Pittsburgh Gazette.

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☞ ADVERTISING AT REASONABLE RATES

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 18, 1861.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.—Messrs. Bigler and Grittenden, in their anxiety to carry their points, propose to carry their proposed amendments to the Constitution in a novel way, entirely unknown to the Constitution itself.

That instrument prescribes the methods for its own amendment, and those methods are the only ones by which it can be amended. It provides that "Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or, on the application of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-forths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress." See Article V of the Constitution.

Here two methods of originating and ratifying amendments are pointed out: two-thirds of both Houses may originate them, or call a Convention for proposing amendments; but in either case they must be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof. Beyond this Congress has no power.

Yet Messrs. Bigler and Grittenden propose to amend the Constitution by submitting the proposed amendments to a vote of the people. We have nothing to say against the plan, itself; but we insist that, if the Constitution is to be amended at all, it shall be amended in the Constitutional way. Those who have sworn to support that instrument have no right to set aside one of its plainest provisions.

An instrument which prescribes a method for amending itself can be amended in no other way. To admit that it can be to admit the power of nullifying and disregarding it. Congress possesses the power which the Constitution gives it, and no more; and it has no power, under it, to submit amendments to a vote of the people. All the powers not given by it were reserved to the several States, and this is clearly one of the powers not given.

The committee of thirty-three also propose to amend by putting in a provision, prohibiting all interference with Slavery in the States, which shall not be subject to future amendment, as other amendments are. This may be all proper, so far as this particular subject is concerned; but the principle is wrong. No free people should recognize the idea of a Constitution which they cannot amend. To do so is to voluntarily tie their own hands and leave themselves without remedy.

We oppose this particular amendment for other reasons. We have before stated that it is unnecessary and a work of supererogation. We see no necessity for it; and the adoption of it is an acknowledgment, which we are unwilling to make, that Congress now has power to interfere with Slavery in the States.

The present complications of the government do not grow out of the Constitution, nor out of any defect in it. We are content to live under it as it is. The country has prospered under it for seventy years, and we believe most sincerely in letting it alone.

OUR GOOD RESULT.—One good, at least, has resulted from the Secession evil; it has relieved the Senate and House of the presence of some of the noisy, turbulent, insulting and arrogant representatives of the Gulf States. Both Houses have been immensely improved by the change, and the Senate, for the first time, presents a body equal in number to the united forces of their opponents. The dis-unionists and their allies are now, therefore, in a minority in both Houses; and if Mr. Buchanan has the pluck to act boldly, he has now a Congress with the pluck to back him up.

If Congress, thus happily relieved of its most disturbing elements, would but cease talking about compromises and the schemes of men with more ambition than sound judgment, and proceed to work, it might pass the Pacific Railroad bill, the Morrill tariff bill, admit Kansas, pass the Homestead bill, and clothe the President with full power to put down insurrections. These salutary measures once passed, the country would act only at once find relief, but dis-union would immediately find itself at the end of its string. With Lincoln as President and these measures in full force, the Secession squabble could not last a month. The passage of such measures would demonstrate that we have a government, and a government capable of maintaining itself; and that fact once fairly understood would put an end to rebellion. The lack of such demonstration has given to the insurrection whatever vitality it possesses.

One other good result has flowed from this trouble. It has developed more manhood in James Buchanan than any one supposed him to possess. When confidence in him had been nearly all lost, through his vacillation and weakness of purpose, he has restored himself to some degree of public favor by taking the course he should have taken from the start. It is some consolation to know that such good results should flow from such evil purposes.

OUR WEEKLY.—We are under lasting obligations to those friends who, from year to year, attend to the renewal and the increase of the country clubs of the *Weekly Gazette*. It is a "labor of love," as the low price at which we furnish clubs does not permit us to allow any per centage. We are in daily receipt of such letters as the following, from a subscriber of *sixty years* standing:

NOBLESTOWN, Jan. 16th, 1861.

