBANY, Feb 14.—The river is falling rapidly. The Central Railroad will deliver down freight across the road to-morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—The demand for flour continues light, and the market is dull at $4 50@4 60 for superfine. Wheat unchanged and dull at 98c@$1 00 for prime red, and $1 05@1 08 for white. Corn dull at 30@32c for ear, and 32@33c for mixed and white shelled in bulk. Oats dull at 27c, with sales of 2500 bush, including a lot of 500 bushels extra heavy. Oats brought 30c in bags. Rye dull; sales of 500 bush at 58@59c. Barley nominal; the demand is extremely limited. Clover seed dull at $4 58@4 40 per bus. Whisky in good demand, and ½c higher, sales of 1,100 bbls at 14@14½c, the latter rate for raw. Provisions unchanged and quiet. Nothing was done in mess pork; there is not much offering nor is there much demand. Bacon dull at 7½@9½c and 10½c; there were no sales of importance. Lard in fair demand and all the prime offering is saleable at 9½c.

Money matters unchanged.

NEW YORK, Feb 14.—Flour quiet; sales of 14000 bbls at $5 25 for state; Ohio at $5 40@5 50, and Southern at $5 75@6 25. Wheat very dull; Milwaukie Club at $1 20, and white Kentucky at $1 60. Corn; sales of 72,000 bush at 63@65c for new, and 71@72c for white. Whisky dull at 17½c. Receipts of flour, 23,000 bbls. Wheat, 7342 bushels. Corn, 840 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 14.—Flour quiet and in fair demand; sales at $5 25@5 50 for superfine and good extra; $5 25@50; $6 25 for extra family, and $6 31½@6 50 for fancy. Wheat in fair demand; sales 2000 bush red at $1 25@1 26, and white at $1 33@1 40. Corn firmer; sales of 5000 bush yellow at 57c, and old at 65c. Provisions dull. Bacon hams sells at 11@13c; sides at 10½c; and 8½c for shoulders. Whisky sells at 17½@18c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—Flour in good demand; Ohio and Howard street sells at $5 12½, and City Mills at $5. Wheat firmer; red sells at $1 25@1 28, and white at $1 40@1 60. Corn active; yellow at 55@57c; mixed at 55c, and white at 65@67c. Provisions quiet and steady; prices unchanged. Coffee active at 12½@13c. Whisky sells at 17½@18c.

Court of Common Pleas.

Before Judges Mellon, Adams and Parke.

Elijah Gover vs. Aiken & Logan; action for debt. The several cases pending against these defendants were continued, on some technical point raised by counsel for defense, to await the issue of certain suits pending in Brooke county, Virginia.

The following cases will probably be reached to-day:

No. 82 Owen Gallagher vs. Wm Sill.
" 83 Hugh Dougherty vs. " "
" 84 Daniel Sweeny vs. " "
" 85 Michael Friel vs. " "
" 87 Jane Dible vs. David Dible.
" 90 Bailey, Farrell & Co., vs. A. M'Lees and wife.
" 93 Jas. Floyd vs. Jenkins & Bacon.
" 96 Phillip Keenan vs. P. Baughman.
" 97 Jas. W. Sterling vs. Jas Durmott.
" 100 R. C. Sutton vs. John South.
" 101 G. W. Coffin vs. W. M'Clintock.
" 103 Com. of Pennsylvania vs. Charles King.

PAINFUL CASE OF DROWNING.—We are pained to announce the drowning of a little son of Mr. A. D. Smith, of Allegheny. It appears that he was playing in a flat boat, lying near Dilworth's planing mill, in the Allegheny river, when having occasion to reach after a shingle which was floating along, he was precipitated into the river and drowned. All efforts to find the body proved unavailing. He was about nine years of age.

"BLOTTING PADS."—We have received a specimen of "blotting pads," for book-keepers and others, gotten up by W. S. Haven, corner of Third and Wood streets. They are furnished with tables of the arrival and departure of mails, trains, etc., and will be useful in a counting room.

