Pittsburgh Gazette.

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ADVERTISING AT REASONABLE RATES

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 14, 1861.

MR. SEWARD's able speech, which was delivered in the Senate on Saturday last, and which we have the pleasure of giving to our readers in the present number of the GAZETTE, is to be found on our first page.

THE PROPOSED COMPROMISE—Some Republican members of Congress, including Mr. Hale, of this State, and Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, appear willing to yield assent to the compromise which Mr. Crittenden has got through the Committee appointed by the Congressmen from the Border States.

The terms of this compromise are already pretty well known to our readers. They include propositions to gnaw forever against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the national forts and dockyards; an amendment of the Fugitive Slave Law, taking away its most offensive features; an amendment of the Constitution prohibiting any interference with slavery in the States; and the adoption of the Missouri Compromise as the basis of a division of the National Territories between Freedom and Slavery.

The caucus of Republican members of the House, we are glad to note, almost unanimously rejected these propositions. Beyond Messrs. Hale, Stanton and Nixon, there appeared to be but few, and none others of much note, in favor of them. We enter to them our decided dissent.

We have no objections to the propositions respecting slavery in the District of Columbia and the Fugitive Slave Law, if they come up as independent propositions, irrespective of the clamors of the Secessionists, and are left to be decided upon their own merits. So far as the North is concerned, no opposition of any moment will be raised to their passage. The objection to them is that they are to be pressed, not as propositions upon their merits, but as parts of a general plan and dependent upon the measures to which they are attached.

The proposition to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit, in direct terms, any interference with Slavery in the States, is one which seems plausible but has really no good argument in its favor. The Constitution needs no amendment, in that particular. The Constitution now contains no grant of power, which can, by any possibility, be tortured into a right to interfere with slavery in the States, and the powers which it does not grant are, by an especial provision of that instrument, reserved to the States. To put a restraining clause into it, in the face of this sweeping reservation, is therefore a work of supererogation. That which the Constitution does not permit is in reality prohibited. Why, then, amend the Constitution by inserting in it a prohibition already in effect existing there?

The extension of the Missouri Compromise to California, as a mere act of Congress, would do no good. That line existed once, and the South gave itself no peace until it was repealed. It was one of its "grievances;" and its restoration can now give satisfaction to neither section. The grand struggle has now calminated; the great question to be decided, is, shall the Territories, *all*, be free or slave? The friends of Freedom in the Territories have sustained their interpretation of the Constitution by a popular triumph, and they are entitled to enjoy the fruits of that triumph. The proposition to restore the Missouri Compromise Line, is an attempt to cheat them out of their hard earned victory. They have won the control of the Government; and the present Congress has no right to set aside the popular verdict in advance of the opportunity to carry it into effect.

The politest doctors had better let this matter alone. The patient will get well if they will but keep their hands off him. All that is needed is time—time for the new administration to get into operation. The physician the people have chosen, from Springfield, will set the matter all right, and that is more than the whole medical faculty now at Washington City can do. Let them give the case up: in despair, if they will; but any how, let them give it up, and address themselves to the more important task of vindicating the power and integrity of the Government. *That* is much more essential than any attempt at Conciliation and Compromise.

GEN. CAMERON.—It is now rendered certain, notwithstanding the dispatches sent east from this city to the contrary, that GEN. CAMERON has been tendered the post of Secretary of the Treasury, by President Lincoln, and has accepted the position tendered him.

There is an eminent fitness in this appointment. Gen. Cameron possesses, in a high degree, the energy, the business capacity, and the financial skill necessary to success in that department of the Government, and he will redeem that branch from the obloquy so long resting upon it. His wide acquaintance with the capitalists of the country, combined with the confidence they repose in his judgment, and his varied experience as a public man, especially qualify him for the place. He will find the Treasury empty, the credit of the government low, the nation deeply in debt, and its finances in almost inextricable confusion; but with the new administration a new order of things will begin; and his untiring energy and skill, in conjunction with the new confidence the public will feel in the changed aspect of affairs, will serve once more to restore the exhausted treasury of the country to its former healthy condition.

Gen. CAMERON received the almost unanimous endorsement of the State Convention which assembled at Harrisburg, on the 22d of February, 1860, and his selection for the post tendered him has been urged upon that President elect by the public men of the State with a unanimity as thorough and cordial as that with which he was endorsed for the Presidency. In selecting him for this post, the President elect has but followed the unerring indications of public sentiment throughout the Commonwealth.