Eds. Gazette: As I have removed to this place I cannot this year make up the Harrietsville club, which I always did when in the neighborhood, but it will be attended to by Mr. S. I have been taking the *Gazette* for sixty years, and don't want you to stop it now. As soon as the weather moderates I will be to see you. I am now eighty-three years old and it don't suit me to be out in cold weather. Wishing your paper and yourselves A HAPPY YEAR, I am yours as ever, J. K.

We take this occasion to renew our thanks to our friend in Noblestown, and to all those who act and feel as he does, for their efforts in our behalf. We will endeavor to make our weekly, as heretofore, worthy of their best wishes.

ENGLISH COMPLIMENT TO THE SECESSIONISTS.—As Georgia and South Carolina are to send commissioners to Great Britain, it is interesting to consider the probable results of their labors. In relation to this matter, the following extract from a late number of the London *News* is particularly appropriate:

"It is not easy for us to conceive of the state of mind which grows up under such conditions as those of slaveholding life in a Republic in the nineteenth century, under a gagged press, a corrupted pulpit, a scanty and emasculated literature, the presence of general poverty, and the perverseness which grows out of a sense of exclusion from the sympathies of general society. If the slaveholders were men of the world, and of cultivated reason, there would be no such quarrel as is now raging; but they are not; and hence the fluctuations which so embarrass the general judgment."

The Richmond *Enquirer* addresses itself "to the people of Virginia," and complains that the House of Delegates has done an awful thing in amending the call for a State Convention so as to require, if an ordinance of secession is adopted, that it should be submitted to the people. This is a singular complaint to make to the people. The *Enquirer* characterizes the amendment as "fatal," and declares it would be better to have no Convention at all. The Secessionists have a strong repugnance to submitting their work to the people. Mobs are their most natural agencies.

The Democratic Party of Pennsylvania in 1849 and in 1861.—Demoralization and Retail Depravity.

On the 4th of July 1849, in the State Convention of the Democratic party, held in this city of Pittsburgh, Samuel W. Black, a delegate from Allegheny county, proposed the following resolution, which was *unanimously* adopted as the doctrine of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania:

Resolved, That the Democratic party adheres now, as it ever has done, to the Constitution of the country. Its letter and spirit they will neither weaken nor destroy, and they *re-declare* that slavery is a local, domestic institution of the South, subject to State law alone, and with which the General Government has nothing to do. Whenever the State law extends its jurisdiction, the local institution can continue to exist, betoening it a violation of State rights to carry it beyond State limits, we deny the power of any citizen to extend the area of bondage beyond its present dominion; nor do we consider it a part of the compromise of the Constitution, that slavery should forever travel with the advancing column of our territorial progress.

After reading the above, turn to the latest account we have of the present *whereabouts* of Mr. Samuel W. Black, and of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. The one as Governor of Nebraska, is vetoing a bill which the legislature of that Territory had passed to abolish slavery there, and the other is passing such resolutions in Philadelphia and elsewhere, as show that Mr. Black is a pretty fair exponent of a demoralized Democracy. Covertly but actively, and under false pretenses, we know they are at work to link the name of Pittsburgh with something equally disgraceful.

Union Saving.

Our Union savers are becoming amazingly prolific. Every hour of every day seems to have some new-born scheme of Union saving ready for the nurse's care. But though "Mother Wit" has done her part with all the maternal promptings and instincts of fondness and fidelity, the nurses are often rude and careless, and the poor little bantlings, is naked, shivering infancy, are exposed to harsh treatment, even before their swaddling clothes have been prepared or put on.

Even in spite of Mr. Seward's late protest, that the Union is not to be saved by any one in particular; that this notion of a special call to save the Union, has been the misleading track on which too many have already gone far astray; we are continually meeting people who vent their displeasure and disappointment because Mr. Seward did not stultify himself by taking the same track himself from which he had warned others.

The sum of the whole matter is, that the Union will take care of itself. The Constitution of the United States has prescribed the appropriate remedies for all the forms of danger, either actual or to be apprehended, of which we know anything as yet; but those remedies have not been employed. Had the Executive loyally discharged the duties prescribed by the Constitution from the first, we should have abundant evidence now of the efficiency of those prescriptions which the wisdom of the fathers suggested and provided. But the Union is by no means, like the puling schemes adverted to—a mere infant of days; it has the vital energy of established life, and both preservative and recuperative powers, even equal to meet the present "crisis"—without fearing death as the result.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN NEBRASKA.—We have been placed in possession of the veto message of Gov. Black, of Nebraska, returning to the House of Representatives its bill for the abolition of Slavery in that Territory, and the accompanying documents. The bill is as follows:

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska, That* slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the commission of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, is hereby prohibited within this Territory.

