Pittsburgh Gazette.

B. RIDDLE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Publication Office, Fifth street, near Smithfield.

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

TERMS:

Morning Edition—$8 per annum in advance, or 12c. per week from carriers.

Evening Edition—$2 per annum in advance, or 6c. per week from carriers.

Weekly Edition—Single copies, $2 per annum; five or more, $1 25; ten or upwards, $1 per annum, invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING AT REASONABLE RATES.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 19, 1861.

For our usual Religious Intelligence, Poetry, miscellaneous advertisements, cards, &c., see fourth page.

REJECTION OF THE CRITTENDEN RESOLUTIONS.—Those who were led, more by their wishes than by their judgment, to hope for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions in the Senate, will be disappointed in their practical defeat by the adoption of Mr. Clark's amendment; but those who looked at the matter in the light of all the facts, can find no cause of regret at the result.

The resolutions themselves were delusive. They held out the hope of peace, without possessing the least element of peace in them. They proposed to amend a Constitution under which the nation has lived happily from the start, and to amend it in an unconstitutional way; and if the amendment had been adopted, both by Congress and the people, it would have left the slavery question still an open one, to be settled at some future time, perhaps under more aggravated circumstances and with greater danger to the Union.

They contained, moreover, a concession to the South, of the principle that slaves are property, and, as such, should be protected by Congressional enactments. They conceded, in fact, the Breckinridge platform, of a Congressional Slave Code, for at least a part of the Territories; and in so doing were at variance with the overwhelming public sentiment of the nation.

In conceding this, they conceded nearly all that the ultra South is contending for; and what equivalent was given the North? We look through them, in vain, to find any. They do, indeed, permit the exclusion of Slavery North of 36° 30'; but that power we already possess, not only North, but South of that line, without and in spite of, the resolutions; and instead of being a concession, the resolutions propose, on the contrary, to limit the application of that power and prevent the exercise of it in all the territory we are likely hereafter to acquire, for it is notorious that all the territory upon which the greedy eyes of the nation are set, lie South of the Missouri Compromise line. The resolutions, therefore, practically ask us to surrender to Slavery, *by a Constitutional amendment*, all the territory we are likely to acquire hereafter, including Mexico and Central America.

We do not wonder that the Republicans of the Senate voted unanimously for Mr. Clark's amendment, and so against the resolutions. To tie up their hands and the hands of the nation by incorporating into the Constitution a provision practically establishing (by permitting) slavery in all our territory south of 36° 30', and in all likely to be acquired hereafter, would be suicidal. It is not marvelous that they shrunk from it as from the greatest of all the perils now encompassing the nation. The true marvel is how any Republican could look with favor upon such a proposition.

Let us suppose the amendment adopted. The free people of the North would either at once surrender to Slavery the territory south of 36° 30', or they would enter into one of the bitterest struggles ever witnessed to possess it; for although practically excluded from it they might, if they chose, make an effort to settle in it as in Kansas. In the first case, Slavery would, in a few years, obtain absolute and undisputed control of the government; in the other case, the Kansas struggle would be renewed in every territory, embittered by new aggravations and rendered more violent by the increased magnitude of the interests at stake. In either case, it is impossible to contemplate the result with calmness. The triumph of Slavery without a further struggle is a terrible thing to look forward to; and the perpetuation of a struggle for mastery—of the "irrepressible conflict"—is just as terrible.

It is better, far better, that the two principles of Freedom and Slavery, now brought face to face, should be permitted to fight it out, at once and forever. Compromise will not settle it; it can only postpone the settlement of it. It will be a short and sharp, but decisive struggle, and then we will have done with it. The moment the government falls into the hands of a man strong enough in will and purpose to wield its power effectually, we shall begin to see the end. The thing has come to a crisis, now; let it work itself out, and have done with it.

THE DELUSION OF COMPROMISE.—We are asked, by those who favor the Crittenden resolutions, if we were not satisfied with the Missouri Compromise before it was repealed, and if so, why we protest against its restoration.

We answer that there is no proposition pending to restore the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Crittenden's resolutions do not propose it, nor is the idea entertained in any other project before Congress.

The Missouri Compromise, as it existed from 1820 to 1854, when Mr. Douglas repealed it with the aid of those Democrats who now stigmatize every one who will not sign calls with them for public meetings ostensibly (but not really) to aid in its restoration, applied only to the territory acquired by the Louisiana purchase. Most of that territory has now been framed into States, and the suggested restoration could effect only the small strip of country occupied by the civilized Indians and not open to settlement. We have no objections to the restoration of the Compromise as it stood in 1854.

