Pittsburgh Gazette.

S. RIDDLE & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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

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ADVERTISING AT REASONABLE RATES

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 12, 1861.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Allegheny Executive Committee are requested to meet at the office of Marshall & Brown, Fifth street, on THURSDAY, February 12th, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be presented. THOS. M. MARSHALL, Chairman.
fe 12

"As Our Fathers Made It."

"The *Gazette* is in favor of a petition which it says is in circulation, 'requiring our Senators and Representatives in Congress to stand firm for the Union, the Constitution *as our fathers made it*, and the enforcement of the laws.'"—*Post.*

That's it exactly. We are for the Constitution as our fathers made it, *and as our fathers understood it.* It is not difficult to ascertain this; and the Republicans of this day claim to understand it in the same way.

Mr. Madison, who penned the Constitution, and who may be supposed to have understood it, protested earnestly against putting any expression into it that could convey the idea that there could be "such a thing as property in man;" and although a clause was inserted providing for the delivery of "persons held to service" *under the laws of the States*, who might escape from one State to another; yet mark how carefully and how entirely the responsibility of so holding those persons to service is thrown upon the States and "the laws thereof." It has long been claimed that the national Constitution recognizes, sanctions and guarantees the right of one man to hold another man as property; but it is not true. Our fathers held the doctrine of the common law, that slavery was the creature of statute law, and ceased the moment the slave was carried beyond the jurisdiction of that law; and it was this universally accepted doctrine that rendered the rendition clause necessary.

Mark again the precision with which the rendition clause is planned. Let us analyze it:

"No person held to service or labor in *one State*, under the laws thereof"—[here the person is expressly and particularly described, and his relation defined. He must be held to service in a State—not a territory or district; and he must be held under the laws thereof—not by common law, but by national law, nor by virtue of the Constitution. No right is recognized here but what arises under the laws of States.]

"Escaping into another"—[*Escaping*, mind you. In no other case can the bondman be "held to service." The act of removal from one State into another must be his own act. Hence our fathers always held and acted upon the principle, that if a master carried his slave into a free State, that moment the slave might lawfully claim his freedom. This is the law, and it is perfectly Constitutional.]

"Shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

Here is all the recognition, all the sanction, for the relation of slavery or involuntary servitude to be found in the Constitution. It is defined and limited with scrupulous and jealous care. It can, according to the Constitution, exist only a State, and only under the laws thereof. The relation does not rest at all upon the federal constitution, and finds no guarantees in it except in the one specified case, and that case so carefully defined that no room is left for implied rights. It found slavery resting entirely upon State laws, and it left it so. There is no room here for loose and latitudinarian interpretations, and nothing to warrant the abominably heresy that the holding of human beings in bondage is a constitutional right.

Our fathers, cotemporaneously with the adoption of the constitution, passed the celebrated ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude *forever* North and West of the Ohio river. And why did they do it? They did it, in the first place, to prevent settlers from carrying slaves into that territory—the only territory over which the Congress of the Confederation had sole jurisdiction. But the main object was to *prevent the formation of any more Slave States.* Our fathers were thorough-going Republicans, according to the present party acceptation of that word. In doing that thing they appear to have had no idea that they were depriving anybody, either North or South of Mason's and Dixon's line, of their "constitutional rights." Virginia ceded that splendid territory to the Union, and the statesmen of Virginia, with Jefferson at their head, were the most active agents in having that beneficent ordinance enacted.

Can the *Post* dispute or turn aside the force of these historical facts? Does it not see that it is Virginia that has changed, and not the Northern Republicans; and that it is servilely and blindly following in the wake of that recreant old Commonwealth? We are trying to stand fast by the old landmarks of the old Republican party; and hence we exhort our friends to stand up for the Constitution as it is, as our fathers made it, and as our fathers understood it; to stand up for it in the spirit of its own glorious introduction:

"We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.—The election held in Tennessee, on Saturday last, has resulted in a decided triumph for the friends of the Union. This result cannot be explained away by the secessionists, for the people, by an emphatic vote, have declared against even calling a Convention. The law under which the election was held authorized the citizens to vote for or against a Convention, and in the event of a majority deciding against a Convention, the election of delegates was to be considered void. It appears that to "make assurance doubly sure," Union men were generally chosen, so that if a Convention had been called, the interests of the State would have been duly protected. The result of this election shows plainly that the secession movement is in the hands of clamorous politicians, and that the masses are decidedly opposed to it.

