Pittsburgh Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1861.

The Old Public Functionary at Home.

The telegraph has announced briefly that James Buchanan has reached home. He was escorted there on his own invitation by a company of Baltimore volunteers. The tyrants of old when they had wearied themselves with oppressing the people, turned monks, with a view of silencing a bad conscience. Our defunct Chief Magistrate in the same spirit, has announced to his old neighbors that he intends to devote his few remaining days to the care of the widows and orphans. Whether Wheatland is to be converted into an infirmary for that purpose is not mentioned. As politics, and especially that of the democratic school, is incompatible with the practice of the Christian virtues, the old gentleman informs the public that he will in the future have nothing more to do with parties or partizans.

When Mr. Buchanan arrived at Baltimore he was greeted by the Southern Rights volunteer —a secession organization—as the last President of the United States. He was then appropriated by a successful hotel proprietor, who keeps a carriage, and was driven to his private residence, where he remained over the night.

Of his reception at Lancaster, the *Examiner* of that city says:

"As it is, he cannot but feel and know that he returns among a people who have no sympathy, no feeling, no respect for him. As a man he may command pity, but as ex-President he will meet with nothing but contempt. A few political and moral sycophants may pay him court, but the honest mass of the people will shun and avoid him. The ceremonies of the day may be noisy and imposing, but in the retirement of Wheatland they will not remove from Mr. Buchanan's mind and conscience the truth that he has been a vain, foolish and unprofitable public servant."

"COERCION" AND "BLOCKADING."—We cut the following from the *Post* of yesterday morning:

"How Mr. Lincoln is to carry out his programme, without calling an extra session of Congress, we don't see. He cannot increase the army and navy; and they are not large enough nor strong enough to put down the Southern army, which numbers thirty thousand determined men. It also appears that Lord Lyons, the British Minister, has notified the government at Washington that his government will not recognize merely a proclamation of the blockade of the Southern ports on the part of Mr. Lincoln's administration, but that a blockade, to be considered such, must be effectual. It is stated, too, that the French government, also, will soon give a similar official notification, and that this course will probably be followed by all the leading European powers having commercial interests at stake.

"How Mr. Lincoln is going to raise the men, and the money, and the ships, to meet all the consequences which the policy of coercion will give rise to, we do not see. It will be a great risk for him to call an extra session of Congress, and without the legislative power his hands are tied."

The above is a fair specimen of the nonsensical stuff with which journals in sympathy with the secessionists regale their readers. There is nothing in Mr. Lincoln's "programme" about "blockading" ports, but simply an expression of a determination to collect the revenues justly due to the government. The English and French ministers, whatever their views may be in regard to what is termed a "paper blockade," would never dream of objecting to our government exercising its indisputable right of taxation. The ports of the South are open to all the world, under restrictions which no civilized nation can or will object to. Foreign shippers will be compelled to pay the same duties, on entering them, as they are required to pay at New York or Boston, and no more.

The Northern Secessionists seem to be progressing in their ideas of government. It is not long since they arrived at the conclusion that collecting duties in Southern ports was "coercion," and now it seems it amounts to a "blockade." We infer from the manner in which the *Post* chuckles over the inefficiency of the military resources of the government, compared with the warlike preparations in the Gulf States, that it recognizes the right of secession, and would rejoice in the triumph of the outlaws and traitors in the vicinity of Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Under this caption the Lancaster *Union* contains the following remarks. Every one who reads them will at once recognize their truthfulness. The great horror evinced by Northern Democrats at the idea of enforcing the laws against Southern traitors is simply an expression of their hatred of the party in power:

"When a portion of the federalists in New England set up an opposition to the War Policy of Mr. Madison's Administration through the Hartford Convention, during the war 1812 15; no words were strong enough to express the popular detestation of their action, and the stigma adhered to every actor in that proceeding so long as he lived. When South Carolina resorted to nullification in 1832, with a clamor would have been raised—and with justice—against the whigs, had they arrayed themselves on that question against Gen. Jackson's Administration; but they did not—Daniel Webster sustained "Old Hickory" with the force bill, and Henry Clay was the pilot who weathered the storm. Now, however, after being defeated at the polls, "the Democratic party" proclaims in advance, not only that it will not sustain, but that it is prepared to resist the incoming Administration in every attempt to enforce the laws—collect the revenues, and maintain the integrity of the Union, against the "Democratic" traitors and secessionists at the South. Had the state of the case been otherwise—had the rebellion broken out in the North, instead of the South—had the Republicans, beaten at the election, avowed their purpose to oppose the new Administration in every attempt to suppress the insurrection, what indignation would have been heard from "Democratic" presses and orators—what thunders of denunciation would have rolled—what lightnings of indignation flashed—what appeals to the people against the unpatriotic party that sympathized with their *northern* "brethern!" Yet all this, the names and positions of parties being changed, is just what is true now of the "Democratic party." The secessionists were members of that party—they share each others' sympathy and favor; and that party in the North now arrays itself against the constituted authorities of the country in behalf of its traitors and secessionists who have set up a hostile government in the Cotton States. Such is "Democracy" in its last analysis."

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, in speaking of the effects produced in that city by Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address, says:

"The general impression in this city, among moderate men of all parties appears to be that the President could hardly have said more or less. While his assurances are full that the rights of the South shall not be invaded, and that the Constitution shall be strictly observed, he is equally explicit that the laws shall be faithfully enforced. If this brings on collision, it does not appear that the responsibility can rest upon him."

It is a noteworthy fact that the opinions of the Northern democratic papers, in regard to the inaugural, coincide with those of the secessionists of the Gulf States. The New York *Herald*, Pittsburgh *Post*, and the New Orleans *Bulletin* and Charleston *Mercury*, all unite in the cuckoo cry of "coercion," while the Union journals in Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina and Missouri, generally speak of the new President's position in terms of approval. How the Democratic party resolved to destroy the Union in revenge for the defeat it sustained last autumn!

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—The New Orleans Secessionists exulted over General Twiggs, who retired in that city recently. The cowardly accomplice, who delivered the forts to the Texan mob, is a fit guest of the robbers of the mint, and they are the proper entertainers of the Arnold of the nineteenth century. We suppose Judah P. Benjamin was master of ceremonies, unless official duties detained him at Montgomery.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1861.

From remarks made by the President to-day, it is evident that he regards the departments as having become so corrupt that an entire change of officials, from first to last, is necessary.

Mr. Lincoln wrote to Mr. Cameron requesting him to appoint Col. Ellsworth chief clerk of the War Department, if there was no reason why the present incumbent should not be changed. And it is apparently settled that Col. Ellsworth will be installed as such as soon as it can with propriety be done.

There was quite an animated discussion this morning at the White House as to the propriety of placing Mr. Bates on the Supreme Court Bench and Mr. Gilmer in the Cabinet.

Mr. Greeley and Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, had a protracted interview with Mr. Lincoln, to-night, on the questions of internal policy. Mr. Greeley availed himself of the occasion to press Col. Fremont for the French mission, and received assurances that there would be no trouble on that point.

I happened in at Mr. Seward's to-night, just as he was replying to the address from the Illinois citizens who are in town, who called to pay their respects. I could not get near enough to hear distinctly, but caught the following significant sentiment:

"GENTLEMEN: If you want to save this Administration, and have it successful and profitable to the country, I implore you to remember that the battle for freedom has been fought and won. Henceforth forget that freedom ever was in danger, and exert your best influence now to save the Union. Let it not be said that the Republican party of the United States won its first, last and only victory over the dissolution of the Union."

The scene which followed when the delegation took its leave, was a touching demonstration of respect and affection entertained for Mr. Seward. Great, stalwart, grey haired men, whose faces seemed of iron mould, gave way to tears as they shook him by the hand, and said "farewell," each adding some peculiar expression of his hopes and wishes for the administration.

One man, as he came up, said:

"Governor, I want the integrity of the Republican party maintained."

Mr. Seward instantly responded: "Remember, that the way to maintain the integrity of the Republican party is by maintaining the Union. Remember, the point at which the enemy strikes is always the point where you should defend."

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, standing near, interposed—"And remember that the Union is worth nothing except so long as there is freedom in it."

Mr. Seward responded: "Freedom is always in the Union."

