Pittsburgh Gazette.

S. RIDDLE & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Publication Office, Fifth street, near Smithfield.

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

TERMS:

Morning Edition—$5 per annum in advance, or 10c. per week from carriers.

Evening Edition—$4 per annum in advance, or 6c. per week from carriers.

Weekly Edition—Single copies, $2 per annum; five or more, $1 50; ten or upwards, $1 per annum, invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING AT REASONABLE RATES

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 25, 1861.

What Do the Republicans Want?

Many of our democratic friends, and some of them perfectly honest men, appear to be laboring under an impression that the Republicans are laboring to incorporate some new doctrines into our national creed, and to inaugurate new practices.

We tell them solemnly that we wish to do nothing of the kind; but the very object of our organization is to resist injurious novelties, heresies and innovations.

We want to preserve the Constitution as it is, and we want it to be interpreted and acted upon as it was understood and acted upon by our fathers prior to 1820.

We wish slavery to be left where the Constitution leaves it—in the States, and "under the laws thereof," leaving to the States its management and its responsibilities, its benefits and its crime; its perpetuation or its extinction.

We resist, and shall continue to resist, any and every attempt to make us political participants in the maintainance and extension of what we believe to be a great wrong. Here we are not free, for conscience and the law of God bind us; and as honest and true men we cannot, we must not compromise. If other men will do what we believe to be wrong, and we are not invested with any authority or control over them—which our true relation towards those who hold slaves in the States—we are not responsible for that wrong, and would ourselves be doing wrong were we to attempt to control them in their social and domestic arrangements. But the question presents a different aspect when those people ask us to give, as the condition of their living in peace and unity with us, our sanction to that feature of their social system which we believe to be wrong, and to grant to others the right to carry that peculiar feature of domestic life into territory where it has no legal existence, and over which we have in part the control. This we may not, cannot, do without a violation of our principles and our trust.

Let no man call this a mere party prejudice; for by the same loose rule of language the most sacred duties and the most solemn sanctions may be put into the same category. Our party principles are, as we believe, based upon those great moral principles; and it is for that reason that we adhere to them with such pertinacity. We cling to them because they are right, and we refuse to compromise them on a question of expediency, because we believe that to do so would be an act of treason greater than any that has yet been committed in the country.

Well, then, the question recurs, What do the Republicans want? We answer, *They want nothing.* They are satisfied, they are anxious, they are very desirous, of keeping things just as they have been since Washington affixed his great and venerable name to the the Constitution. A thousand eulogies have been pronounced by great men of all parties upon that grand and venerable instrument; but now men, blinded by passion on one side, and men trembling with fear on the other, ask us to throw it into the crucible that they may infuse a base alloy into its pure metal. This we do not want; this we shall oppose and prevent if it is in our power.

When men tell us with audacious boldness that, unless we consent to do what we ought not to do, they will rush into treason and revolution, this, so far from inducing us to yield to their demands, makes us stand only the more firmly to our ground. It is a threat, insolent and insulting, and its effect is to array honor and manhood on the side where Justice, Humanity and Conscience had already taken their position.

Time was, as every body knows, when the south agreed with all the rest of Christendom in pronouncing slavery an evil; but now she hugs it, defends it, prays over it, fights for it, as her chief good; and because we are not inclined to follow her in this absurd gyration of sentiment, she breaks up the Union. Now the Republicans, and the people of the North generally, would do any thing in reason to oblige the people of the South; but to stultify themselves by calling black white, or evil good, they cannot and will not; nor, will they allow themselves to become amenable to the justice of Heaven, and fit objects of the scorn of mankind, by a weak and cowardly surrender of their sense of duty and moral and political right in the face of threats which are as insulting to their manhood and self-respect as they are outrageous to their sense of right.