But, this is not what the Crittenden resolutions import. They propose to establish the Missouri Compromise *line*, with regard to all territories now possessed *and to all hereafter to be acquired*.

This, the candid reader will see, is an entirely different thing from the restoration of the Compromise which Mr. Douglas and the Democratic party repealed.

No one, looking at the past history of this nation, can fail to see that the acquisition of new territory is a settled part of its policy; and a single glance at the map will show *that all the territory we are likely hereafter to acquire, lies south of the line of 36° 30'*.

It is a very cunning scheme, therefore, to incorporate into the Constitution a provision practically securing all this territory to slavery, whenever acquired, and that, too, under the plea that it is a compromise," a "plan of settlement," the "the olive branch of peace," and all that sort of thing. By this plan the North gets nothing that she has not already got, and the South gets all she asks for.

But this is not the only difference. The original Missouri Compromise was a mere act of Congress, and therefore a subject of repeal, while the Crittenden plan involves its incorporation into the Constitution, where it can never be reached, no matter what foul injustice it may work. It would have been better if the original compromise had *not* been subject to repeal, but this "compromise," if once adopted, will possess its greatest element of injury and wrong in the fact that the people can never reach it, no matter how ardently they may desire to do so.

Those who wish to tie up their own hands, and those of their children and their children's children, to the remotest posterity, in the vain hope of securing "peace" thereby, may do it; we shall neither counsel nor aid in it. Better strife a thousand times than a surrender of rights essential to liberty and prosperity.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

[Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The instructions to be sent to Major Anderson await the return of Lieut. Hall, who has gone to New York, and will be back here to-morrow.

The instructions are to the effect that the present status of affairs in Charleston harbor must be maintained. The President is also informed that Major Anderson will be allowed to receive mail matter from the Charleston Postoffice, daily, and will be permitted to receive supplies of provisions and go to market. This much the South Carolina authorities concede.

With a fair understanding, peace may be maintained.

Col. Hayne is satisfied that he cannot obtain from the administration more than a mere pledge that no reinforcements will be sent to Fort Sumter. He calls upon the President to-day for a mere interchange of views, but no official action is expected to result from it. He will remain here several days.

The commander of the Brooklyn has made his report to the Navy Department. The ship is at her old anchorage under Fortress Monroe.

It is understood that her late trip to Charleston was for the sole purpose of intercepting the Star of the West and good countermanding the orders given to her captain. No preparations were made on board of the Brooklyn for action, her guns being unshotted.

A large amount of provisions has been sent within a day or two for the garrison at Fortress Monroe.

Several government clerks, who are avowed secessionists, have been notified that their services will not be required after to-day.

A dispatch has been received here saying that some of the members of the Alabama Convention, from the Northern part of the State, refuse to sign the secession ordinance.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

Lieut. Talbot, who expected to leave yesterday for Fort Sumter, left this morning, with instructions and orders for Maj. Anderson.

Fort Sumter is to be defended at all hazards.

The Constitution this morning denounces Judge Smalley in bitter terms for his recent charge in regard to treason, to the Grand Jury of the United States Court in your city.

Private letters from Georgia indicate the prevalence and growth of Union feeling in that State.

The Senate's committee of Commerce held a meeting to-day. Messrs. Clay and Toombs were absent.

The question was taken on the nomination of Mr. McIntyre as collector for the port of Charleston. It was defeated by the vote of three Southern Senators against two Northern. So the Committee decided not to report the nomination to the Senate.

Mr. Bigler was acting chairman of the committee.

The State Department is engaged in the preparation of a circular, in response to the frequent inquiries of foreign Ministers, in regard to the granting of clearances by the State authorities. This matter rises into importance and cannot be overlooked.

Col. Hayne called on the President last evening, and was politely received. He stated verbally and fully the purpose of his mission, which was to demand the unconditional withdrawal of the garrison of Fort Sumter. The President heard him through patiently and attentively, and without the slightest intimation as to what his own views were.