When Mr. Blair's nomination came up, Senator Mason assailed it on the ground that no Southern man should hold office under Mr. Lincoln, with the principles and policy which he had announced. Senators Clingman and Wigfall also coincided in this opinion, and expressed their determination to resist every such appointment. Mr. Breckinridge said that while his State remained in the Union, he should not feel himself justified in opposing nominations made from the Southern States for no other than political reasons. In this case no exception was urged against Mr. Blair's character, fitness or integrity. On the contrary, they were freely admitted on all hands. Mr. Polk also bore testimony to his standing and worth, which he said could not be questioned. Upon the division, Senators Mason, Bragg, Clingman and Mitchell voted against the nomination, Senators Hunter, Wigfall, and some others refused to vote. The same opposition was manifested against Mr. Bates, but without discussion.

The Southern Commissioners from the Confederate States, to treat with the Federal Government, arrived to-day, and will present their credentials to the President at an early day. Of course Mr. Lincoln will receive them in an official recognition.

Their names are Hon. John Forsyth, Hon. Martin G. Crawford, and Mr. Roman. They arrived here at a rather inappropriate time, as the President is very busy with matters of much more than greater importance.

EXTREMELY EXTREME.—The telegraph has informed us that five Republican Senators voted against confirmation of Mr. Bates, of Missouri, and Mr. Blair, of Maryland, as members of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, *because they belonged to Slave States*. Here is sectionalism with a vengeance. The extremists of the North are worse than those of the South.—*Post*.

The "five" Senators who voted in the manner designated by the *Post* happened to be such "Republicans" as Mason, of Va. Clingman and Bragg, of North Carolina, and Mitchell, of Arkansas. The *Post*'s comments are rather out of place.

Secretary Holt and Secretary Thompson.

EX-Secretary Thompson's recent boast that it was through his representation of Cabinet secrets that the Star of the West was prevented entering Charleston, has brought out Secretary Holt in a letter of reply, in which he exercises that dereliict functionary as he deserves. Thompson pretended that the sending of reinforcement was a concealed "trick," but Holt shows that the President knew all about it, as it had been discussed in Cabinet Council. He says, it is true, that in the hope of avoiding a shock of human life, an endeavor was made to "conceal" the expedition from the hostile troops in charge of the forts and batteries in Charleston harbor; but this endeavor was the vigilance and zeal of Secretary Thompson defeated. Secretary Holt says:

"This step not merely endangered the highest public interests, but put in imminent jeopardy the lives of two hundred and fifty innocent men, who had never wronged the Hon. Secretary, and who in proceeding to Charleston harbor, were simply obeying the lawful command of their superior officers. The armed enemies of the Government he was serving, under the solemn sanctions of an oath, were, as he declares, 'thus put upon their guard,' and the frail vessel that was bearing succor to its friends 'received a warm welcome from the booming cannon.' It could not be less than offensive to the heart and to the intelligence of the American people to comment gravely on the humiliating transaction. Its true character has already been determined by the public voice, and that voice will doubtless find its echo in the judgment of history.

"It is well known that a persistent falsification of the policy and conduct of the late Administration, in its relations to the South, has proved a potent instrumentality for inflaming the popular mind of that distracted portion of the country, and thus giving an ever-increasing impetus to the revolution; and the fact, that the telegraph and the press have been under the absolute direction of those controlling this movement, has rendered resistance to this instrumentality impracticable. Whatever purposes, therefore, were expected to be accomplished by the circulation of the paragraph which has been exposed, will probably be attained, since the antidote now offered cannot possibly pursue the poison into its ramifications. If, however, this explanation shall secure to me the confidence of those true-hearted patriots who still love the Union better than all the spoils and power which revolution can promise, then I shall little regard the condemnation of men who, for the last two months, have incessantly denounced me throughout the South, simply and solely because I have refused to blacken my soul with perjury, by betraying the Government of my country, while in its service."

Southern Courtesy.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Democrat* having insinuated that Jefferson Davis is a great humbug, the editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer* thus compliments his Tennessee brother:

"As the writer of the article in the *Democrat* comes to Atlanta, and we pledge him our word and honor that he shall 'pull cotton or hemp and stand on nothing.' The native Tennesseans of our city will act as masters of ceremony on the occasion. If will not be necessary to come to Atlanta, we take the responsibility of saying that his tavern bill or his burial expenses shall not cost him anything. The only thing which strikes our astonishment is, that the people of Nashville would tolerate such a paper as the *Democrat* in their midst. Gen. Jackson, whose bones repose within twelve miles of the city of Nashville, doubtless turned in the grave when such abominable doctrines were permitted to go forth from a Nashville paper."