There were many men in Pennsylvania who hesitated at supporting him for the Presidency, but who will acknowledge the great propriety of the selection made in this instance. They all know his competency for that position—that he is, emphatically, the right man in the right place.

There is an additional significance in this selection. It is the earnest to Pennsylvania, of the restoration of the system of Protection to American industry. Gen. Cameron is, and has ever been so closely identified with the Protective, Tariff principle, that his appointment is the assurance of a return to the policy of a Tariff for Revenue with Incidental Protection, and the imposition of specific duties on Coal and Iron, the great products of Pennsylvania.

A brighter day dawns upon us. With the advent of the new administration begins a new career of prosperity for the country. The Southern treason will soon expire, under the well directed blows of a government in earnest, which will say what it means and execute its commands promptly. That difficulty overcome, as it surely will be, for (Secession will meet with as rapid and determined treatment from Lincoln, as from Jackson,) and the industrial energies of the country afforded full play, we may reasonably look forward to a reaction, healthful and invigorating. The load under which it has been laboring is to be removed, and what is to hinder it from reaping once more the harvest of prosperity.

CHARACTERISTIC.—The Governor of South Carolina has ordered the U. S. Sub-Treasurer, at Charleston, *not* to pay over to the United States the money collected and paid into him on behalf of the U. S. government. Thus South Carolina adds robbery to rebellion. The one fitly follows the other.

They will probably excuse themselves on the ground that they are hard up. They cannot work; but they are not ashamed either to beg or steal.

As a part and parcel of the same scheme of plunder, the Charleston *Mercury* proposes robbery on the high seas. It gravely suggests that marauding exhibitions should be fitted out against Northern commerce, and that the gold of California on its way through the Gulf of Mexico will afford a rich prize to the new piratical organization it proposes to form. The *Mercury* says:

"But let Florida hold these forts, and the entire aspect of affairs is changed. Such vessels, in time of war, will have no port of entry, and must be supplied in every way from a very long distance, and that at sea; while *the commerce of the North in the Gulf will fall an easy prey to our bold privateers; and California gold will pay all such little expenses on our part.* We leave the matter for the reflection and decision of the people of Florida."

The *Mercury* has forgotten that the North can man a hundred privateers to one in South Carolina; and that if *that* kind of warfare is to be introduced, we can send a fleet that will sweep tens of thousands of Slaves from its islands and lay waste its entire coast. Is it anxious to try the experiment?

There is but little desire in the North for such a warfare, but if South Carolina chooses to initiate it, she will find her hands full, depend on it.

FIRING UPON THE STAR OF THE WEST.—South Carolina has fired the first shot. She has passed the Rubicon, and inaugurated a state of war, by firing upon the Star of the West. That vessel, carrying supplies to a U. S. fort, unarmed and unable to defend itself, was fired upon by the cowardly rebels, and the echo of the guns is now reverberating throughout the country, exciting the indignation and arousing the hostility of every man whose sympathies are with the government of his country.

With the roar of these guns sounding in the ears of the Nation, will the timid men of the North day longer talk about conciliation? Are we to make concessions to these rebels whilst their grape shot is whistling through the cordage of our vessels? Is it manly, is it worthy the name of American, to be debating over propositions to mollify men who scout at all suggestions of arrangement, throw away the scabbard, and appeal to the arbitrament of the sword? They have chosen their remedy; let them abide by it.

OF NO USE.—"Occasional," in the Philadelphia *Press*, admits that but little good, if any, can come of Concession, now. He says: You will perceive that the ultra slave States make no propositions whatever. South Carolina, who started out with a falsehood in her declaration of independence as to the abrogation of the fugitive slave law by the free States, would not be brought back if every Northern State repealed its personal-liberty bills and adopted a law to remand fugitives to their owners by State officers. Nor would any other remedy propitiate her and those who are preparing to follow her. It is not to be doubted that Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama will be out of the Union in a very short time.

[Special Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette]

HARRISBURG, January 11, 1861.

Eds. Gazette:—National affairs will keep uppermost. Our representatives try to address themselves to the routine work of legislation; but it is no go. No one has stomach for anything but the discussion of what is foremost in every mind—the struggle to maintain the integrity of the government.