A MERITED REBUKE.—Mr. Millson, of Virginia, administered a severe rebuke to his colleague Bocock, during the debate on the proposition to build national sloops-of-war. Bocock like our Northern sympathizers with secession, imagines he sees "coercion" in every proposition that emanates from the friends of the Union. The patriotic position of this distinguished Virginian stands in noble contrast with that of too many democratic members of Congress,—in both sections. We quote from the proceedings in the House, on this subject:—

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, protested against the effort to represent every subject, even the most ordinary, of legislation, as a means for an attempted coercion of the Southern States. He suggested to his colleague that if they endeavored to create such an impression on matters comparatively immaterial, they would cease to gain credit when they should raise their voices against measures actually objectionable. Should we burn our navy and dismiss our officers for fear the existence of a navy threatened some of the States of the Union? He expected to vote to concur in the Senate's amendment. He did so because he had been in favor of the measure for years past. His colleague perhaps had been as uniformly against it; the appropriation would not be available till the 1st of July, and it will be full two years before the vessels can be constructed. The engines, even, cannot be built before the present national difficulties are ended, one way or the other. If his colleague supposed this was a war measure, he could relieve his apprehensions. He knew nothing better to arrest the progression of war against the seceded States, than what is proposed by this amendment; for by spending twelve hundred thousand dollars in this manner, that amount will be taken from other objects, and to that extent cripple the prosecution of war, if war ever even proposed. He showed the peaceful purposes for which the vessels are intended, and ceased to be read a recommendation from the Secretary of the Navy on that subject. He concluded by saying that if war comes, his colleagues would not fail to discern its approach, for he seems to watch for war more than those who watch for the morning.

DON'T LIKE TO BE NEGLECTED.—The Lancaster papers say that a "democratic" office holder in Philadelphia has sent word to that city that he will contribute $500 towards defraying the expenses of a "reception" to President Buchanan on his return to Wheatland. We presume the "old public functionary" wouldn't object to contributing a small sum for the same purpose. Those who participate in the "ovation" should certainly be well paid for their services.

The Southern Congress.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 21, 1861.—The Southern Congress reassembled this forenoon.

Mr. Cobb offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of laying an export duty on the cotton exported from the Confederate States to any foreign country. Adopted.

The president has nominated, and the Congress has confirmed, the following members of the Cabinet:

Secretary of State—Mr. Toombs, of Georgia.

Secretary of the Treasury—Mr. Memminger, of South Carolina.

Secretary of War—Mr. L. Pope Walker, of Alabama.

The scarlet fever is raging violently among the children of Johnstown. There is scarcely a family of children in town that has not been visited by it, many of whom are now suffering under its influence. So far no deaths have been reported.

CONTEMPLATED ASSASSINATION OF MR. LINCOLN!

THE DISCOVERY OF THE PLOT!

[From a Special Correspondent of the N. Y. Times.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 22—8 A. M.—Abraham Lincoln, the President elect of the United States, is safe in the capital of the nation. By the admirable arrangement of Gen. Scott, the country has been spared the lasting disgrace, which would have been fastened indelibly upon it had Mr. Lincoln been murdered upon his journey thither, as he would have been had he followed the programme as announced in papers, and goes by the Northern Central Railroad to Baltimore.

On Thursday night, after he had retired, Mr. Lincoln was aroused and informed that a stranger desired to see him on a matter of life or death. He declined to admit him unless he gave his name, which he at once did.

Such prestige did the name carry that while Mr. Lincoln was yet disrobed he granted an interview to the caller.

A prolonged conversation elicited the fact that an organized body of men had determined that Mr. Lincoln should not be inaugurated, and that he should never leave the city of Baltimore alive, if, indeed, he ever entered it.

The list of the names of the conspirators presented a most astonishing array of persons high in southern confidence, and some whose fame is not to this country alone.

Statesmen laid the plan, bankers endorsed it, and adventurers were to carry it into effect. As they understood Mr. Lincoln was to leave Harrisburg at nine o'clock this morning by special train, and the idea was, if possible, to throw the cars from the road at some point where they could rush down a steep embankment and destroy in a moment the lives of all on board. In case of the failure of this project, their plan was to surround the carriage on the way from depot to depot in Baltimore, and assassinate him with dagger or pistol shot.

So authentic was the source from which the information was obtained that Mr. Lincoln, after counselling his friends, was compelled to make arrangements which would enable him to subvert the plans of his enemies.

Greatly to the annoyance of the thousands who desired to call on him last night, he declined giving a reception. The final council was held at eight o'clock.