When Col. Hayne concluded his statement, the President requested him to submit it in writing when he would consider it and communicate his reply. This was all that occurred, and Col. Hayne is perfectly in the dark as to what the reply will be. He has been busily engaged most of the day in preparing the document, but the urgent solicitations of a large number of Southern Senators, I understand, have induced Col Hayne to modify his views, and he has telegraphed this fact to Gov. Pickens and asked for further instructions. These Southern Senators insist on South Carolina doing no act which will involve a collision.

Senator Davis has dictated and forwarded a letter to Gov. Pickens, which was written by another Senator, in which he supplicates them to adopt any policy which would involve hostilities, and not only open their markets freely to Major Anderson, but to cultivate kindly relations with him. Mr. Davis speaks of Anderson in the highest terms. He says he knows him well, and that he is an honorable as he is brave, and will never abuse their confidence.

The secession leaders are beginning to fear reaction at home. The highest encomiums yet passed on Major Anderson were those by the South Carolina Legislature. The, taken in connection with the sudden change of tone in Anderson's notes to Gov. Pickens, is causing much talk in official circles here.

The President will positively refuse to withdraw the garrison, as demanded by Colonel Hayne, but if the proposition be modified as insisted on by nearly all the Southern Senators, they think it will be accepted.

I understand that the Cabinet to-day determined against holding any intercourse with any South Carolinas as Ambassadors.

It is rumored, and apparently upon good authority, that Mr. Buchanan has assured the South that, while he can never recognize the *de facto* government of South Carolina, or any other separate State seceding, it would not be inconsistent with his former positions to recognize a Government *de facto* if it should hereafter be set up in South Carolina. If this be true, it may account for the haste to organize the Provincial Government at Montgomery.

As Major Anderson's correspondence with Gov. Pickens has been submitted to some committees, it is proper that certain important facts should be known to the public. In consequence of his communication being cut off, he had no means of correspondence with the War Department, to show its purposes or convey his own views, except by accidental and infrequent opportunities. It was decided here, after his removal to Fort Sumter, and the departure of the South Carolina Commissioners, to send reinforcements and four companies of artillery, from Fort Monroe, were ordered to the Brooklyn for that purpose. These orders were afterward countermanded, and Major Anderson's brother carried him the intelligence of that decision. Regarding it as conclusive, he could and did not expect to be reinforced. He had no knowledge whatever concerning the movements of the State of the West or of her transports. The first intimation that reached him was the booming of cannon from Morris Island and Fort Moultrie. When he saw the national flag insulted at her mast head, and heard the firing repeated, his batteries facing Fort Moultrie and the ship channel were unmasked, manned, and the gunners stationed with matches in their hands, waiting the signal to fire. The steamer turned and put to sea, and thus the bloody reckoning was averted. The statement will explain the general terms of his first letter to Governor Pickens concerning the firing upon the flag, as he had none of the information concerning the steamer which was familiar to every body else. Had he known her mission, Fort Moultrie would have been battered down."

A prominent Republican here suggests as a basis of settlement of the pending issue between the two sections—first, that Congress shall vote the President fifty millions of money, and power to call out an hundred thousand volunteers, if necessary to maintain the Government and protect the public property. Having thus put the Government on a war footing, it will be in condition to offer terms to men who demand concessions, with arms in their hands.

This done, he suggests the re-establishment of the Missouri Compromise by Constitutional amendment, coupled with a provision that any foreign territory hereafter acquired by the United States shall be held as colonial dependencies and not be admitted as States. This provision would avoid the objection to a prohibition of future acquisitions, which arises from the fact that it may become necessary in the future policy of the country—while, on the other hand, as such colonial acquisitions would involve no political power, filibusterism and war, for the sake of acquisition, would not be projected and stimulated.

Another item of the proposition is that the Constitution shall not be amended so as to permit Congress to interfere with Slavery in the States, and that the African Slave trade shall be forever prohibited. The proposition for the re-enactment of the Missouri Compromise would not practically extend Slavery over a foot of territory, although it would recognize the fact that it already exists in New Mexico. Indeed, the line of 36° 30' would cut off quite a large piece of New Mexico and devote it to freedom. It is not improbable that the foregoing plan of adjustment may be presented for the consideration of Congress before many days. It would command the support of the Border Slave States beyond doubt, if the Republicans would sustain it.—*Times.*

The Senators and others maturing the new plan for a new settlement are quite sanguine that they will succeed in holding together the Border States, and eventually preserving the Union, if a collision can only be avoided.