In the House, the first thing done was the offering of the Chicago Platform, entire, in a series of resolutions as adopted at Chicago, for adoption as the voice of Pennsylvania. The resolutions were offered by Mr. Hofius, of Mercer county. The House, however, refused to proceed to their second reading.

A resolution was then offered inviting the Wide Awakes to take part in the ceremonies of Inauguration on Tuesday next. The House postponed it by a vote of 47 to 44.

By this time, the majority were ashamed of the treatment awarded Mr. Hofius' resolutions, and a motion to reconsider prevailed, 50 to 37. The resolutions were then put on second reading, and a debate ensued occupying the entire session, the House adjourning at the regular hour without disposing of them.

In the Senate, a few petitions were presented and one or two bills reported, and a resolution adopted to create a new Standing Committee of five on the Federal Relations; when Mr. Smith's resolutions on the National Crisis came up and occupied both a morning and afternoon session, the discussion being the ablest ever listened to in this Capital.

Mr. Welsh, (Democrat,) led off, but did not speak long. In answer to a question from Mr. Hall, he declined to say whether he was in favor of secession or coercion, and in answer to a request from the same gentleman, to point out what was objectionable in the 95th and 96th sections of the Code, he confined himself to generalities, and to the fact that the repeal of those sections had been largely petitioned for.

Mr. Hall then called attention to the fact that the resolutions of Mr. Welsh proposed to repeal a section of the law guaranteeing the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to establish Slavery in Pennsylvania; that neither Mr. Wharton nor Mr. Welsh, had in their speeches touched upon the distinctive points in their own amendments; and that they were both hostile to the grand principle which underlies all free governments, that the normal condition of Man and the Soil, as they come from the hand of God, is that of Freedom. He wanted those gentlemen to stand up to their own positions, and not shrink the discussion of them.

Mr. Welsh replied by defending the peculiar features of his resolutions referred to by Mr. McClure, putting the best face possible on those propositions.

Mr. Landon, the Senator from Bradford, followed in the ablest speech I have yet heard on the floor of the Senate. It was bold, manly and eloquent, and he held the Senate spell-bound by his splendid oratory, receiving the congratulations of nearly every Senator at its close. He opposed concession and compromise; and there was so much marrow in his utterances that they sounded peculiarly encouraging, after the vaporing of the concessionists to which we have been compelled to listen for some days past. He portrayed the wrongs Northern men have been compelled to suffer in the South; the sacrifice of the rights of free speech and a free press; and said that before the South asked us to concede anything to them, they must themselves observe the obligations imposed upon them by the Constitution. There is nothing, he contended, which the North can honestly or honorably concede; and the only alternative to non-concession is to stand by the government, strengthen its hands and insist upon the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union and the enforcement of the Laws. It is the duty, he said, of Pennsylvania not only to utter her condemnation of the extension of Slavery, but to insist upon the unity, the indivisibility and perpetuity of the Government.

Mr. Clymer (Dem., Berks,) made a speech sustaining Mr. Welsh's resolutions. His plea was peace—anything—any concession—any sacrifice for peace. If Pennsylvania does not repeal the 95th and 96th sections of the Code we plunge the country into civil war—an event in which the South would find sympathisers in Pennsylvania, and a war which might be brought to our very doors in consequence of that sympathy.

Mr. Ketcham, (Rep.) of Luzerne, made a very able speech in reply, as full of backbone as that of Mr. Landon, and I regret that I have not room to give it.

Mr. Irish followed, sustaining fully the positions taken by Mr. Landon, and advocating the enforcement of the laws against the rebels of the South, in an eloquent manner. He avowed his willingness to vote for the resolutions of Mr. Smith.