§ 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

HENRY W. DEPUY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
WM H TAYLOR,
President of the Council

Gov. Black's objections to the act are both moral and material, both political and pecuniary. He holds first that it is in violation of the Constitution of the United States as expounded in the Dred Scott decision; and second, that its tendency will be to turn cattle drovers from Texas away from the highways of Nebraska—he (Gov. Black) having heard that eight hundred head of beeves crossed the Missouri river at Nebraska city last summer, en route from Texas to Chicago. "The future of Nebraska," says Gov. B, "is linked with Texas."

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

[Special Dispatch to the Commercial Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—I learn that the President has not yet decided upon giving official audience to the messengers sent here by South Carolina.

The opinion gains force that they are empowered to propose a surrender of all the public property now in the hands of the insurgents, and to make compensation for the injuries which have accrued to the federal government in consequence of their seizure.

I do not hear so much to-day of the counterpart of this proposal, viz: retreat of Major Anderson back to Fort Moultrie.

There is a report here that the special session of the Alabama Legislature now in session at Montgomery contemplate the passage of a law temporarily forbidding the planting of cotton, the professed object being to reduce the supply of cotton so as to force England into the recognition of the seceding States. There must be at least one Solon in that body if this report proves to be true.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Acting on the principles laid down by Judge Smalley in his late charge, warrants were issued to-day to bring certain persons before the Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court, on a charge of abetting in treason.

A number of prominent people here, who have been sending "aid and comfort" to South Carolina, are scared at the prospect of being tried for treason. Judge Smalley is an energetic, determined man, and means what he says.—*Phila. Bull.*

Among the measures suggested as a means of bringing the seceding States back to their allegiance, is that of repealing the acts admitting Alabama, Mississippi and Florida into the Union—placing them back in the original condition of unorganized Territories, so far as relates to their relations with the Federal Government.

Another proposition is to repeal all laws making ports of entry along the coast of the seceding States—to call home as speedily as possible all Government vessels, and to station them along the coast to seize all vessels which attempt to enter said ports with dutiable cargoes.

Senator Wilson thinks such treatment would cure secession and treason quicker than more violent measures. If the policy is decided upon, the recent action of secession Senators gives the Union men power to carry through Congress any legislation necessary for the purpose. But prominent Southern gentlemen already begin to realize that secession is absolutely destroying Southern ports of entry without legislation—for few foreign vessels will venture to enter Charleston Harbor, for instance, after recent events there.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy is prepared to make a speech as soon as an opportunity offers. It is doubtful whether he will congratulate the country upon the departure of our brethren, or propose to "accompany them back on their errand." Probably, however, the latter policy will be recommended by him. He is not noted for soft words upon the subject of Slavery, and on this occasion they will undoubtedly be very much of the consistency of brickbats. Some one asked him what he thought of a certain speech noted somewhat for its conciliatory tone. "We want," said Lovejoy, "an Martinthonas now; we want Martin Luthers. We want no one to write essays upon the Union and the sin and disasters of secession, but some one to throw the inkstand right at the head of the Devil." The comment excited some merriment among the company who heard it. Lovejoy is a character, decidedly; but his peculiar party is a small one, and likely to remain so.—*Times.*

The Post Office Department is making up the accounts of the mail contractors in South Carolina for the fourth quarter of 1860. Some seventy thousand dollars of balances will be due contractors, for which it is proposed to give orders on the Sub-Treasury of Charleston.

It is stated, with some show of truth, that orders have been given to Major Anderson to permit no indignities to the American flag, and if another occurrence like the firing into the Star of the West takes place, to open his batteries upon the offending parties.