Hiccoughs People Talking of Secession.

A short time since a member of the Louisiana Legislature moved an invitation to Southern Illinois and Southern Indiana to join the Southern Confederacy. A number of Brooklyn people, laughing at the oddity of the proposition in a joke, opened a correspondence with the member, which was promptly made public in the proceedings of the Legislature by the presenting of a communication "from A. H. Osborn, of Brooklyn, in behalf of many citizens, asking the extension of an invitation from Louisiana to New Jersey and the Southern district of New York to unite with the Southern Confederacy. It was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations." This is about the richest sell yet perpetrated on the new government makers.

Cotton Supply.

The following is an extract from a private letter from a young gentleman formerly of Providence, now in London, dated Feb. 8, 1861:

"There is a large and very extensive cotton company in Manchester, started a few weeks ago, and they are making preparations to raise their own cotton hereafter. My room-mate, Mr. ——, of Tennessee, is here making a contract with them to commence raising cotton in Australia or Africa. —— has been a cotton planter for twelve years, and has owned five hundred negroes most of the time. He has closed his affairs in America, and expects to start the growth of cotton in Australia. He will have a very large capital to commence with."

A House Tribute.

The N. O. *True Delta*, speaking of Judah P. Benjamin's threat to prosecute the papers which alleged that he was a thief, says:

"We will venture a horse-chesnut against a chesnut-horse the case never comes to trial. Benjamin's escapades are well-known in Montgomery, and instead of setting him back say they no doubt have contributed much to his advancements. *Nous verrons.*"

We don't know why they should'nt have contributed to his advancement, since thieving is now a recognized element of the Southern Confederacy. —*Cin. Gazette.*

Rejoicing Over the Union.

The Raleigh, (N. C.) *Standard* of the 20, the morning after the election, says:

"We have never witnessed such enthusiasm in Raleigh as that exhibited on Thursday night last by the Unionists. Large crowds of men and boys were on the streets until past midnight, singing Union songs, hurrahing for the good cause, calling out the successful candidates, and other Union men, who replied in brief speeches, which added to the general enthusiasm. Hurrah for the Flag of Union!"

How many a neglected, high souled son of genius sits down daily, to the task consoling and mending human hearts while his own is breaking!

(For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.)

Messrs. Editors:—I read with some astonishment, as well as amusement, the different cards of D. L. Smith, Chief Clerk of the Commissioners office. The last states, when the Assembly adjourns, he will go before the people on the county reform question. A good stock of impudence will answer with many people instead of brains, so David thinks and acts.

Last winter the Auditors and tax collectors made up a purse, and sent Smith to Harrisburg to bore for them; and the Commissioners were to make him Chief Clerk on his return from his mission, which they did.

The Commissioners called an anti-tax Convention to receive instructions as to what they should do in regard to a levy That Convention assembled in the Court Room, which being too small to hold half the delegates, some member made a motion, which passed unanimously, that the Commissioners, Clerk should forthwith obtain another room. Smith immediately got up, and inquired whether the Convention expected the Commissioners to pay for another room, because, if they did, he would not assume the responsibility. Some country man then said, "Never mind, we'll pay for it ourselves." The Convention adjourned after advising the Commissioners to appoint three men to confer with the bondholders at Philadelphia.

In a matter which so deeply concerned Allegheny county—involving millions of dollars—common sense and common prudence would seem to have dictated the appointment of men of substance as well as of business capacity—who had something at stake in the settlement of this vexed question. But the Commissioners appointed these two professional borers, who had passed most of the last winter in Harrisburg, and whose character was as well known in Philadelphia as in Pittsburgh. It was suggested at the time that the object of the Commissioners was to give Messrs. Smith and Kerr an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the Philadelphia members, in view of this legislation this winter. Their mission, as far as regards any good to the county, was fruitless—but they had a third warrant, which from their well-known kindness will not be attended with any difficulty.

These are the two disinterested borers who are so anxious for County Reform, if it don't destroy their golden goose. How long will the people of Allegheny county stand this plucking? H.

[For the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A mighty effort is being made to strangle the County Controller bill now before the Assembly, by appealing to the prejudices of the people, and by using all the machinery of the Commissioners' office, with its army of tax collectors, and of the Auditors' office, with its hosts of liquor sellers.