Mr. Lincoln did not want to yield, and Colonel Sumner actually cried with indignation; but Mrs. Lincoln, seconded by Mr. Judd and Mr. Lincoln's original informant, insisted upon it, and at nine o'clock Mr. Lincoln left on a special train. He wore a Scotch plaid cap and a very long military cloak, so that he was entirely unrecognizable. Accompanied by Superintendent Lewis and one friend, he started, while all the town, with the exception of Mrs. Lincoln, Col. Sumner, Mr. Judd and two reporters who were sworn to secrecy, supposed him to be asleep.

The telegraph wires were put beyond reach of any one who might desire to use them.

At one o'clock the fact was whispered from one to another, and it soon became the theme of most excited conversation. Many thought it a very injudicious move, while others regarded it as a stroke of great merit.

The special train leaves with the original party at nine o'clock, and we trust it will reach Baltimore in safety.

FROM HARRISBURG.

[Special Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 23, 1861.

Edit. Gazette:—The resolutions of the Democratic State Convention will, when read, convince any one of the truth of what I said on the 21st, that the Convention was politically an abortion, so far as any present good result to the party is concerned. After gathering four hundred delegates here, from all parts of the State, and endeavoring to make a formidable array of strength, the leaders were compelled to hide their factious fights by sitting with closed doors, and conceal their differences of sentiment by the slipshod of a series of tame resolutions, whose chief merit is, that while they do not satisfy any one, they seem to offend no one.

The Convention had the will but not the courage to endorse Secession. The speeches made were nearly all in justification of South Carolina and the other States that have followed her lead; but this was comparatively safe, since speeches do not come back to plague their authors so readily as resolutions. Hence, whilst the speeches were ardently Southern and fiery in their devotion to the cause of the Secessionists, the resolutions are tame and commonplace. They puff the democracy, of course, and abuse the Republicans, which is perfectly natural; recognize the equality of the people of all the States in the Territories, which means that the slaveholders have a constitutional right to settle with their slaves in any territory; denounce coercion, which is equivalent to saying that the government has no power to maintain its own existence or enforce its own laws; and modestly assume that the government cannot be successful except in democratic hands.

And that is about all! Was it worth while to assemble a Convention here, at such a time as this, merely to *say that?* Not, assuredly, if the purpose was merely to pass a few carefully couched resolutions. But it was not the purpose. The object was, whilst wording the resolutions so cautiously as not to excite suspicion at home, to give to their democratic confreres in the South the assurance that they have sympathisers here in Pennsylvania, who will do all in their power to thwart the government in its effort to sustain itself, and contribute all possible aid and comfort to the rebels against its authority.

To do it insists not the purpose this democratic Convention was a Secession Convention. All the sympathies of its leaders were with the Southern traitors; all their oral utterances were on the side of rebellion; and by committing themselves, in their resolutions, against coercion, they have virtually pledged themselves to throw the whole weight of their influence into the scale of armed resistance to the government.

Will, or will not be. If the democratic party of Pennsylvania chooses, with its eyes open, to array itself on the side of treason and rebellion—to throw in its lot with the enemies of the Union whilst professing to hollow and insincere devotion to it, let it do so. We regret it for the sake of the country, but we are perfectly willing to go to the people with it on such an issue. They have chosen their ground; if they adhere to it, posterity as well as the people of the present day will brand them deservedly as enemies of their country and the Union.

Resolutions in favor of the Union cannot save them from this condemnation. No man is a friend of the Union who denies the right of the Government to enforce the laws and maintain its integrity. If the United States cannot rightfully employ force to put down rebellion and armed resistance, the Union can have no existence. It is at the mercy of any dissatisfied State, which may dissolve it at pleasure. Resistance can only be met by coercion; and he who is not for the one must, of necessity, be for the other. The Democrats of Pennsylvania have taken their stands against coercion; and in doing so, the people of South Carolina, as well as those of Pennsylvania, will justly regard them as having enlisted upon the side of resistance. They will act, of course, accordingly. The government themselves, but they will give their entire weight of their party to those who are in arms against the government. They have become the voluntary aiders and abettors of treason; and upon their heads be all the consequences. E.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

The first night session of the "Peace" Convention is now going on, and will be protracted to a late hour for the purpose of discussion, as debate will terminate to-morrow at 1 o'clock. Members after that time will be allowed five minutes to speak on an amendment which may be offered to the proposition reported by the Committee, and the same time for one of the Committee to reply. The final vote will scarcely be reached before Monday, though it will be much pressed.