Mr. Finney, (Rep.) of Crawford, with sledge hammer logic, demolished the arguments presented by the democratic members. He showed that the resolutions were simply an utterance of our devotion to the Union and the necessity of maintaining it intact, and that all attempts to leg in the 95 and 96 sections of the Code are foreign to the subject. If gentlemen insist that civil war must result from our refusal to repeal them, let it come. Mr. Welsh had said in this discussion that he (Mr. W.) had no political principles he would not give up to save the Union. On the contrary, he (Mr. Finney) would not give up a single principle to save the Union. He would sustain his principles, in the Union if he could, out of it if he must. He was for the Union, as it is, and he demonstrated clearly that the charges of hostility to the Union brought against the Republicans were unjust and untrue.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Welsh, on the Democratic side, and by Messrs. Hale, McClure, and Bound on the Republican side, all of whom made able speeches, and it is to be regretted that I cannot give even an abstract of what they said. It must suffice to say that the Republican members took distinctive ground against any concession, particularly while red-handed war and treason stalk abroad in our midst, and that the one question before the country is, Shall the Government be sustained and the Constitution and the Union maintained? The concluding speech of Mr. McClure was exceedingly able and exhaustive of the whole subject, and was excessively annoying to the Democratic Senators. It exposed their inconsistencies and their misrepresentations most thoroughly, and compelled them to define their positions anew. He declared that the Union must be, shall be and will be preserved; that Pennsylvania and her sons have more wealth and power than all the Cotton States, and can, of themselves, sustain the Union; and that if the principles of the Chicago Platform, in their full measure, cannot be inaugurated and successfully carried out, the Union is not worth preserving.

The whole tone and temper of this discussion, on the Republican side, was healthy and invigorating. It showed the Republican heart to be bright, and has very considerably stiffened up the knees and the backs of all who were at all inclined to yield.

At 7, P. M., the Senate came to a vote on the resolutions. Mr. Welsh's resolutions were voted down, 6 to 22. Mr. Wharton's were withdrawn by the movers. The 4th resolution was slightly amended by Mr. Penney, so as to claim from the South the observance of our rights, whilst we concede theirs, and this was the only amendment adopted. The resolutions went through by a party vote, 22 to 6, every amendment offered by the Democrats being voted down, and at 8 o'clock, P. M., after the longest session I remember, the Senate adjourned to Monday, at 3, P. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The terrorism which prevails at Charleston has driven away some of the most substantial people who transacted business there. Two recent instances are known of large money contributions being demanded, with strong intimations that if not answered, they would be compelled. The assessments were paid, and the parties removed their families. Provisions are scarce and high, and two thousand soldiers thrown into the city, with Northern communication cut off, as it now is, would make a famine in thirty days, so short is the supply. Yet they pretend to desire war.

Conspirators like Mr. Slidell are greatly disturbed that Mr. Holt should administer the War Department without being nominated to the Senate, for their vindictive revenge. It is hoped he will continue there until the 4th of March, though it is known to be against his personal inclinations. There is no actual necessity for sending his name to the Senate.

Senator Slidell's resolution of inquiry relative to Holt's acting as Secretary of War, looks to an impeachment of the President for an alleged usurpation of the rights of the Senate. This movement discloses another point in the secessionists conspiracy. It seems that they have been relying on their power in the Senate to defeat the appointment of the new Cabinet officers whenever their sympathizers should resign, and thus to paralyze the Government. The appointment of Holt as Secretary of War *ad interim*, without sending his name to the Senate, disconcerts the plot, hence Senator Slidell's attempt to frighten Mr. Buchanan by an intimation of his impeachment.

Senator Bigler to-day ably sustained the President's course in appointing Holt. It is unfortunately true that the President contrives to vacillate instead of rigidly pursuing his policy and maintaining his own position against the seceders. He wants to save the Union, but his constitutional timidity constantly impairs the efficiency of his administrative policy.

Senator Pearce has yielded to the outside pressure, and united in a request for convening the Legislature of Maryland. Governor Hicks still resists the scheme, which has for its moving inspiration a purpose to make her an instrument of the disunion conspiracy, and of a revolutionary attempt to establish a Provisional Government on the 4th of March for a Southern Confederacy.—While Maryland refuses to join the plot, it has no hope of success. Hence, every effort is directed there, but with no intention of allowing her any influence in the movement, if the traitors should succeed in inaugurating it. The whole programme of the revolutionists is constructed on a Mexican model, and only needs a pronunciamento to be complete, which Mr. Wigfall will probably issue before long.

Mr. Davis's speech was constrained and subdued in temper, and terminated in the desire for peaceful separation, with a hint at possible reconstruction. His arguments in favor of the right of secession, and in vindication of the position of South Carolina, was feeble and halting throughout, and betrayed the consciousness of weakness. Mr. Trumbull answered his charges against the Republican party promptly and effectively, asking the Democratic side why they did not stand by the compromise of 1850, and restore the Missouri line, if they desired peace, instead of making new and exorbitant demands which they knew could not be granted.