These Auditors seem to be honest men—their investigation of the county accounts has disclosed to them the alarming fact that the county annually loses or is robbed of thousands of dollars, which they have no power to prevent. Witness amongst other items, the yearly publication of the defalcation of the late County Treasurer for $7,110 20, lost by the neglect of the County Solicitor. These Auditors know that their report, issued months or years after the monies are paid, lost or stolen, never saved or restored one cent to the county, and is an unmitigated humbug. This Auditor's Report discloses that $11,515 44 was paid to the carpenter for repairs around the Court House. It would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to point out the work and labor done for this sum.

Do it's the people think there is need of county reform? W.

THERE is no necessity in the Missouri Convention —not that is clear. On the first day a resolution was adopted, requiring the members to qualify by taking an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. On the next day an effort was made to reconsider this action, but was lost by a vote of 65 against 30. The Missourians are neither traitors nor fools. They appreciate the fact that in sustaining the General Government, the path of duty is also the path of self-interest, a path of peace and a way of pleasantness.—*Wheeling Intel.*

DIED:

REYNOLDS.—On Wednesday, March 6th, at 12 o'clock p. m., SALLIE AGATHE, daughter of Jas. C. and Jessie Reynolds, aged one year and four months.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

For Sore, Weak, Inflamed Eyes and Eye Lids.

A true specific and invaluable remedy has been at last discovered. Dr Humphreys argues that these affects an invariably result from a constitutional disease, of which the local affection is only the outward manifestation. Hence, HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC 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 case is only a question of time.

Price 50 cents, with directions

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

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

DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold by J. M. FULTON, Fifth street, second door from the Post office, Agent for Pittsburgh. feb15dlw1y*

☞ 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. feb18dly*

POLITICAL NOTICES.

☞ SHERIFF.—JOHN AIKEN, of the Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. mh8-tc

☞ SHERIFF.—JOHN MILLER, of East Liberty, Collins township, is a candidate for Sheriff of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. mh8:tc

☞ FOR SHERIFF.—The friends of Gen. J. S. NEGLEY, of Collins township, respectfully announce his nomination. His public services, both by his civil and military career, and anxiety to meet public and party will secure energy and success. At the respect, entitle his claims to every consideration at the same time, he resides in the district entitled to the office. fe27:tc

☞ SHERIFF.—HARRY WOODS, of Peebles township, asks the votes of his friends to obtain the Republican nomination for Sheriff of Allegheny county. He believes it will not allow him the opportunity of traversing the county and seeing them all. jn21:mdtf

☞ FOR SHERIFF.—HUGH S. FLEMING, of M'Clure township, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. fe18:tc

☞ FOR SHERIFF.—ADAM WEAVER, of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, will offer himself as a candidate for Sheriff of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. fe21:tcswT

☞ FOR SHERIFF.—HENRY H. LEWIS, of Shaler township, is a candidate for Sheriff of Allegheny county, subject to the Republican Nomination Convention. fe15:tc

☞ COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—JOHN MILLER, Esq., of Shaler, will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. fe23:tc

☞ PROTHONOTARY.—JOHN G. CURTIS, of Allegheny city, is a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. fe15:tc

☞ PROTHONOTARY.—CAPTAIN H. DAVIS, of Upper St. Clair township, asks the votes of his friends to obtain the Republican nomination for Prothonotary of Allegheny county—the infirmity of his left hand not preventing him the opportunity of traversing the country and seeing them all. fe20:tc

☞ PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULTZ, of Reserve township, will a candidate for nomination for the above office, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. fe15:tc

☞ PROTHONOTARY.—RICHARD DARVER, of Reserve township, will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. jn20:tc

Public Notices.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE, Pittsburgh, Feb. 28th, 1861.

THE President and Managers of the Company for Erecting a Bridge across the Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, which will be paid by the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at the Toll House, on and after the 10th of March next.

JOHN THAW, Treasurer.

mh7:tdmw3w

New Advertisements.