An effort was made last night to smoke out the Disunion Volunteers, who are holding meetings for drill, but the reporters were driven out, not without discovering, however, that among them were a number of clerks in the Departments.

Suggestions have been made here looking to the introduction of a proposition into Congress to buy all the slaves in Maryland, Delaware, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana, in order to settle the slavery and secession question in the country north of the Potomac and west of the Mississippi rivers, in a peaceful manner. It is thought $100,000,000 would complete the work, and carry this compromise in favor of Freedom through Congress, and be a wise expenditure—than the same sum appropriated to put down secession in those quarters by military means. This proposition is more favorably regarded than the suggested compromises looking to the final impossible abrogation of slavery anywhere. J. S. P.

The resolution of the New York Bankers, at their meeting on Saturday, to sustain the Government with money, is hailed here as a most encouraging token of confidence in its stability, and chills the movers for the Southern Confederacy, who see that the two Republics cannot borrow in the same market.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 15th, 1861.—Information having reached the Post-Office Department that under an order of the Governor of South Carolina the correspondence of Major Anderson and his command is subjected to surveillance of the Post-Office, or others in authority at Charleston, Mr. Holt addressed a letter to Mr. Huger, the Post-Master at Charleston, making inquiry in the matter. He replied that when the communication between the city and Fort was first intercepted, under the intense excitement and in order to avoid collision between unauthorized parties, distinction was made by order of Gov. Pickens, in two instances, between official and private letters to Major Anderson. Subsequently, this decision seems to have been reconsidered, and I have sent all mail matter for Major Anderson, and for his command, under sealed cover from this office, and continue to do so to this day, January 12th, as opportunity occurred, and I do so without surveillance of the Post-Office or other authority at Charleston.

The *Macedonian*, which sailed under sealed orders, has gone to the rescue of the forts at Pensacola, though it is feared she will be too late, in consequence of the rush of volunteers from Alabama and elsewhere, who are engaged in the Secession scheme.

The command at Fort Pickens, which is still in possession of the Government, Gen. Scott thinks may be able to hold out until relief is obtained. The other two forts are in possession of the Revolutionists. There are no troops at Tortugas.—Capt. Meigs and a few laborers are in charge. He asked Mr. Floyd for protection some time ago, but none was sent, and the President was deceived with a false representation from the War Department that the fortification had not sufficiently progressed to require troops. This was a part of the system of deception practiced by Mr. Floyd. A company was recently ordered there from Boston, and it is hoped reached it before the intended descent of the Floridians was made. Senator Mallory lately obtained from the proper bureau a detailed statement of the condition of this work, without the object for which it was intended being suspected at the time.

Gov. Ellis of North Carolina has written to the President informing him that the forts which were recently seized without authority will be promptly restored to the custody of the Government, accompanied by a becoming expression of his condemnation of the lawless act. This conduct stands out in marked contrast with the revolutionary proceedings elsewhere.

Some of the leading Secessionists here have become ashamed of the barbarous and cruel treatment to which Major Anderson and his command have been subjected, being cut off from all communication with their friends, and denied the opportunity of procuring the ordinary supplies and provisions which are recognized among civilized nations in a suspended state of hostilities. Jefferson Davis has written a letter to Gov. Pickens, urging him to change this policy, which Mr. Hunter and others have indorsed. It may produce the desired effect, though Gov. Pickens, has already lost all influence, and is a mere instrument in the hands of reckless and desperate managers.

Secretary Toucey has received the following dispatch from Flag-officer Armstrong, commanding Pensacola Navy-yard:

"Armed bodies of Florida and Alabama troops appeared before the gate of the Navy-yard and demanded possession. Having no means of resistance, I surrendered and hauled down my flag. They are now in possession."

Capt. Farran, Commander in the Yard, has notified the Department of his resignation.

A dispatch to the Florida Secession says:

"We required down here and captured Fort Barrancas and Navy yard and then paroled the officers, granting them permission to continue to occupy their quarters. We are now in possession. This move was in consequence of the Government garrisoning Fort Pickens, which has before been unmenaced. You will propose to the administration resuming the *statu quo ante bellum* and we will immediately evacuate."