Much remark is excited by the transfer of $300,000 in specie from the Sub-Treasury in New York to this city, without any sufficient reason being assigned. This unusual proceeding is not understood in financial circles, and the pretended explanations are by no means satisfactory.

The House will meet the responsibility thrown upon it by the President by adopting, at the first opportunity, the force bill recently reported from the Committee on the Judiciary by Mr. Bingham, of Ohio. It will then remain for the Senate and Mr. Buchanan to do their part towards providing for the enforcement of the laws.

War is now considered inevitable. Even the most sanguine, after reading the news from Charleston to-day, admit that all hope of compromise is past, and are hourly expecting to receive intelligence of a fight between Major Anderson and the South Carolina troops, which, it is expected, will be the signal for a united South, and an attempt, led by Virginia, to capture the Federal capital, and take possession of the paraphernalia of the Government. It is to be feared that no sure reliance can be placed on the "Old Dominion," and that she will step between the traitors and the vengeance of the law, threatening that if an attempt is made to punish them, and they are not allowed to go on and consummate their treason by breaking up the Union, she will enrol herself on their side, and thus end all hope for a peaceable settlement of difficulties. Some fear that Mr. Buchanan again hesitates, and that he will not reinforce Major Anderson, and they allege that the Brooklyn was sent out from Norfolk to intercept the Star of the West, as soon as it was ascertained that the last dispatch communicating her real orders and countermanding the order for Charleston, had not reached New York in time, and that vessel is now looking for her, and will bring her force up to Fort Monroe. In view of this state of affairs the worst is to be expected, and even the public property in Washington city is not entirely safe. General Scott seems to entertain this opinion, for troops are daily arriving here, and at posts in this vicinity, and I learn that Major Harry Brown the commanding officer at this post, arrived here last night to make the necessary arrangements for bringing on two light batteries and one heavy battery. It is not improbable, also, that as affording a fine school for practice, the West Point cadets may be brought here temporarily.

It cannot be believed that Major Anderson will be a quiet looker-on if the vessels destined for Fort Sumpter, bringing reinforcements and other necessary things for him will be sunk by the batteries of Fort Moultrie, which are entirely under the command of his guns. Already he has given notice to the revolutionary authorities at Charleston that they must expect the worst from him if they attack the American flag, whether in or outside of the fort.

From a man just returned from Norfolk, I learn that the Brooklyn, previous to receiving orders to sail, was prepared for an attack of Governor Wise's Minute Men, who had threatened to burn her. Her guns were shotted, and the crew and marines prepared for any emergency, although amongst them there were some few sidling with South Carolina.

Troops are pouring into Charleston from all quarters, if for no other purpose but to enjoy the fun. The worst effect, however, of a war at Charleston will, was prepared for an attack of Governor Wise's Minute Men, who had threatened to burn her. Her guns were shotted, and the crew and marines prepared for any emergency, although amongst them there were some few sidling with South Carolina.

Troops are pouring into Charleston from all quarters, if for no other purpose but to enjoy the fun. The worst effect, however, of a war at Charleston will be felt in other Southern States. The conservative element will be overpowered by the Disunionists and the rabble, all suffering now from the calamities of the present hard times. Not having anything to lose, they will readily embark in any scheme which promises them relief, and promises are something of which the Seceders are not in want.

Mr. Seward's speech is to be conciliatory upon the basis of that made recently at the Astor House, at the New England Society's dinner. The South requires more than words at this juncture, and he has not yet intimated any disposition to go further. As the next Premier, his declarations will be scrutinized with much precision.

Notwithstanding the confident assurances of some of your cotemporaries, Mr. Russell's bail has been reduced to one-fifth the sum originally fixed, and he is now at liberty to confront his accusers and hobnob with his confederates. My prediction is, therefore, literally verified. Mr. Bailey ought to be released to make the affair complete.

Mr. Corwin is preparing his report to accompany the bills from the Crisis Committee. He intends bringing the House to a direct vote on the various propositions without any previous understanding with the North, as was at first intended. The Disunionists will not accept them, and even the Border States refuse their assent.