Mr. Crittenden was much exasperated to-day at his resolution being first amended and then tabled, yet he does not despair of the Union, as he thinks the people will come to the rescue.

Messrs. Bragg, Slidell, and other extremists have telegraphed the defeat of Mr. Crittenden's proposition to-night to the South, for the purpose of exasperating feeling and promoting the revolution.

Iverson and some other Cotton State Senators withheld their votes on Mr. Clark's proposition, for the very purpose of having Crittenden's proposition fail, that they might use it to further excite the South.

Mr. Mason's speech shows that Mr. Crittenden's resolutions would have had less strength on a direct vote than they had in opposition to Clark's.

The Alabama delegation are disappointed in not receiving official notification of the signing of the Ordinance of Secession. They are prepared to leave on receiving this information.—*Tribune.*

The Senators and Representatives of New York, without distinction of party, will wait on the President to-morrow, and present the resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New York, tendering men and money for the preservation of the Union.

Members of Congress from Northern States are constantly receiving letters from home, proposing to send men here to protect Congress and maintain the Government against violence. The members answer that the District is in the hands of Gen. Scott for protection, and they are content to take their chances with him.

Mr. Buchanan will undoubtedly make a nomination for this vacancy at an early day. Caleb Cushing seems to have gone under since the Administration has taken the right track, and Judge Black rises prominently to the surface. Should he be nominated he will surely be confirmed. There will likely be another vacancy shortly on the Supreme Bench, as Judge Campbell, of Alabama, in his late letter, whilst declaring his attachment to the Union, indicated his intention of resigning in case his State withdraws.

It is stated and believed that Mr. Seward has written a decided letter to Mr. Lincoln, urging him to appoint Gen Cameron a member of his Cabinet. Mr. Seward's late speech will give him a strong hold upon the confidence of the President elect.

The last intelligence from the cotton States is to the effect that a great Union party is rallying in every one except South Carolina, and in that State the prospect of an immense debt, and of the certain inability to meet the expense consequent upon her rash experiment, will soon create a large party against the conspirators.

The Independent Republic of Mississippi. The Vicksburg *Whig*, the leading paper of Mississippi, and one which has fought against the disunionists with great zeal and force, thus announces the passage of the ordinance of secession. It evidently has not changed its views:

"Yesterday afternoon the Ordinance of Secession was passed by the State Convention, and this morning, so far as its action can accomplish it, the people of Mississippi are free and independent of the Union and the other States, who are hereafter enemies in war, and in peace friends. We trust that the prosperity of the new Republic may exceed the expectations of the most sanguine Secessionist.

ZEALOUS—The editor of the New Orleans *Catholic Standard*, recording the secession of South Carolina, holds this language:

"South Carolina is, henceforth, not only our Mother, but our only Sovereign, who has sole right to our allegiance. The whole, undivided loyalty of our heart and conscience, (we speak not only as a Carolinian, but as a Catholic Theologian,) must be hers and hers only. May the God of Peace guide her counsels and bless her ever growing prosperity. May the Lord of Hosts shield her, if need be, and bless with victory her arms, if they must be used to maintain her honor and her independence as a sovereign commonwealth.

Sleepless, Crying, Teething Children.

All know how unpleasant are these accompaniments of babyhood, and most intelligent persons know, also, the sad consequence to health, and often life, from the use of anodynes, cordials, and similar baby *death*. We used 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 *calm excitement, allay the irritation of Teething, relieve Colic and Bowel Complaints*, and procure *natural and quiet rest*, without the disadvantages of cordials or opiates. They have been used for years, and approved by all who use them or advise doing.

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

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S 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. F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold by J. M. FULTON, Fifth street, second door from the Post Office, Agent for Pittsburgh. jal5d&wlm7

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. jal3-1&wlm1y

Public Notice

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—The Annual Meeting of the Subscribers of this Institution will be held on the FIRST TUESDAY, the 22d 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 HARP, Jr., Secretary.
Jal7:3td

YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES—

DR. J. G. HOLLAND,
(THOMAS TOWNE,) author of "Timothy 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 commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at Hotels, Music and Book Stores, Library Rooms and at the door.