Mr. Harris, of Vermont, offered a resolution requesting the States to revise their statutes, and to modify or repeal any laws which may conflict with the Constitution or laws of the United States.

Mr. Meredith, of Pennsylvania, introduced an article, providing

"That Congress shall divide all the Territory of the United States into convenient portions, each containing not less than 60,000 square miles, and shall establish in each a Territorial Legislature. The several Territorial Legislatures, whether heretofore to be constituted or hereafter to be constituted, shall have all the legislative powers now vested in the respective States of the Union, and whenever any Territory having a population sufficient, according to the ratio existing at the time, to entitle it to one Member of Congress, shall form a Republican Constitution, and to apply to Congress for admission as a State, Congress shall admit the same as a State accordingly."

Mr. Franklin, of Pennsylvania, has condensed Mr. Guthrie's scheme to the following intelligible form, preventing it of all excessive verbiage and cumbersome details:

ARTICLE I. In all the present territory of the United States, not embraced by the Cherokee Treaty, north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited.

In all the present territory south of that line, the legal status of persons owing service or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed by law, nor shall the rights arising from said relation be impaired; but the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the usual manner, and the decisions on such questions shall be governed by the laws and usages of the nations of civilized people.

ART. II. No territory shall be admitted into the Union or an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude, as the Constitution of such State may provide.

The positive Republicans are united for the Convention plan, pure and simple; but the Conference will probably adopt something like Franklin's, and send it to Congress with a request that it shall be submitted to a National Convention.

A letter received from a Democratic officer in the U. S. Army at Savannah, Ga., to a New York member of Congress, says that lists for volunteers had been open one week, during which time thirty-five men volunteered as privates, and there were two thousand applications for commissions.

The Governor had ordered the purchase of a steamer for the Georgia Navy, at an expense of $60,000.

The officer says the people are crazy, and expect civil war in two weeks. Many people are strongly for the Union, but dare not speak. The telegraph office is watched by two men, at $6 per day. Nothing is allowed to pass except they indorse it. He says the same thing will be done with the mails. This letter, he thinks, would cost him his life if its contents were found out. He describes the scrubbing of the English captain as brutal and disgraceful. The whole thing was done in the presence of the captain's wife. He says all the Union men hope Lincoln will enforce the laws. He is himself a Southern man.

A gentleman arrived here from Charleston to-night. He is a New Yorker, and was well treated there, but had strong endorsements with him. He represents that four thousand troops are under orders, but says there is no prospect of an immediate attack on Fort Sumter. The people demand it, but Gov. Pickens must wait Jeff. Davis' movements. The harbor is all clear, vessels passing in and out. Everything is quiet and business prosperous.

We are enabled to inform our readers that a letter from a member of the British Government to an American citizen, long resident in Europe, has been recently received here, which gives a more authoritative declaration of British policy in regard to secession than anything which has been made public.

This letter, as we are informed by one who has read it, states that the whole matter of secession has been brought by Lord John Russell before the Ministry, as also the subordinate questions of defective clearances, &c., and the declaration is made, that not only will there be no *recognition by Great Britain of the Southern Confederacy*, but that everything will be done, on her part, to discountenance disunion.

It is utterly impossible, the letter states, for Great Britain to be on good terms with seceding Slave traders. Not even the needless and untimely assessment of the new Tariff bill can accomplish such a result.

The Democrats supposed they had arranged the Senate to-day to get Judges Black and Fettit confirmed. The Executive session was carried by one majority, but after a few Army and Navy nominations were disposed of, the Administration found itself in the vocative, and these cases are now considered abandoned.

The vote was 26 against 25 for taking up the nomination of Judge Black, Mr. Douglas voting with the latter, who would have resisted the nomination on a direct test; Mr. Crittenden left the Senate before the division.