Mississippi has passed a secession ordinance, and supposes herself out of the Union. Mr. Brown rather signified to-day that he would not vote any longer in the Senate, and, of course, Mr. Davis cannot. They have heretofore embarrassed several important measures, the passage of which will be facilitated by their absence.

When Mr. Yulee and some other patriots go, who have been bleeding the Treasury freely for ungrateful constituencies, it will be quite comfortable, and no agitation need be expected. Had these patriots been kept at home for the last ten years, there would not have been a ripple on the surface now.

We learn that Mr. Lincoln has invited the Hon. Henry Winter Davis, of Baltimore, to a seat in his Cabinet. We are not aware of any reason why Mr. Davis should not accept the invitation. We presume he will have the portfolio of Secretary of the Navy. It is hardly necessary to say that we regard this as an excellent appointment. Mr. Davis, though still a young man, has had great experience in public life, and combines ability with energy and firmness. The country will approve the selection.—*Tribune.*

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

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; ditto, in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, $3. 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.

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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. For advertisement to mother, see Exterior. FAHNESTOCK'S.

Public Notices.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Jan. 12th, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, corner of Washington street and Mystery alley, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1861, at 10 o'clock a. m. A statement of the affairs of the company will be presented, and an Election will be held for President and Board of Managers for the ensuing year.

JAMES GIBBON, Secretary.

Ja12dtdfebsa

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared by the MASONIC FUND SOCIETY, on the 1st of November, 1860, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on the 10th inst., at the office of the Treasurer, No. 105 Wood street.

A. M POLLOCK,
Ja11 2t. Secretary M. F Society.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD CO., Pittsburgh, December 29, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company will be held on MONDAY, January 14, 1861, at their Office, No. 144 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock m., at which time and place an Election for President and Directors will be held to serve for the ensuing year.

de31dtd SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST, Secretary.

OFFICE CHARTIERS VALLEY R. R. COMPANY, Pittsburgh December 29, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Chartiers Valley Railroad Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th January, 1861, at their office, No. 144 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock p. m., at which time and place an Election for Directors will be held to serve during the ensuing year.

de31td S. F. VON BONNHORST, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 4th, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Co. (Hand street) are hereby notified that a dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared payable forthwith.

FRANK S. BIDWELL, Treasurer.

Ja7dtw

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

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

By order of the Board.

Ja11td W. B. COPELAND, Treasurer.

OFFICE P. & E. PLANKROAD RAILWAY CO., Pittsburgh January 8, 1861.

THE Stockholders of the Pittsburgh & East Liberty Passenger Railway Company are hereby notified that an ELECTION for Five Managers of said company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of A. Nicholson, Esq., in the Second ward, city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 21st of January, 1861, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the same time and place. By order of a resolution of the Board of Managers.

Ja10 10d N. P. SAWYER, President.

PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railroad Company will be held at the office of Simpson & Slipper, No. 94 Fourth street, on MONDAY, 21st January, 1861, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected to serve for the ensuing year.

WM. M. DERSH, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, Jan 9, 1861—ja9:10jw31

YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—An Election for President, Vice Pre'dent, Secretary, Treasurer, five Directors and three Auditors for this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held in their Room, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January, commencing at one o'clo k p. m., and closing at 7 o'clock.

A General Meeting of the members will also be held in the evening of the same day, at 7½ o'clock, when the Annual Reports of the Board of Directors and Standing Committees will be read

WM. H KINCAID, Secretary.
Ja11:3t

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pittsburgh and East Liberty Passenger Railway Company are hereby notified that an election for Five Managers of said Company to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, Third street, on Monday, the 21st inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

J. F MACKENZIE, Secretary.
Ja7:13t

OFFICE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., No. 37 Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Jan. 7, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 15th instant.

D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Ja8 1w

SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE PITTSBURGH ART ASSOCIATION WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, December 19th, IN JACKSON'S HALL, Corner Penn and St. Clair streets. Gallery open from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., and from 6 to 10 in the evening. The annual proceeding is not under attention in financial circles, and the pretended explanations are by no means satisfactory.

Admission 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents. jde19:5w

Belting and Packing.