THE LAST CHANCE.—Prof. Hambujer will give his last day exhibition, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at Concert Hall, when he will have a prize for everybody. Admittance: children, five cents; adults, ten cents.

MEETING OF COUNCILS.—City Councils will meet this morning, at half-past seven o'clock, *exactly*, for the purpose of visiting the President elect, in a body.

THE citizens of Connellsville and vicinity have donated $150 for suffering Kansas, besides goods to the amount of $130.

DOCTOR C. BAELZ, Water Cure and Homeopathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. No. 130 Smithfield St.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246 Penn street, attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

ALL should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood, in to-day's paper.

BLOOD FOOD.—Attention is called to this most remarkable and scientific preparation, advertised in another column. It is an entirely new discovery, and must not be confounded with any of the numerous patent medicines of the day. It is a certain remedy for all the diseases specified, and especially those of a chronic nature—of long standing—of weeks, months, and years. Sufferers, try it!

MESSRS. CHURCH & DUPONT, of New York, are the sole agents for it, and also proprietors of the world-renowned Dr. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, an article which every Mother should have in her medicine closet in case of need, and containing, as it does, no paregoric or opiate of any kind, it can be relied upon with the utmost confidence, and will be found an invaluable specific in all cases of infantile complaints.—*Ohio State Journal, Columbus.*

See advertisement. For sale by GEO. H. KEYSER, Agent, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. selfd&wlmF

Dr. Geo. H. Keyser,
Wholesale Druggist,
AND
MEDICINE DEALER,
No. 140 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TRUSSES FOR THE CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.
Ritter's Patent Truss.
Fitch's Supporter Truss.
Self-Adjusting Truss.
Dr. Banning's Lace or Body Brace, for the Cure of Prolapsus Uteri, Piles, Abdominal and Spinal Weakness.
Dr. S. S. Fitch's Silver-Plated Supporter.
Pile Props, for the support and cure of Piles.
Elastic Stockings, for weak and varicose veins.
Elastic Knee Caps, for weak knee joints.
Ankle Supporters, for weak ankle joints.
Suspensory Bandages.
Self-Ejecting Syringes; also, every kind of Syringes.

DR. KEYSER has also a Truss which will radically cure Hernia or Rupture.

Office at his Drug Store, No. 140 Wood st., sign of the Golden Mortar.

DR. KEYSER prescribes in cases of CHRONIC DISEASES and has Instruments for DEAFNESS and almost every disease requiring mechanical support.

GALVANIC BATTERY or ELECTRO MAGNETIC MACHINES, for medical purposes, of a very superior kind, will be sent free of express charges, wherever an express runs, upon a remittance of Ten Dollars. Address
DR. GEO. H. KEYSER,
No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ANOTHER CURE BY DR. SCHENCK.—I called on Dr. Schenck some time ago in one of his visits to Pittsburgh, at the office of Dr. Keyser, No. 140 Wood st. He was examining patients with lung disease. One of my lungs and the bronchial tubes were found to be badly diseased. Oftentimes when I coughed I expectorated blood and matter in large quantities. I had night sweats and a great cough, and was greatly debilitated. Dr. Schenck prescribed for me his "PULMONIC SYRUP," "SEAWEED TONIC" and "MANDRAKE PILLS," and after taking them one month I have so far recovered that I do not spit any more blood or matter, and the cough has nearly left me. I live in Columbiana county, Unity township, Ohio, where I am well known. You may publish this if you wish.
Pittsburgh, August 27, 1860. MARTIN KOCH.
N. B. Since the above was written, Mr. Koch has entirely recovered, and continues well, having regained his usual health.

I, WILLIAM W. ALEXANDER, residing on Ann street, Allegheny city, do hereby certify that I have been a sufferer from severe cough and pain in the breast for about eight years. During the whole of this time I have had general debility and depression of spirits. I tried every nostrum I could hear of, but nothing took hold of my disease. I heard of Doctor Schenck's "PULMONIC SYRUP," but knowing no one personally that it had cured, I had no confidence in it. In April, 1859, I took a severe cold, accompanied with a violent cough, difficulty of respiration, and night sweats, which so prostrated me that I was confined to my room for two months.