The people of Tennessee, in thus declaring their attachment to the Union, have nobly sustained Johnson, Etheridge, Bell and other of its patriotic public men who have in this crisis taken sides with their country.

FORT SUMTER AND THE CAROLINA BATTERIES.—The New York *Century*, which devotes special attention to military and naval matters, thus speaks of the project to take Fort Sumter with a floating battery, protected by bales of cotton:

"We hope that if the attack must be made, the Carolinians will not fail to push their cotton-bale battery well up to the work, being perfectly convinced that if they will put it fairly within battering range of the Sumter guns. Anderson will take it down to water level in much less time than it takes them to put on the iron shields. A few shells well planted in the bales or their crevices will soon put that battery *hors de combat*, and if not hastily left by all who man its guns, it will consume them as they float.

"It was long since settled that cotton bags had nothing to do with the general line of defence raised by General Jackson before New Orleans in 1815, although doubtedly a few were rolled into the work and covered over with earth, no cannon; and particularly no shell, were brought against the line. We are certain that all who rely upon cotton bale breast works, against which shell can be brought, will find them a weak invention."

NOBLE OLD PENNSYLVANIA.—The prompt manner in which Pennsylvania, through her Legislature, responded to the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, to endorse government bonds to the amount of her share of the surplus revenue, will command the admiration of the Republic. In these times when traitors are plundering and despoiling the public property, and when the government is suffering in credit from the villainy of Southern officials, this action of the border free State—the Keystone State of the Arch—is indeed cheering to those who love their country.

The Insurgents at Pensacola do not like the prospect. The Mississippians left for home on Monday. Lieut. Slemmer and Major Anderson seem safe for the present. These big stone forts are rather ugly things for even the fiercest secessionist to strike his head against. It is altogether pleasanter to talk against them than it is to fight against them.

THE TONNAGE TAX.

[For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

The perseverance of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. in applying for the repeal of this tax seems at length about to be crowned with success. Pittsburgh, hitherto so persistent in her opposition to the repeal, appears now disposed to give way. If we are to judge from the Report of her Board of Trade just published, and which recommends that resistance should cease and aid be afforded, provided certain conditions are inserted in the repealing act for the protection of this city against future discriminations against her trade. The Board have, we presume, *guarded* the interests of the city in this respect as well as was practicable, and if the provisions they have suggested really correct the discriminations and are *embodied in the act* relieving the Company of the tax, *and afterwards carried faithfully into effect*, Pittsburgh may be the gainer thereby. The bill is however open to animadversion on other grounds, and it would not be difficult to show that it amounts to nothing more than *giving* to the Company the $700,000 of tonnage tax arrears, which they now owe the State, to be *loaned by the Company* to certain Roads, all of which are directly tributary to the Pennsylvania Railroad. But if this fund is to be distributed among the Railroads of the State, why cannot it be as well portioned out by the State herself? Are there not other roads which deserve to be remembered in the apportionment and to get their fair share of the bounty of the Commonwealth, of which they have never, as yet, received a dollar, roads, too, in which Pittsburgh is much more concerned than those which the Penna. R. R Company has indicated as the objects of its favor? Why are the Pittsburgh & Connellsville and the Allegheny Valley roads wholly ignored and left out of the list? The report of the Board of Trade, made just three years ago, after a long and able argument, against the repeal of the Tonnage Tax, and demonstrating how excessive and injurious were the discriminations of the Company against Pittsburgh, concluded with these words in italics: "*Nothing short of the completion of the Connellsville or Alleghany roads or the direct interference of the Legislature, will effect this result.*" This protection against overcharges and discrimination which the recent action of the Board of Trade *has, it is hoped, effected.* A little helps, indeed, to the roads just mentioned, would have been very acceptable in these hard times, but, we suppose, concession from the Pennsylvania Company, on this point, could not be had, although it can hardly be imagined that Pittsburgh would wish to see those roads, one of which at least is designed to *direct trade from her*, helped, in preference to the Connellsville, the Cleveland and the Allegheny Valley which terminate in her streets—or does she dare to see these roads set aside to favor other roads, all of them distant from Pittsburgh, and in no way connected with her trade? If the tax arrears are to be divided, let it be shared at least by the leading roads in which this city is immediately interested, for each of which there would be something worth having. But if the fund is parcelled out among the many roads named in the bill, it will afford no appreciable assistance to any of them, especially as they are required to do so much beforehand which they are so utterly without the means of doing, that the words of promise to their ears, which this bill offers, will be broken to their hopes.