MERCHANTS, BANKERS,

MANUFACTURERS, and others,

can find a full assortment of

Blank Books and Stationery,

at W. S. HAVEN'S,

corner of Wood and Third streets.

mh7

TOOTHACHE—Occasioned by cold, exposed nerves, and many other causes, can be speedily and effectually cured by using the CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTH ACHE DROPS. Acting upon the nerve, it imparts instantaneous relief, without discoloring the teeth or unpleasantly affecting the breath or palate. Once used, you will never willingly be without it. Only try it, and complain no more of aching teeth.

Prepared and sold by S. S. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 110 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by S. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold also by Druggists generally. feb18:dlw1y

SUNDRIES—42 bags Dry Peaches,

225 sacks RAGS, 2 CEDAR LOGS,
6 DRY HIDES, 39 bales CEDAR STAVES,
9 bbls SCRAP IRON, 5 do COTTON,
1 pkge BEESWAX; 5 sacks PEANUTS;
5 bags FEATHERS,

Now landing from steamer Mary Cook, for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

mh8

SHIRTING MUSLINS,

Shirt Bosoms, Linens,
Balmorals, &c. New Stock.

C. HARBON LOVE, 74 Market st.

mh8

SUGAR—200 bbls. B Coffee Sugar just rec'd for sale by

REYMER & BROTHERS.

mh8 59 Wood st., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

New Advertisements.

BABY! BABY! BABY!
COUACHES.
NOW IS THE TIME!

A large lot of FINE COUACHES, slightly damaged by water, will be sold at HALF PRICE. Call soon. Also, a full stock of New Styles of beautiful trim and finish, with springs. Price from $6 upwards. Call at

D. KENNEDY'S
Lesnock st., near Federal, Allegheny.

mh7 6m

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PLACE FOR A Country Seat or Fruit Garden, situate on the New Brighton Road Four miles from the city, in Ross township, containing 32 acres, all of which is well adapted to the growth of various fruits. It is in a high state of cultivation and has 1,000 Fruit Trees in good condition, of choice varieties, just coming into bearing condition; 300 Grape vines, three years planted, with a variety of small fruits. Vines, three years planted, with a variety of small fruits. The House is a good one. Two Dwellings, a stable, and coal mine on the place. The place will divide to good advantage into Two rises, and will be sold either one half or the whole, as may be desired. Enquire of ALEX CAMPBELL, on the premises, or J. W. HALL, att'y at Law, 98 Fifth s reet.

mh7:3ems

MANUAL OF BAYONET EXERCISE: Prepared for the use of the United States Army. A new edition.

FOR DAY BREAKING:
ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY, 1861:
AMERICAN ALMANAC, 1861:
GESNER ON PETROLEUM OR ROCK OIL:
ARTICLES ON PHOTOGRAPHIC OIL:
EPITOME OF BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT:
EDWARD'S STARTFORD COMMERCIAL LAW:
EVERY MAN HIS OWN LAWYER: New Enlarged and Revised Edition. 672 pages. Full Law Binding. $1: Half Morocco, $1 25: Turkey Morocco, $1 50.

The cheapest and best work of the kind extant.

THE ATTORNEY, by John Irving:
HARRY HARSON, by John Irving:
And all other New Books for sale by

HUNT & MINER'S,
mh7 74 and 76 Fifth st., next to the Post office.

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

Appold Wm, tavern, Upper St Clair township
Barnard Daniel, eating house, 3d ward, Pittsburgh
Bauman Robt, tavern, Lower St Clair township
Beyers Chas'es, do Charlotte township
Campbell Jas, do 4th ward, Pittsburgh
Cella Richael, eating house, 3d ward, Pittsburgh
Douglas Thos, do 3d do do
Drambe Gottlieb, tavern, 1st ward, Allegheny
Klausen Wm, do 5th ward, Pittsburgh
Ehl Frederick, do Penn township
Eggers Kroesi, do Deerpeace borough
Gass Christian, do Sewickley borough
Gemmerman Jacob, tavern, Elizabeth township
Heim Louis, eating house, Reserve township
Holstein & Backofen, other goods, 3d ward, Pittsburgh
Hall Samuel, tavern, 4th do do
Kaufman George, tavern, 1st do do
Kaufman Louis H, do 3d do do
Krapp Michael, eating house, 6th do do
Knoth Lampert, do 3d do Allegheny
Kaaza Louis A., do 3d do do
Mathews, Jr., & Co, Joseph, eating house, 3d ward, Pitts'h
Millward Wm, tavern, Versailles township
Mihlstein Herman, eating house, 5th ward, Pittsburgh
McMullen Wm S, tavern, M'Keesport
Mechling & Campbell, tavern, 4th ward, Pittsburgh
Nessen James, do 9th do do
Smith Reuben, do 4th do do
Steven John, do 3d do Allegheny
Stelnhilber John, other goods, Mifflin township
Scheid Jacob, tavern, Sharpsburg
Stoehr Charles, tavern, 8th ward, Pittsburgh
Tidball James N, do Robinson township
Weber Adam, eating house, 7th ward, Pittsburgh
Wallbrook John, other goods, 1st ward, do
Wolf Frank, tavern, M'Clure township