I am informed at the Department that the Navy-yard contained a hundred and fifty six thousand dollars worth of ordnance stores.

Private advices from Texas, just received, indicate the probability that the Disunionists will be badly beaten there.

Letters from Louisiana express the opinion that the co-operationists will give the immediate secession its close race, if the former, indeed, do not control the Convention.

The secession leaders are much annoyed by the conservatism of the several Southern States which hesitate to plunge into revolution, and are endeavoring to provoke some new issue that shall drive the conservatives into extremes. This is urged here by friends of the Administration as a good reason for the forbearance relative to the recent affairs at Charleston.

The President's first love to night was quite a brilliant affair. The Diplomatic corps were all present, with many strangers, and numerous Republican Senators and Representatives, but not exceeding half a dozen Democrats of either House.

MARRIED.

MOORE—KIND—On Tuesday, January 8th, at Allentown, Pa., by Rev J. Hamilton, Mr. JOHN MOORE of Allegheny City, to Miss SARAH J. KIND, of Uniontown.

Sleepless, Crying Teething Children

All know how unpleasant are these accompaniments of childhood, and most intelligent persons know, also, the sad consequences to health, and often life, from the use of soothing syrups, cordials, and similar baby killers and to quiet them, HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC BABY'S PILLS, (a pleasant sugar pill) which you may drop into the mouth at any time, give you everything to be desired from medicine. They cure *Fevers, Colds and Bowel Complaints, and procure natural and quiet rest*, without the disadvantage of opiates or opiates. They have been used for years, and approved by all who use them or administer them.

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

N. B.—A full set of Humphreys' Homœopathic 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, $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. HUMPHREYS' MEDICAL DEPOT, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold by J. M. FULTON, 5th street, second door from the Post office, Agent for Pittsburgh. Jal6:4wDlmT

Public Notices.

☞ MISS H. E. SEARS, PHYSICIAN, WILL LECTURE TO THE LADIES OF PITTSBURGH, On Wednesday, January 23, 1861, At 3 o'clock, p. m., in the Lecture Room of Liberty street Methodist Church. ja16:3t&M&E

☞ YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.—DR. J. G. HOLLAND, (TIMOTHY TITCOMB,) author of "Titcomb's Letters," "Gold Foil," "Miss Gilbert's Career," &c., will deliver ONE LECTURE, at Concert Hall, Fifth Street, On TUESDAY EVENING, January 22d, SUBJECT: "Work and Play." Doors open 6½. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at Hotels, Music and Book Stores, Library Rooms and at the door. W. H. KINGAIN, F. R. BAUER, JOSEPH LEASE, W. S. MCGOWAN, Ja16 nsaid] JACOB H. HOBLET, Lecture Committee.

☞ WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—The Annual Meeting of the Contributors of this institution will be held on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the Hospital in the Ninth Ward, for the purpose of hearing the Reports for the past year, and electing Officers. JOHN HARPER, Secretary. Ja17:3td

OFFICE C. & P. G. PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 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 the Company, Penn street, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the Hospital in the Ninth Ward, for the purpose of hearing the Reports for the past year, and electing Officers. JOHN HARPER, Secretary. Ja17:3td

OFFICE C. & A. G. P. RAILROAD COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1861.

☞ THE Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Carrie & Allegheny Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the Hospital in the Ninth Ward, for the purpose of hearing the Reports for the past year, and electing Officers. JOHN HARPER, Secretary. Ja17:3td

☞ THE Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Washington street and Mulberry 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 GIBSON, Secretary. Ja12:2t&dmax

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 Pittsburgh funds, at the office of the Treasurer. By order of the Board. W. H. COPELAND, Treasurer. Ja14:3td

☞ PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railroad Company will be held at the office of Simpson & Stipes, 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. HIRSH, Pittsburgh, Jan. 9, 1861.—Ja9:d&2t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY, 14th of January, 1861.

☞ DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of the Pittsburgh Gas Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the Profits of the last Six Months, payable in bankable funds to stockholders or their legal representatives at the Office of the Company. JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer. Ja16:2w

OFFICE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., No. 57 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 14TH INSTANT. D. M. BOOK, Secretary. Ja11:1w

☞ 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. Admission 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents. [d&1w2w

☞ THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pittsburgh and West 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. Ja7:13t. J. F. MACKENZIE, Secretary.