W. H. KUSCZIN, F. R. BRUNOT,
JOSEPH LEKES, W. D. MCGOVAN,
Jal8 wm2d JACOB B. STRAUS, Lecture Committee.

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. jdec19w

OFFICE P. & R. R. PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 5, 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.
JAMES M'KAIN,
JACOB GREIS,
Jal5:10td JAMES M. BAILEY.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Jan. 15th, 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 Mulber's 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.
Jal2:6td&w2w JAMES GIBSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, Jan. 4th, 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.
Jal1:10td W. B. COPELAND, Treasurer.

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 & Kippey, 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. BARRIL,
Pittsburgh, Jan. 9, 1861—jal0:td&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. CHILDS, Treasurer.
Jal6:2w

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 16TH INSTANT.
Jal8:1w D. M. DOOE, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pittsburgh and East Liberty Passenger Railway Company are hereby notified that an election for Five Managers of the Company to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, Third street, in Monday, the 21st inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. & 12 M.
Jal:134. J. F. MACKENZIE, 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
Jal2:w FRANK S. BISSELL, Treasurer

LUNCH SERVED UP EVERY MORNING, from 10 till 12, by G. W. SCHAUCKNITZER, Jr., at his Restaurant, *corner Wylie and Fifth Sts.* relt:1y1w

New Advertisements.

HENRY ERBEN,
ORGAN MANUFACTURER,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS,
OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—3 stops, 7 feet 6 inches high, 4 feet 9 inches wide, 2 feet 6 inches deep.
No. 2—5 stops, 9 feet 3 inches high, 5 feet, 4 inches wide, 3 feet 6 inches deep.
No. 3—8 stops, 11 feet 6 inches high, 7 feet 3 inches wide, 4 feet 2 inches deep.
No 4—12 stops, 13 feet high, 9 feet 6 inches wide, 7 feet deep.
The above dimensions are for Gothic cases, if Gothic cases, they will be somewhat higher.
For further information, apply to
HENRY ERBEN, New York, or
JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood st.
ap14m&dly

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The undersigned, Assignee of Andrew Morton, will expose to Public Sale, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of January next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Office of Lewis Dalzell & Co., HARRISBURG, the following property, situated in Sharpsburg:
One Brick DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, about three-fourths of an acre.
One Double Frame DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, 46 by 81 feet.
One VACANT LOT, 40 feet by 164½ feet.
Two Carpenter SHOPS.
Also, a LOT IN CHERRYVILLE, 50 feet by 100 feet.
For particulars, see the undersigned. J. C. LEWIS,
Assignee of Andrew Morton.
Sharpsburg, Dec. 24, 1860. de26:m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the estate of STEPHEN DONSELLAN, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said estate are requested make payment immediately, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to ISAIAH DICKEY,
Jal1:6w Executor, No. 140 Water st.

NEW GOODS suitable for the present season, are being opened almost daily.
WINTER DRESS GOODS CLOSING OUT!
Jal9 G. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market Street

BALMORAL SKIRTS, in choice colors and very cheap, just receiving and for sale by
Jal9 BUSCHFIELD & CO'S.

PACKED BUTTER—10 bbls. Prime Packed Butter, for sale by WATT & WILSON,
Jal9 No. 263 Liberty st.

RYE FLOUR—15 bbls. Fresh for sale by
Jal9 WATT & WILSON, 263 Liberty st.

APPLE BUTTER—5 kegs nice Apple Butter, for sale by WATT & WILSON, No. 263 Liberty st.
Jal9

FLOUR—300 bbls. Flour, the different grades, in store for sale by J. R. CANFIELD & CO.,
Jal4 First street, near Wood.

DRIED APPLES—10 sacks, 10 bbls., just rec'd for sale by MEANS & COFFIN,
Jal5 corner Wood and Water sts.

ROLL BUTTER—5 bbls. strictly prime just rec'd for sale by J. R. ROBISON & CO.
Jal9

ROLL BUTTER—8 bbls. choice Roll Butter, for sale by L. G. GRAFF, 253 Liberty st.
Jal

New Advertisements.

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 had 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 by persons interested in asserting the contrary, as having no knowledge of my process.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in every style.

E. OUDRY, Dentist,
Jal8 136 Smithfield st.

DIRECT FROM BOSTON,
150 DOZ. RIBBED HOSE,
IN BLACK, WHITE AND MODE COLORS.

Which we will sell to dealers at low prices. Also, a full assortment of the best quality of

ALL WOOL BOSTON RIBBED HOSE,

In our Retail Department, at a great reduction from former prices.
EATON, CREE & MAGRUM,
Jal5&M 17 Fifth street.