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

W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

Attest:
Clerk's Office, March 7th, 1861 mh8:2t

AN ORDINANCE relative to Oil Factories.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and ordained by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of May next, it shall not be lawful to carry on within said City, the business of manufacturing, refining, clarifying or deodorizing coal oil, carbon or rock oil, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offence, and the further penalty of one hundred dollars for every day within which the same shall be repeated or continued; to be recovered as other penalties for the violation of the ordinances of said city, and by law recoverable

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 6th day of March, A. D 1861.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: B. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council

I do approve of the within ordinance.

A. G. McCANDLESS,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. H. SMITH pro tem.,
Clerk of Common Council. mh8:2td

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between HUGH M GRAHAM, WM. FISHER, JESSE FRICH and HANNAH FRICH, is the IRON FOUNDRY and PUDDLING ENGINE BUSINESS, under the firm name of GRAHAM, FISHER & CO., was dissolved on the 6th day of March, 1861.

The business will hereafter be carried on at the old stand, Pike street, between Mechanic and Harris, by Hugh M. Graham and Wm. Fisher, under the firm name of GRAHAM & FISHER, who alone are authorized to collect the accounts of the late firm, and by whom all debts due by the firm will be paid

HUGH M. GRAHAM,
WILLIAM FISHER

mh8:3tdaw

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

H. C. LOOMIS, AGENT, 59 WOOD ST.

CASH CAPITAL.....$400,000 00
SURPLUS.....122,339 06

TOTAL ASSETS.....$522,339 06

STATEMENT of the Condition of the SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of SPRINGFIELD, MASS., on the first day of January, 1861, made in conformity with the requirements of the Laws of Pennsylvania:

FIRST:

Capital Stock.....$200,000 00
Numb r of Shares of Five Hundred Dollars each.....400
Amount of Assessments on Stock paid in cash.....$200,000 00

SECOND:

The Value of the Real Estate held by the Company.....$23,481 12
Amount of Cash in hand and in Bank.....5,919 04
Amount of Cash in hands of Agents and in transit.....20 841 88
Amount of Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, on which interest is due and unpaid.....
Amount of Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, on which there is less than one year's interest due and unpaid.....108,206 74

AMOUNT OF STOCKS OWNED BY THE COMPANY:

				Par value.	Market value.
108 shs	Agawam Bank, Spfld	@	41	$10,800	$11,340 00
10 "	Chicopee do	do		1,000	1,250 00
11 "	Springfield do	do		1,100	1,454 00
50 "	Pynchon do	do		5,000	5,750 00
10 "	Hancock do	do		1,000	1,000 00
50 "	Holyoke Falls Bank, Holyoke,			5,000	5,000 00
70 "	Hampshire Manufacturing Bank, Ware,			7,000	7,700 00
25 "	Holyoke Bk, Northampton,			2,500	2,500 00
10 "	Mount Bk, Monson,			1,000	1,000 00
165 "	Elm City Bk, New Haven,			16,500	17,020 00
50 "	Exchange Bank,			5,000	6,125 00
50 "	Bk of Commerce, Boston,			5,000	6,974 00
100 "	Merchants' Bank, do			10,000	10,000 00
60 "	Atlas do	do		6,000	6,450 00
92 "	Howard do	do		9,200	9,430 00
17 "	Boylston do	do		1,700	1,972 00
100 "	Webster do	do		10,000	10,460 00
50 "	Bank of Commerce, N York			5,000	4,800 00
100 "	Am. Exchange Bank,	do		10,000	9,200 00
100 "	Continental do	do		10,000	9,200 00
100 "	Metropolitan do	do		10,000	10,700 00
150 "	Importers & Tra. do	do		15,000	15,750 00
170 "	Western Railroad,			17,000	19,295 00
100 "	Rutland and Worcester R R			10,000	10,550 00
25 "	Connecticut River do			2,500	1,875 00
45 "	Worcester & Nashua do			5,300	4,185 00
50 "	Boston & Maine do			5,000	5,675 00
100 "	Fitchburg do			10,000	9,825 00
100 "	Old Colony, Fall River do			10,000	10,700 00
100 "	New York Central do			10,000	7,900 00
53 "	Watertown & Rome, do			5,300	3,950 00
$8,000	Western Railroad, Mass, 6 per cent bonds,			8,000	8,160 00
$5,000	Connecticut River Railroad, 6 per cent bonds,			5,000	5,000 00
$6,000	Buffalo, New York and Erie R			6,000	4,800 00
$1,550	7 per cent bonds, Watertown and Rome Railroad 7 per cent bonds,			1,550	1,395 00