☞ 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. BIGELOW, Treasurer. Ja7:2w

☞ LUNCH SERVED UP EVERY MORNING, from 10 till 12 o'clock, at his Restaurant, *corner Wood and Fifth Sts.* ja14:3tdaw

WHITE BEANS—7 sacks New Crop, just rec'd for sale by ja15 MEANS & COFFIN.

New Advertisements.

GRAND

Union Mass Meeting!

THE CITIZENS of Pittsburgh and vicinity, without distinction of party, who appreciate the inestimable value of the UNION, comprehend the dangers which threaten its existence, and who believe that the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, or the adoption of the Compromise proposed by the Honorable J. J. Crittenden as a constitutional amendment, would be alike honorable to all sections and would effectually settle the great cause of contention now existing between them, are respectfully invited to meet at CITY HALL, on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 o'clock.

Democracy, Republicanism, and every other party name, should disappear in the presence of the great question of Union!!

John Graham	John Harper	P C Shannon
Joe Richards	W T Hartley	Joshua Heads
Wilson	H A Coffin	Isaac M Pennick
Wm Dawson	Donaldson & Co	Jos Graff
G R Foster	D Yeager	Chas. Smith & Co
H F Pettit	G R M'Alby	P G Bailey
Jno Cooper	R Robinson & Co	Wm Cooper
John Savage	I J Bennett	W H Smith & Co
Edward Duff	O L Brennan	T B Swearinger
A Schoyer	E Jones	B Wolff, Jr
H Collins & Co	W Harbaugh	K H King
G Wood	A & W Black	Jas Wood
J B Lyon & Co	Jos Peacock	Hall & Davidson
Lloyd & Black	J B Liggett	Brown & Kirkpat'k
Jas Dalzell	W F Marshall	Beck & Lower
Lavery, Park & Co	W & D Hunebart	Watt & Wilson
M'G, Herr & Co	J F Tanner	M'Donald & Arbuckle
R Robinson	J Hamilton	H Keating
F Luke	S G Patterson	H Lambert
J D Scully	Chas Bays	Thos Wood
Robt Anderson	J R Hum	Reese Owens
W H Howard	Clarance Sleeper	Chas H Super
J Birmingham	G S Ambuhl	Wm P Baum
Andrew Fulton	Hudson Henry	G L Dratz
Wm But	R McAyeal	Wm Bennett
Geo Pollanshee	John Taylor	Lee Beckham
O H Paulson	R G O Spraul	J McCandless
J G Campbell	John Phillips	W M Wright
J Stewart	John M Irwin	Wm Edgar
G R White	John F Loy	W G Elliott
Robt Patrick	Jas A Gibson	W R Duff
Campbell & Pollock	Robt Hughes	A O Robinson
Rody Patterson	Henry B Power	J R Swetzer
S Jones & Co	M'Gullough, Smith & Co	R Hutchinson
W J Grace	Benj Crawford	Thos Snowden
F Pinckett	H A Wolf	J F Duff
W F M'Kee	Matthew Pate	D Aughenbaugh
R G Erehan	Saml Reynolds	J A Wolf
H A Church	F Zimmerman	Jamel Cameron
Jas Campbell	Wm Ali	Fred Fisher
Thos Silvers	Jno Masterson	Alex Lutz
F Shumaris	F Horn	Jno Campbell
T Campbell	John Sells	John Brennen
S H Snyder	J Crangston	Geo W Jones
Jno Herdman	P Gutenheimer	F J Gressing
Jas Eckenwell	Jas Herron	M Waist
Geo Simon	Louis Butler	D Andritt
G Weber	Benj Rapp	Jos Ulam