BUSINESS STAND
FOR SALE CHEAP;

Situated on the corner of Water and Ferry streets, now occupied as a Hotel,

"WILLARD HOUSE."

This property is offered at a great sacrifice. For price and terms, apply to B. M'LAIN & CO.,
Jal4M&R Real Estate Agents. 56½ Fourth street.

MONEY! MONEY!

Wanted Business or Accommodation Paper to amount of $200,000, having from two to six months to run, in sums ranging from $ 50 to $1,000
Also, Bonds and Mortgages on improved City property, (clear of incumbrance) to amount of $11,000.
IRON SAFES.—$4 00 to invest in gill edged Iron Paper, having from six to twelve months to run.
BANK STOCK FOR SALE.
17 shares of M. and M. Bank Stock;
40 shares Exchange Bank stock;
25 shares Monongahela Insurance Stock;
25 shares Eureka Insurance Stock;
25 shares Pennsylvania Insurance stock.
Apply to B. M'LAIN & CO.,
Jal4M&R Stock and Bill Brokers. 56½ Fourth street.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
IN CHOICE COLORS,
AT SAME LOW PRICES AS BEFORE.
EATON, CREE & MAGRUM,
Jal5&M 17 Fifth street.

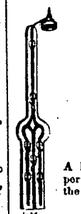
COAL AND COKE MERCHANTS TAKE NOTICE—Use large
EIGHT WHEELED PLATFORM CAR
For sale, suitable for Coal or Coke. This car has been run but a short time on the Pennsylvania railroad and will be sold cheap. Inquire of
Jal4M&R1t Gov. First st. and Redoubt alley.

AT COST AND LESS THAN COST!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF WOOL HOODS,
And all kinds of WINTER WOOLEN GOODS will be closed out without regard to cost.
Merchants and dealers can have great bargains at
EATON, CREE & MAGRUM'S,
Jal5&M 17 Fifth street.

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 Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms and Chambers. Also, Window Shades, in great variety at lowest prices to country dealers.
WALTER P. MARSHALL.
se10

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
PRACTICAL
PLUMBERS,
GAS
AND
STEAM
FITTERS.



A large assortment of all articles pertaining to the business, with all the latest improvements.
No. 139 Fourth street, near Smithfield.

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 by the former firm, in South Pittsburgh. Those of all parties having claims against us 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 GREIS,
Jal5:1md JAMES M. BAILEY.

COAL, NUT COAL, SLACK & COKE.

HAVING purchased the entire interest of my late partners 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.
The Coal Works and Office are situated in South Pittsburgh, one square above the Monongahela Bridge.
Jal7:6md 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 P. 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 P. 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. 128 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. HARVEY CHILDS,
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, '61—2m M. B. LOWRIE CHILDS.

THE WORK
FOR THE TIMES!
EVERYBODY SHOULD SUBSCRIBE!
—
THE AMERICAN
Conservative Review,
PUBLISHED MONTHLY,
BY J. HERBERT,
32 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK

A strictly conservative Monthly Publication, containing 64 pages fully. Consisting of Political, Commercial and Literary Reviews on all current events; New Publications and Works of Art, together with a Monthly Summary of Foreign and Domestic News. Also, an original series of Biographical, Historical and Scientific Articles and Elegant Literature, by the most able writers of the day in every department.

EVERY MERCHANT,
LAWYER,
CLERGYMAN,
SENATOR,

and in fact every man of taste, position or influence should have it.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATIVE REVIEW will be strictly neutral in its character, and will endeavor, in all emergencies, to suggest a line of policy, that consistently with right and justice, may tend to allay all party or sectional feeling, and recipcate to each other the hostile elements that now or in the future agitate the public mind.

N. B. The first number of the AMERICAN CONSERVATIVE REVIEW will be issued on the 1st of February, 1861.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY, AT $5 00 PER YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE,
BY J. HERBERT,
32 Beekman street, New York.

N. B. Letters containing subscriptions and all other communications, should be addressed to the *American Conservative Review*, New York.

First-class Agents wanted in every city of the United States. jal:TUTH:8at1w1

ARTESIAN WELL.