Amount of stock held by the company as collateral security for loans:

50 shares Milford Gas Light Company:

	Par val.	Loaned	Cost
	$5,000	$3,000 00	

Amount of assessments on stock due and unpaid..... None
Amount of interest accrued on investments..... 2,143 75
Loans on personal security..... 8,198 13
All other investments..... 5,139 63

$422,339 04

THIRD:

Amount of losses due and unpaid..... None.
Amount of claims for losses in suit or contested..... None.
Amount of losses during the year, reported and not acted upon..... $18,121 75
Amount of losses during the year, reported and acted upon..... None.
Amount of dividends declared due and unpaid..... None.
Amount of dividends declared, and not due..... None.
Amount of money borrowed..... None.
Amount of all other claims against company..... None.

FOURTH:

Amount of cash premiums received..... $121,615 00
Amount of premiums earned during the year..... 101,493 16
Amount of premiums received during the year, on renewals..... 11,092 00
Amount of re-insurance from other companies..... 5,787 35

FIFTH:

Amount of losses paid during the year..... $103,511 61
Amount paid and owing for re-insurance premiums..... None.
Amount of return premiums paid during the year..... 4,742 17
Amount of dividends paid during the year..... 40,000 00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid for the agents and officers of the company..... 20,837 76
Amount of taxes paid by the company..... 2,900 80
Amount of all other expenses and supplies, items of the company..... 17,979 63

[SIGNED]

E. FREEMAN, President.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, at Hartford, this 22d day of January, 1861.

[Signed] A. L. SOULE, Notary Public.

Who also certifies to the correctness of the above Statement.

Policies in the above named Company, insuring property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, issued and loss or claim promptly adjusted and promptly paid by

R. C. LOOMIS, Agent,
59 Wood st.

feb19:2wsd

BALMORAL SKIRTS!—

Another lot of those beautiful Balmorals, just opened, full-rows and deep, extra widths and good lengths.

Beautiful Spring Prints, Ginghams, Table Linen, Shirting Muslins, &c.

C. HARBON LOVE, 74 Market st.

mh4

WHITE LIME—400 bbls. Louisville, for sale by

J. B. CANFIELD & CO.

mh8

FLOUR—300 bbls. Flour, the different grades, in store for sale by

J. B. CANFIELD & CO.
First street, near Wood.

mh8

MESS AND RUMP PORK, For sale by

JACKSON & TOWNSEND,
No. 19 Fourth street, near Liberty st.

mh8

NEW LEAF LARD, in bbls., firkins and pails, the latter for family use, for sale by

JACKSON & TOWNSEND,
No. 19 Fourth street, near Liberty.

mh8

CLOVER SEED—5 bbls. just rec'd for sale by

HENRY H. COLLINS.

mh8

CARBON OIL—8 bbls. Refined in store for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

mh4

New Advertisements.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE!

No. 27 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

FAIRS OF 1860!

WHEELER & WILSON

Awarded the First Premium at the

United States Fair; Ohio State Fair;
Illinois State Fair;
Wisconsin State Fair; Iowa State Fair;
Kentucky State Fair;
Tennessee State Fair; New Jersey State Fair;
Vermont State Fair;
Chicago Mechanics' Institute;
Louisville Mechanics' Institute;
Cincinnati Mechanics' Institute;
Allegheny County Fair,