T W Fowler	Jas D Campbell	R Drakers
W T Craig	Parker Head	S Thorpe
J Hartman	Jos Stotler	Martin Sailer
Jas McGowan	Louis Arters	Wm Dunn
S McSwiggen	Saml Hunter	W B Hamilton
David Edwards	T Campbell, Jr	Wm Nesbitt
J A Derr	Matthew Campbell	M Keler
Y C Connell	Thos Lundy	John McCarty
W Cochran	John Dougherty	A Patterson
Jacob Altenburg	Neal O'Donnell	John Carrick
P Dougherty	A Kelly	Wm Sheriff
Jas Murphy	Adam Schmidt	T J Martin
John Markin	Geo Kepphahn	Wm Nelson
Geo Strain	Jas Mould	A Boyer
Jas Hamilton	Ph Arbogast	O L Davis
Reuben Smith	John Conrad	J Burkle
Jas Lewis	J H Alford	D M Byers
M Leslie	Jos Herron	Jas Mark
P Minry	Job Warnham	M F Arnold
Wm Dunham	J Frankhauer	J L Bickett
Louis Dure	Geo Kuhlman	John Lundy
M W Ross	F J Hunkett	A Moore
Wm Gibson	Wm Herbert	J H Jones
Ch Thomson	Saml McKee	O H McVay
W Stark	Jas Millinger	A M Adams
A M Wallingford	J B Jones	W Semmes
Jas Salsbury	W Beck	Jas Fraker
W Cunningham	J Meighan	J Pomeroy
Jeff Kane	O B Barr	J A Wolfe
F Brunskill	T Kermeyer	A Walker
J Alexander	R Scott	A Kyle
J Potter	W Thomson	W F M Kee
A M'C Thomson	R Morson	Henry Lick
A Winters	Hanks	H Berg
W Livingston	Emanuel Rossing	Christ Deforoth
C Lapp	A Kerr	J H M'Clure
Hershbaum	J S Banks	Jas Rock
H F Morgan	T K Kirkbride	Frank Rupp
Edward Scull	A G Neely	J Gorasin
M Berry	J Oates	Fred Rinners
J O Pollock	Geo Wilson	W clo ean
John Stanley	Peter Phillips	A Hess
Hans Gleissner	Nathaniel Camp	John Lynd
O Pelmer	Thomas Read	Geo Clark
John Rossell	Wm M'Clellan	Henry Hardesty
Seth Larkins	Geo Clark	John Funk
James Fleley	Rit Riley	Frank Berry
S Fuller	A Leg ander	Dennis Riley
William Kain	John Salsbury	A J Cornelbaum
A Glass	Jas Young	Jacob Oaks
Wm M'Kinney	H Gautner	Geo Kenney
Thomas Blake	M Keener	John Hoon
Henry Rincom	Wm Verner	Wm Schoch
Thomas Palmer	Jas Baker	J Hess
W Jones	Benj Moss	John Ruth
Geo Beckender	Alfred Ramsey	Chas Bell
J Kerr sole	Joh Young	Thos Speer
Adam Grine	Fred Hatzloff	Joshua Dickson
Jos M Intosh	Wm Mason	Geo Clock
P Galgin	Philip Klein	Geo Burgess
Thomas Ward	Jas B Hall	Beck Orent
James Smith	Geo Wilkinson	D Walker
Jas Wilson	Peter Small	H H Johnson
S Wheley	W Winsinger	Jas K P. ells
A Hunter	Thos Kelly	Jas D O'Hallen
Pat M'wiggin	John Flanahan	Jos Fleinick
F F Pinckett	J P Bassell	J P Jones
Jas Roberts	W Hopkins	Church Porter
D O Dunningham	H Uppeman	F Pronty
Jno D Bucher	D Cunningham	Peter Schneider
P Boettleiner	John Crane	Wm Shea Hall
J M Gibson	Thos Albeck	R Cunningham
Wm Money	G H Lyman	John Evans
Sylvester Harry	Hiram M Coy	Thos Dain
John O Ward	Philip Bell	Thos Bain
Barnard Rafferty	Barnard Fate	G Winchell
John Wasser	Jas Sims	Jas A Coil
Geo Deibl, Jr	John Graham	Saml Hall
J P Irvine	Dominic Magin	John Martin
Chas M'Gin gan	P F Kerrigan	H M Kalchi
D M'Ulr. ham	Jasper Bircan	
And a large number of others.		