An attempt was made to take up the nomination of Mr. McHenry for Consul at Liverpool, but it was objected to as an intended reflection by the Administration on the present incumbent Consul at Lghaina. Several Purserships were also laid aside.

I am reliably informed that the Administration designs reinforcing Fort Sumter by the means suggested in the Times a few days since, *i. e.*, by boats at night. The fleet was commanded to Gov. Pickens to-day, and he immediately telegraphed to Mr. Tyler, inquiring if it were true. The latter replied that he knew nothing about it, could not believe it, but would inquire.

DIED:

KIRK—At his residence, Penn township, on Saturday the 23d inst., Mr. JAMES KIRK, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral will leave the residence of the deceased at 12 o'clock, on Tuesday next, (to-morrow). Friends of the family are invited to attend.

ANDERSON—On Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, MARGARET, wife of Wm. Anderson.

The friends will take notice that the remains of Scottish and Robinson streets, Allegheny, on MONDAY, at 10 o'clock, to proceed to Mount Union Cemetery.

For Sore, Weak, Inflamed Eyes and Sye Lids.

A true specific and invaluable remedy has been at last discovered. Dr. Humphreys argues that these affections invariably result from a constitutional disease, of which the local affection is only the outward manifestation. Hence, HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC OPHTHALMY PILLS are only taken internally, and yet cure the worst forms of obstinate Sore Eyes and Eyelids, which have resisted all other treatment. All cases of Sore and Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids, or Falling, Weak or Defective Sight, will be promptly benefited, and the cure of the worst cases is only a question of time.

Price 50 cents, with directions.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large thick, morocco case, $5; ditto, in plain case, $3; case of fifteen Eyes and Eyelids, and Book, $2. Single boxes, 25 cents and 50 cents.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,

No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold by J. M. FULTON, Fifth street, second door from the Post Office, Agent for Pittsburgh. fe16d1w&m1

MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases—See advertisement in another column. fe18d&ly1

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FOR SHERIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING, of M'Clure township, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. fe18tc

FOR SHERIFF.—ADAM WEAVER, of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, will offer himself as a candidate for Sheriff of Allegheny county, subject to the Republican Convention. fe18tdap&wT

FOR SHERIFF—HENRY H. LEWIS, of Sharpsburg, is a candidate for Sheriff of Allegheny county, subject to the Republican Nomination Convention. fe18tc

FOR SHERIFF.—HARRY WOODS, of Peebles township, asks the support of his friends to obtain the Republican nomination for Sheriff of Allegheny County. His business will not allow him the opportunity of traversing the county and making a personal canvass. fe18tdap&wT

FOR THONOTARY.—JOHN O. CUBBAGE, of First ward, Allegheny, asks the influence and votes of his friends to secure the nomination for Prothonotary of Allegheny County, subject to the Republican Convention. fe18tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULTZ, of Snowden Township, will a candidate for nomination to the above office, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. fe18tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—RICHARD DANVER, of Reserve township, will be supported for the above office, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. fe18tdap&wT

Public Notices.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Pittsburgh Young Men's Christian Association will be held in their Rooms, Fifth street, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men generally are cordially invited to attend.

fe25:1tms C. T. EWING, Recording Secretary.

MECHANICSBURG BRIDGE,
PITTSBURGH, February 23d, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN MANAGERS of the COMPANY for ERECTING A BRIDGE over the MONONGAHELA, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, in conformity to an Act of Assembly passed January 29th, 1861, will be held at the TOLL HOUSE, on MONDAY, March 4th, 1861, at 8 o'clock p. m.

fe23-m4t&d JOHN THAW, Treasurer.

ERIE CANAL COMPANY.—AN ELECTION for Seven Directors of the Erie Canal Company will be held at their Office in Erie, on MONDAY, the 4th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Erie, Feb. 6th, 1861. A. H. CAUGHEY, Sec'y.