Our GUM BELTING has strength adapted to its purposes, and scarcely ever requires tightening more than once; it has a perfectly smooth and even surface, and will run straight with a perfect bearing on the pulleys. It is manufactured by a particular process, whereby it is made to withstand heat of 300 degrees Fahrenheit, without being affected, and the severest cold will not diminish its pliability. It is therefore not only valuable for sheltered positions, but peculiarly adapted to withstand exposure to the weather, and can constantly be run in wet places, without injury.

Our LEATHER BELTING is extensively known in this community as the best article of the kind in use, to prove which we can give any number of the best references.

Our GUM PACKING is that made by the New York Company, manufactured under Goodyear's patent, and is well known to be of superior quality. It is considered by engineers and machinists indispensable wherever steam joints are to be made, as no other substance has so much elasticity, which will stand so high a degree of heat.

M. DeLANGE,
233 Liberty St., opposite head of Wood.

Gum Gaskets, Lace Leather, Belt Hooks and Rivets always on hand. ja7:w1

TWO IMPORTANT BOOKS from the press of Tickner & Fields just received.

A Personal History of Lord Bacon, from unpublished papers.

Autobiography of Dr. Alexander Carlyle, Minister of Prestonpans, containing Memorials of the Men of his Times.

James Wood and Addison Alexander's New Books:

Thoughts on Preaching; by James W.

New Testament Literature; by Addison.

Also, new supplies of the following good books:

Guesses at Truth: by Two Brothers.

Hymns of the Ages: Second series.

Kenrick's Conduct of Life.

Gosse's Romance of Natural History.

Recreations of a Country Parson.

Rec'd for sale by ROBERT S. DAVIS,
Ja14 No. 93 Wood st.

BLANK BOOKS—LEDGERS, JOURNALS, DAY BOOKS, CASH BOOKS, and every description of Account Books, on hand or made to order in the best manner, ruled to any pattern required, with or without printed headings, by

WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO.,
ja14 Blank Book Makers, 57 Wood St.

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES—

The Life of Andrew Jackson: by Parton.

Olmsted's Travels Through the Seaboard Slave States.

These Journeys.

Journey Through the Back Country.

Life of Gen. John A. Quitman.

For sale by ROBERT S. DAVIS,
Ja14 93 Wood st.

LEATHER BELTING, of the best Eastern make, oak-tanned, all sizes, which will run without stretching, and with a perfect bearing to the pulley, at the Leather Store of M. DE LANGE, 233 Liberty st., opposite head of Wood.

Ja14:w1

GUM BELTING AND GUM GASKETS, which will stand 300° Fahrenheit without being affected, and the severest cold will not diminish its pliability, can now be had at the Leather Store of M. DE LANGE, 233 Liberty st., opposite head of Wood. Ja14:w1

GUM PACKING—All thicknesses, LACE LEATHER, BELT HOOKS, COPPER RIVETS, &c., for sale at 233 Liberty street, opposite head of Wood.

Ja14:w1 M. DE LANGE.

WHITE LIME—300 bbls. Louisville, for sale by

Ja14 J. R. DANFIELD & CO.

CHEESE.—1000 boxes prime W. R.; 1000 boxes Hamburg, 200 boxes English Dairy, prime cutting Cheese, in store for sale by J. R. DANFIELD & CO.,
Ja14 First street, near Wood.

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

J. R. DANFIELD & CO.,
Ja14 First street, near Wood.

FISH—Eastern and Lake Fish always on hand at the Fish Warehouse of

J. R. DANFIELD & CO.
Ja14

BUTTER—5 bbls. Extra Roll Butter rec'd for sale by Ja14 HENRY H. COLLINS.

W. & D. HUGUS,
Corner of Market and Fifth streets.

AT COST!
AT COST!
AT COST!
AT COST!
All-Wool De Laines!
FOULARD'S SILKS!
Figured, Fancy and Plain Colored
SILKS!
WOOLEN HOODS!
Long and Square
SHAWLS,
Striped French Shawls!

All of the above goods are of the very best styles.

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

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

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

W. & D. HUGUS, CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STS. ja12

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—The undersigned having been appointed Sole Agents for Western Pennsylvania for FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, deem it unnecessary to enter into any extended notice of their merits, as they have stood the test of thirty years. The catalogue embraces some thirty varieties, on which anything from a gold dollar to a locomotive can be weighed. For sale at manufacturers' prices.