PIPE FOR OIL WELLS, PLUSH JOINTS, WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES, LAP-WELDED BOILER PLATE, manufactured and for sale by
MORRIS, TASKER & CO.,
PASCAL IRON WORKS, PHILADELPHIA,
(Established 1831.)
no20 3m

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—Although Scrofula is generally inherited, yet it is possible for those born with a perfectly sound constitution to become scrofulous from living upon improper diet, exposing themselves to exhalations from gases, or malaria; or from inactive digestion, all of which impair the vitality of the blood, rendering it thickened and inflamed, until eruptions break out upon the surface of the body. In this exigency nothing is so efficacious as SANDS' SARSAPARILLA to purify the blood, promote a healthy circulation, strengthen the functional organs of the stomach, and effect a radical cure. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.
Sold also by H. A. FARNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sold also by Druggists generally. jal4:d1w:eiiiF

GUM BELTING AND GUM GASKETS which will stand 300° Fahrenheit without being affected, and the severest cold will not diminish its pliability, you can get at the Leather Store of M. DE LANGE, 255 Liberty st., opposite head of Wood. jal4:w1

PRIME CUTTING CHEESE—600 boxes, W. R. rec'd for sale by J. S. LIGGETT & CO.
Jal8

CRANBERRIES—100 bbls. in store for sale by J. S. LIGGETT & CO.,
Jal8 75 Water and 92 Front st.

BEANS—50 bus. Small White rec'd for sale by J. S. LIGGETT & CO.,
Jal8 75 Water and 92 Front st.

BUTTER—10 pkgs. Fresh Roll Butter, for sale by R. ROBISON & CO.,
Jal8 10 bbls Prepared Starch,
60 bxs Mould Candles,
100 kgs Rosin, Palm and Olaine Soaps, for sale by
Jal8 R. ROBISON & CO.

GRAIN—Oats: 10,500 bus. Rye: 300 bus.; for sale by J. S. LIGGETT & CO.
Jal8

DRIED APPLES—200 bus. prime rec'd for sale by J. S. LIGGETT & CO.
Jal8

WHITE BEANS—7 sacks New Crop, just rec'd for sale by MEANS & COFFIN.
Jal5

CLOVER SEED—300 bus. prime Western rec'd for sale by J. S. LIGGETT & CO.
Jal8

N. O. SUGAR—7 hhds. in store for sale by MATHEW BRADY & CO.
Jal8

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 requested 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 O Shannon
Joe Richards	W T Hartley	Joshua Evans
W Dunn	H A Coffin	Isaac M Pennock
Wm Dawson	Cunningham & co	Jos Graff
G R Porter	C Yeager	Chess, Smith & co
H F Pettit	L K M'Abay	F G Bailey
Jno Cooper	R Robinson & co	Wm Cooper
John Savage	J J Bennett	W H Smith & co
Edward Duff	O L Brunner	T B Swearinger
A Schoyer	E Jones	S Wolf, jr
H Childs & co	W Harbaugh	R H King
S Wood	A & W Sinnick	Jas Wood
J B Lyon & co	Joe Pennock	Weir & Davidson
Lloyd & Black	J B Liggett	Brown & Kirkpat'k
Jas Dalzell	W P Marshall	Sock & Lutzer
Lawely, Park & co	W & D Rinehart	Watt & Wilson
M'Cl, first n & co	J P Tanner	M'Donald & Arble
R Robinson	J Hamilton	H Keating
F Lake	S L Pennock	H Lumbert
J D Scully	Chas Hays	Thos Arnold
Robt Anderson	J R Baum	Reese Owens
W N Howard	Terrence Shaler	Chas H Super
J Birmingham	G R Anshutz	Wm P Baum
Andrew Fulton	Hudson Henry	G L Drain
Wm Bell	R McAfeel	Wm Bennett
Geo Fullerton	John Taylor	Lee Beckham
G H Paulson	R G O'Sproul	J McCandless
J G Campbell	John Phillips	W M Wright
J Stewart	John M Irwin	Wm Edgar
G R White	John F Loy	W O Elliott
Robt Patrick	Jas A Gibson	F B Duff
Campbell & Pollock	Robt Hughes	A C Robinson
Kody-Patterson	Henry R Foster	J R Scaitter
S Jones & co	M'Clough, Smith & Co	S Hutchinson
R J Grack	Benj Crawford	Thos Bowden
F Pinckett	B A Wolf	J F Duff
W F M'Kee	Matthew Pate	D Aughenbaugh
E G Kieran	Saml Cameron	J A Wolf
O A Pinkerton	Fred Fisher