D. L. EATON, Esq., will deliver a LECTURE on "The Man of the North Temperate Zone," THIS EVENING, at EXCELSIOR HALL, Allegheny City. fe25:1t

LUNCH SERVED UP EVERY MORNING, from 10 till 12, by G. W. SCHACK LEITZ, Jr., at his Restaurant, *corner Wylie and Fifth Sts.* se21:1ydw

New Advertisements.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned associate E. J. ANDERSON with them in the business of MANUFACTURING NAILS, TACKS, BRADS, &c., on the first day of January last. The business will be conducted under the old name and style of CHESS, SMYTH & CO.

DAVID CHESS, E. J. ANDERSON,
R. P. SMYTH, DAVID CHESS,
R. W. WILSON. E. J. ANDERSON,
R. P. SMYTH,
R. W. WILSON.

February 25, 1861.

CHESS, SMYTH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

NAILS, TACKS, BRADS, etc.

Warehouse, No. 119 Water street,

fe25:2md PITTSBURGH, Pa.

NOTICE.—Having this day sold to HOLLAND RIDDLE our entire stock of Groceries and Merchandise, we cordially recommend our successor to our friends, and the customers of John M'Gill & Son.

fe25:3t JOHN M'GILL & SON.

HOLLAND RIDDLE,

SUCCESSOR TO JOHN M'GILL & SON,

No. 123 Liberty st., Pittsburgh,

AND

General Produce, Grocery and

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Consignments respectfully solicited. fe25:1yd

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO JAS. M'CANDLESS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

No. 103 Wood st.,

fe22:2md PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Eaton, Macrum & Co.,

Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth Street.

NEW GOODS!

NEW STYLES OF

Skeleton Skirts,

EXTRA FINE LINEN SHIRT FRONTS,

Magic Ruffles, all widths,

NEW COLORS OF ZEPHYR AND SHETLAND WOOL,

Black Silk Velvet Dress Buttons,

ALEXANDRE'S AND BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,

New Invoice of Mosquitaire Gloves just rec'd.

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,

fe19 17 Fifth Street.

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 M. FARLAND, deceased, will expose to sale on the premises, in PENN TOWNSHIP, on the 12TH 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 on the Fourth street road, thence by lands of Springer Harmon's 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 thirty minutes east (s. 38° 30' e.) thirty-five and seventy-two hundredth perches (35.72 p.) to a point or post on Squirrel Hill and Salt Works Road; thence by said Road, the course of 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 Township 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 on 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 FIFTY-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 residue in four equal annual payments, with interest to be paid by Joseph M'Farland, deceased, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, and to be 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, or sale for plots and terms of payment, apply to either of the undersigned, at Bast Liberty, Allegheny county, Pa., or of John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Attorney at Law, No. 84 Fourth street, who owns about Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

DR. ROBERT WILSON,
WILLIAM M. KIRKPATRICK,
Executors and Trustees of Joseph M'Farland,
deceased.

fe11:mtuth&s13 Late of Peebles township, Allegheny co.

IOWA FARMING LAND.—The subscribers offer for sale on favorable terms six hundred acres of land, situate in Wright and Hancock counties, adjacent to lines of Railroads now in course of construction, and the same only two miles from County seats.

The above will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for farming lands in this or adjoining counties.

jan28 MCKNIGHT & ARMOR, 134 Second st.

FOR SALE.—That splendid Residence, with large Lot of Ground, Fruit Trees and Shrubbery, situated within two minutes' walk of the Wilkinsburg Railroad Station. The house is large and finished in modern style, all premises occupied by Rhoda Thompson—Will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to

fe16:3tdaw&wT A. ANDERSON, Jr.

At Barber's Office, cor. 5th & Grant sts.

Business Notices & Changes.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the shoe and leather business, under the name and style of H. CHILDS & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on 31st December ultimo, by the withdrawal of Asa F. Cartwright. Either of the late partners is fully authorized to settle the business of the firm, and to use the partnership name for that purpose. H. CHILDS,

ASA F. CHILDS.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1861. M. S. LOWRIE CHILDS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a co partnership under the style of H. CHILDS & CO., and will continue the WHOLESALE SHOE AND LEATHER BUSINESS, at their old stand, No. 138 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. CHILDS,
M. S. LOWRIE CHILDS.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, '61—2m

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the Undersigned, under the name of CARTWRIGHT & YOUNG, in the dry dressed and tanned coneh'd, Wm. Cartwright retiring from the firm. The business will be continued at the old stand, corner of Wood street and Diamond alley, by W. W. YOUNG, who alone is authorized to settle up the business of the late firm.