CARTWRIGHT & YOUNG,
No. 97, Wood Street,
corner of Diamond alley.
ja12

DOMESTIC AND STAPLE DRY GOODS!

Country Flannels!
White and Plaid Flannels!

ROBERT H. HARBISON LOVE, 16 Market street.

New Advertisements.

PERFUMERY! PERFUMERY!

I am this day in receipt of a large supply of Fine Perfumery, consisting of a great assortment of *French, English and American* EXTRACTS, COLOGNES, *Fine American and English* POMADES, of all descriptions, also, a large assortment of the best English Toilet Soaps, COMBS and BRUSHES of all descriptions. GLYCERINE CREAM, the best preparation in the world for *Rough Skin, Chapped Hands, Lips*, etc. etc.

Those wishing anything in the line should call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

JOSEPH FLEMING,
Corner Market st. and the Diamond.

N. B. NON-EXPLOSIVE BURNING FLUID, at 62c. per gallon, always on hand.

A Brilliant Light without Danger, and Cheaper than any Illuminating Fluid now in use.

Call and try it.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

IN the matter of the Partition of the Estate of JOHN HERD, deceased.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny County, the undersigned Trustee will expose to sale, by vendue or public outcry, at the COURT HOUSE in the City of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of January, A. D. 1861, at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground situate in the Sixth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: having a front on Crawford street of 25 feet, and extending in depth about 125 feet towards Tannyhill Lane; and having thereon erected a 2½ story brick dwelling in front and a frame shop in the rear—being the same premises of which the said John Herd died seized, and ordered to be sold by proceedings in partition filed to No. 3, June Term, 1860.

WM A. ANDERSON, Trustee.

Terms at sale. For particulars inquire of JOHN BARTON, Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh, Pa.

de31:31lawM

ASSIGNMENT.—Whereas, JAMES LEMON, of the City of Pittsburgh, did make, on the 8th of December, a voluntary assignment of all his property, real, personal and mixed, to the undersigned, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said James Lemon are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will make them the same without delay to W. C. AUSHINBAUGH, Assignee,

ja8:6wlawtu No. 112 Diamond st.

PITTSBURGH PLOW WORKS.

J. C. BIDWELL,

[Successor to Speer & Bidwell,]

MANUFACTURER OF ALL THE VARIETIES OF PLOWS, PLOW CASTINGS, Cotton Scrapers, Cultivators, &c.

Adapted to the various Soils of the Northern, Western and Southern States.

Manufactory, Warehouse and Office: Corner Duquesne Way, Fayette street and Garrison alley, (only three squares from all the Railroad Depots.) de5dtw PITTSBURGH, PA.

PREMIUM GRAND PIANO!

JUST RECEIVED, a superb carved 7 OCTAVE FULL GRAND PIANO, OF CHICKERING & SONS' MANUFACTURE.

This is one of their NEW IMPROVED GRANDS, for which CHICKERING & SONS have just received the GOLD MEDAL, at the late Exhibition of the Massachusetts Mechanics' Association.

The public are invited to call and see this splendid instrument at the Warerooms of

JOHN H. MELLOR,
NO. 81 WOOD STREET,
between Diamond alley and Fourth street,

Sole Agent for Chickering & Sons' Grand, Upright and Square Pianofortes, for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania. de22:wF

A $500 Piano for $350.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE SUBSCRIBER has had left with him for sale, by a family about to leave the city, one of

Chickering & Sons'

7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD CARVED PIANOS;

Cost originally $500.

This Piano has been IN USE LESS THAN ONE YEAR, and has had the best possible care taken of it. It is in perfect order, both in mechanism and furniture—in fact, is as GOOD AS NEW. As it must be disposed of at once, it is offered at the GREAT REDUCTION OF $150 FROM FIRST COST.

JOHN H. MELLOR,
de22:wF 81 Wood Street.

EATON, CREE & MACHUM,

No. 17 Fifth Street,

PRICES REDUCED,

PREVIOUS TO TAKING INVENTORY OF STOCK ON THE FIRST OF FEBRUARY, 1861.

Dress and Cloak Trimmings;
Embroidered Collars and Sets;
Real Lace trimmed Collars and Sets;
Embroidered, Hemmed and Plain Listen Hdkfs;
Infant's Caps and Robes,