Several of my friends who called to see me, spoke in very high praise, as they knew what it had done. My prostrated condition discouraged me considerably, and I made up my mind to waste no more money for doctors or medicine, but would take the chances, live or die, as I had been so long sick that I felt completely discouraged. However, after reading several advertisements in the "Pittsburgh Dispatch" I felt induced to give Dr. Schenck's medicine a fair trial, and now, nearly two years afterwards, I am in good health, by taking less than ten dollars' worth of Dr. Schenck's medicines. I unhesitatingly state that it has made a perfect cure of me. I am a well man, and I attribute my good health and vigor of constitution entirely to Dr. Schenck's medicine. I enjoy better health to-day, Feb 4th, 1861, than I have done for twenty years past. If persons knew the value of Dr. Schenck's inestimable remedies, they would not hesitate to call on him in his visits to this place. I feel like advising every person to call on him, as I have the utmost confidence in his medicines. Any person wishing to know the facts as here stated can call on me at any place of business, at with M. Faber's, Machinist, in this city, or at my residence, Ann street, Allegheny city.
Dr. Schenck's Medicines are sold by
DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER,
fe23 140 Wood st.

Regular Weekly Packet,
For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Pomeroy, Point Pleasant, Gallipolis, Gyandotte, Catletsburgh, Ironton and Portsmouth.

THE new and elegant steamer SALLIE LIST, Capt. J. Thornton Russell will leave Pittsburgh EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock, for Portsmouth and all intermediate landings. Returning, will leave Portsmouth for Pittsburgh every FRIDAY at 12 o'clock m. For freight or passage apply on board, or to no16 FLACK, BARNES & CO., Ag'ts.

FOR MEMPHIS—The splendid steamer DACOTAH, Capt. Hendrickson, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on SATURDAY, 16th inst. For freight or passage apply on board or to fe11 FLACK, BARNES & CO., Ag'ts.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE—The splendid steamer POLAND, Capt. E. Gracey, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on THIS DAY, the 15th inst, at 4 o'clock p. m. fe12 FLACK, BARNES & CO., Ag'ts.

CARBON OIL—18 bbls. just rec'd for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS
A SUPERLATIVE TONIC, DIURETIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL
PURE HOLLAND GIN, FOR MEDICAL AND PRIVATE USE.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE COGNIAC BRANDY.
Imported and bottled by himself, warranted pure and the best quality, with his certificate on the bottle, and his seal on the cork.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE PORT WINE.
Imported and bottled by himself, put up for medicinal use with his certificate on the bottle; warranted pure and of the best quality.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE SHERRY WINE.
Imported and bottled by himself, the same as Port Wine.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE MADEIRA WINE.
Imported and bottled by himself, for private and medicinal use, the best wine ever offered to the trade in bottles. This wine is warranted perfectly pure.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE JAMAICA RUM, ST. CROIX RUM, SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
All the above imported and bottled by himself, warranted pure and of the best quality.

TO THE PUBLIC.
I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant of thirty years residence in the city of New York, that what I pledge and testify to with my seal, my label, and my certificate, is correct and can be relied upon by every purchaser.

Physicians who use Wines and Liquors in their practice, should give the preference to these articles.

For sale by all respectable Druggists and Apothecaries.
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Manufacturer and Importer of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, 18, 20 and 22 Beaver street, New York.
For sale by DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, no28:6mis No. 140 Wood street.

Special Notices.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS, PITTSBURGH.
PARK, M'CURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF SHEATHING, BRAZIERS' and BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c. Constantly on hand, Tinmers Machines and Tools.
Warehouse, No. 149 First and 120 Second street, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my26:d&wlyT

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!
Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay 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.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhoea in Children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
None genuine unless the facsimile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, Agent for Pittsburgh. jal4:d&wlyT

HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE.
WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!
The Original and best in the World!
All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule.
GRAY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR Dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to the hair or skin.
FIFTEEN MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dye.
WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of Bad Dyes remedied; the Hair invigorated for Life by this splendid Dye.
Made, sold or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York.
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