W. CARTWRIGHT,
W. W. YOUNG.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 21st, 1861.

Having disposed of my interest in the firm of Cartwright & Young to my former partner, W. W. YOUNG, I take pleasure in recommending him to our former customers and to the public generally.

W. M. CARTWRIGHT.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 21st, 1861. fe22:1wnd

New York Advertisements.

F. S. CHEAVER'S

PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP!

THE ONLY GENUINE, possessing a free and creamy lather, a lasting and delicate perfume, and for chapped hands and tender skin will be found supe. rior to any other.

Beware of Counterfeits!

F. S. Cheever's celebrated Musk, rose Windsor, Glycerine and Rose Bouquet, also Superfine Tooth Powder, for the Teeth and Gums, to be had at all respectable drug and fancy stores in the United States.

Manufactory in London.

Wholesale Depot, Nos. 21 and 23 Dey street, New York.

J. C. SOUDSON, Agent.

fe28 8md

FRENCH'S HOTEL,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

CITY OF NEW YORK.

Single rooms, Fifty Cents Per Day.

City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort st.,

[Opposite City Hall.]

Meals, as they may be ordered, in the spacious Refectory. There is Barber's Shop, and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.

N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say we are full.

oct27:1yd E. FRENCH, Proprietor.

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS,

DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &C.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should s e that the articles they purchase are stamped with the full name of the firm.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

The caution is rendered unusually necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are forced upon sellers often unseen and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury they inflict alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. SULLOCKS & J. R. LOCKE,
Agents, 24 Pearl Street, New York.

fe9:1yd

Wants.

SITUATION WANTED,

BY A GERMAN GARDENER.

Not married, who has served several years at one place in the neighborhood and wishes the best reference wants a situation in his capacity. address

A. E. GAZETTE OFFICE.

FIRST RESTITUTE!

WANTED—CURRENCY IN EXCHANGE FOR TEETH.—Cooper and Nickel Coin and small Silver will be exchanged for currency, by applying at the GAZETTE OFFICE, Fifth street, above Females. fe25:3t

WANTED.—By a young man well acquainted with the shipping business, and city trade generally, a situation in a WHOLESALE HOUSE. Best of city references can be given. Address BOX A, GAZETTE office, stating where an interview may be had. fe7wntf

WANTED.—Active Business Men, to take Three Shares in a Coal Company, and conduct the business. Location unexceptable. Improvements to go to work at once. For particulars inquire of

de10 HENRY S. KING, Broker, 47 St. Clair st.

A GOOD, CONVENIENT OFFICE TO LET, 50 WATER STREET.

ja14 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

100 Agents Wanted!

TO CANVASS FOR

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS

which are sold

EXCLUSIVELY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

THESE WORKS include the MOST SALEABLE BOOKS PUBLISHED, and Agents now in our employ are making

From $50 to $100 per Month.

We give our Agents the EXCLUSIVE CONTROL of any ground they may agree to canvass. For full particulars and Catalogue of Books, address, immediately,

G. W. HUNT, General Agent
Office Room 32 Girard House.

Applicants may see Mr. Hunt at Girard House, from 12 to 1 and from 7 to 8 p. m. fe15:1t

For Sale & To Let.

FOR RENT.—The five story Brick Store, No. 70 Liberty street. Apply to

fe1 WYATT & WILSON
No. 256 Liberty street.

FOR RENT.—That new story Brick Store, No. 66 MARKET STREET, between Diamond alley and Second street. Apply to

fe1 JOS. K. EMERS, 3d floor.

FOR RENT.—That new story Brick WAREHOUSE, situate on Liberty street, between Wood and Market streets. Apply to

fe1 JOS. K. EMERS, 3d floor.

FOR RENT.—A TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Sandusky street, between Ohio and Cross streets, Allegheny. Apply to

fe1 WM. BAGALEY.

TO LET.—One-half First floor, and whole second floor of Warehouse, No. 126 Water street, now occupied by Adams & Co. Rent low. Apply to

fe7-tf&s Corner Water and Smithfield streets.