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

BY THE USE OF AN APPARATUS WHEREBY NO DRUGS OR GALVANIC BATTERY ARE USED

Cold weather is the time when the apparatus can be used to its best advantage.

Medical gentlemen and their families and their teeth extracted by my process, and are ready to testify as to the painless as well as the safety of the operation—whatever has been said to persons interested in asserting the contrary, as having no knowledge of my process.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in every style.

E. OUDRY, Dentist, 139 Smithfield st.

PRODUCE—100 bus. Potatoes, APPLES—120 bbls Green Apples, BEANS—40 bbls White Beans, CIDER—10 bbls Rectified Cider, DRY PEACHES—100 bus choice, DRY APPLES—200 bus choice York State, CHEESE—50 boxes PEACHES—200 bus Kentucky; 500 case Fresh, for sale by L. S. GRAFF, ja18 247 Liberty st.

PRIME CUTTING CHEESE—600 boxes W R. rec'd for sale by J. S. LIGGETT & CO. ja18

GRAIN—Oats: 10,500 bus.; Rye: 300 bus.; for sale by J. S. LIGGETT & CO. ja18

CRANBERRIES—100 bbls. in store for sale by J. S. LIGGETT & CO. ja18 72 Water and 92 Front st.

CLOVER SEED—300 bus. prime Western rec'd for sale by J. S. LIGGETT & CO ja18

BEANS—50 bus. Small White rec'd for sale by J. S. LIGGETT & CO. ja18 75 Water and 92 Front st.

DRIED APPLES—200 bus. prime rec'd for sale by J. S. LIGGETT & CO. ja18

N. O. SUGAR—7 hhds. in store for sale by ja18 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

WANTED—1000 bus. Clover Seed; 100 bus Timothy Seed, by L. G. GRAFF, ja18 247 Liberty st.

RELIEF FROM PAIN!

REED'S MAGNETIC OIL still holds the reputation it has had for years, of being superior to anything yet known for the RELIEF OF PAIN.

Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Nervousness, and for all *Accidents* and *Injuries* may be considered the friend in need.

Sold by all respectable Druggists at 25c per bottle, and Dealer in CHOICE FAMILY MEDICINES, ja16:3t corner Smithfield and Fourth sts., Sole Agent.

Wall Paper Warehouse.

WALTER P. MARSHALL, Importer and Dealer, 87 Wood street, between Fourth street and Diamond Alley, where may be found an extensive assortment of every description of PAPER HANGINGS, for Halls, Parlors, Chambers and Windows Shades, in great variety at lowest prices to country dealers. WALTER P. MARSHALL, 87 Wood st. ja16

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of LEHMAN, JOSEPH & CO., have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent, Isaac Lehman having withdrawn from the firm. The business will hereafter be continued under the name and firm of S. JOSEPH & CO. ISAAC LEHMAN, S. JOSEPH. ja15:3t

KLEE, KAUFMAN & KLEE.

BAILEY, FAHRNKOPF & CO.

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

A large assortment of all articles pertaining to the business, with all the latest improvements.

No. 128 Fourth street, near Smithfield. ja16

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style of BAILEY, M'KAIN & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent, on the first day of January, 1861. The business of the firm will be settled at their former office, in South Pittsburgh, where all parties having claims against it are notified to present them immediately for payment, and persons knowing themselves to be indebted will please call and settle their accounts. JAMES M'KAIN, JACOB GEIS, JAMES M. BAILEY. ja11:1md

COAL, NUT COAL, SLACK & COKE.

HAVING purchased the entire interest of my late partner in the firm of Bailey, M'Kain & Co., I am now prepared to furnish to our former customers and the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity generally, a superior quality of COAL, NUT COAL, SLACK and COKE, in large or small quantities. Orders sent through the Post-office, left at the Toll House of the Monongahela Bridge, or at the Works, will be attended to with promptness. Coal Works and Office situated in South Pittsburgh, one square above the Monongahela Bridge. JAMES M. BAILEY.

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. Childs. 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. B. 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. 152 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. HARVEY CHILDS. Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 61—2m M. B. LO