TO LET.—The LARGE WAREROOM and BASEMENT, (64x27,) No. 64 Fourth street, recently occupied by The Adams Express Co. Apply to

fe22 wtf F. H. WATT, 17 Fifth st.

TO LET.—The Two-Storied BRICK HOUSE with store Room and nine Apartments, and a good brick Carriage House, Stable and Feed Store on the rear of the lot. House contains all the modern improvements. It lies near the Drove Yard, Second ward, Allegheny. Possession given June 1st next. Apply to

fe11:wntf WM. SUMNER.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,

FOR THE

Promotion and Protection of Trade.

Over $60,000,000 Business Houses Reported, Embracing every City, Town and Village in the United States, Canada and other British Provinces in N. A.

R. G. Dun & Co., Proprietors.

A. ARMSTRONG, MANAGER,

Corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Established New York, June, 1841...Pittsburgh, March, 1853

Head Offices.

NEW YORK.....LOCKWOOD, DOUD & CO.

Branch Offices.

Pittsburgh.....R G Dun & Co | Hartford.....R G Dun & Co
Philadelphia...R G Dun & Co | Albany.....R G Dun & Co
Cincinnati.....R G Dun & Co | Charleston.....R G Dun & Co
Cleveland.....R G Dun & Co | Louisville.....R G Dun & Co
Detroit.....R G Dun & Co | St. Louis.....R G Dun & Co
Chicago.....R G Dun & Co | Nashville.....R G Dun & Co

Foreign Offices.

Toronto.....R G Dun & Co | Montreal.....J. D Pratt & Co
London, Eng.....R G Dun & Co | Richmond.....Pratt & Co

Reference Books, with notices of changes, printed daily, furnished to subscribers. Price $100 00.

Collections promptly attended to in all parts of the United States and British Possessions, and References to upwards of 150 Houses in Pittsburgh, for whom the office makes collections.

Letters of Introduction to Lawyers of high standing and respectability in every section of the Union will be gratuitously furnished to subscribers making application at the office. Also to any of the offices named above. ja26:2m

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, &c. &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

ROBERT LINDSAY & CO.,

EMBROIDERY MANUFACTURERS,
BELFAST AND GLASGOW; AND

GAZLETON & SHEPPARD,

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEF MANUFACTURERS,
LURGAN, IRELAND.

fe6 codtm

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 65 Fourth Street.

CHARTERED IN 1848.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 2 O'CLOCK, also on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May first to November first, from 7 to 9 o'clock; and from November first to May first, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

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

Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the first days of June and December, compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call or even to present his pass Book. At the rate, money will double in less than 13 years, making to the aggregate HONEST AND GOOD HALF FOR CENT a YEAR.

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

President—GEORGE ALBREE.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

William J. Anderson, | James R. D. Moody,
Hill Brunton, | Isaac M. Fenton,
Benjamin L. Fahnestock, | A. M. Pollock, M. D.,
Roswell Stephens, | Robert Robb,
James Hartman, | James Shirley,
James D. Kelly, | Alexander Tindle.

TRUSTEES.

Alexander Bradley, | John B. McPadden,
John C. Backofen, | Peter Maidora,
George Black, | John H. Miller,
John R. Caldwell, | James Maitland,
Alonzo A. Carrier, | John Marshall,
Charles A. Colton, | Walter P. Marshall,
William Douglas, | John Orr Sterrett,
John Evans, | Henry L. Singwald,
John Holmes, | John H. Shoenberger,
William S. Haven, | Alexander Speer,
Peter H. Hacker, | William H. Schmertz,
Richard Hays, | Isaac Wharton,
William S. Lovell. | Christian Yeager.

Secretary and Treasurer—CHARLES A. COLTON.

fe7:dtw&s

LARD—10 kegs Lard, just rec'd for sale by

fe21 HENRY H. COLLINS.

POTATOES—400 bus. Nonsuches, Peach Blows, &c., to arrive for sale by

fe25 A. & D. GRAFF, 88 Liberty st.

Amusements.

REMEMBER THE POOR!

THE LADIES' BENEVOLEN