It is at all events clear that the *State* will gain nothing by this proposed disposition of the arrears of the tax due her, of which she could make a much more judicious application than to fritter so respectable a sum away, in the manner proposed by the bill.

So much for the *inducements* to the State to release these *arrears.* Now as to their motives presented by this bill to the Commonwealth to repeal the tax.

By the terms of the purchase of the "Main Line" from the State by the Penna. R. R. Co., the latter are required, in addition to the interest on their seven and a half millions ($7,500,000) of State loan given in liquidation thereof, to pay the sum of $400,000 annually up to 1890 as a Sinking Fund for the redemption of said Bonds; and on and after 1890, one million ($1 000,000) dollars of the principal, and the still accruing interest, *annually*, until the Bonds are redeemed, which they would be finally in July, 1894. The operation of this Sinking Fund is shewn in detail in the Eleventh Annual Report of the company, published in February 1858, where it will be seen that in 1890, the Principal of the Bonds will be reduced to $3,300,000, and in 1894 will be entirely paid off. The present bill promises, instead of this, to pay $236,000 semi-annually, or $460,000 annually, instead of $100,000 of the principal and the interest upon the debt thus annually reduced. An easy calculation, which may be made upon the margin of the page in the printed report, on which the statement appears, (pages, 18 and 19, of the Eleventh Annual Report of the Penna. R. R. Co.,) will show that the proposed change in the sum to be annually paid will, on July 31, 1890, exceed the sum which the present mode of payment would produce on that date, by $2,125,000—that is, the $460,000 per annum, will, in the 291 years, intervening on that day, produce, with interest on the bill, a total of $13,570,000, while the payment of $100,000 per annum of the principal and the interest thereon, would, in the same period, produce a total of $11,445,000. Now this would look like a handsome advance, on the part of the Company, to the State. We notice, however, that the bill provides that, on the 31st of July, 1890, the Company "*shall pay into the Treasury the balance then unpaid for the principal and interest of said Bonds.*" That balance, according to the present mode of payment, of $100,000 per annum, and interest, would on that day be $4,200,000, which the company are now bound to pay, with accruing interest, at the rate of $1,000,000 a year, which would wipe it out on July 31st, 1894. But the new proposed arrangement having produced $2,125,000 on July 31, 1890, more than the present one, the balance would be reduced, on that day, to $2,075,000, which the company is to pay off at once, instead of having four years more in which to liquidate it. This is the *only change* made in the relations of the company and the State in the matter of the payment of the company's bonds in the purchase of the Main Line. The company pays not a dollar *more* to the State under the provisions of the bill than they would pay under their existing contract with the commonwealth. They only pay the bonds off in 1890 instead of 1894, by reducing the principal and interest, up to 1890, a little more rapidly, and then paying off the balance at once. The whole financial operation is one of *liquidation and funded debt.* There is not an extra cent contributed by it to the payment of any portion of the *State* debt. It is merely making for the company a quicker working Sinking Fund which, if they can spare the money, is so much the better *for them.* If the bill does not pass, and the company goes on to pay, as at present, they will from this year, 1861, up to the time they extinguish the whole debt in 1894, have paid $16,005,000, including interest on what remains due on July 31, 1890. And if the bill *does* pass, and they pay the whole balance due on July 31, 1890, they will have paid only $16,445,000, the interest after that date being saved to them by earlier payment of the principal.

It is hard to see, then, how the State is to have anything left to apply to the payment of her own debt, except in this obvious that the payment of the Company's debt to her, *no matter at what time or in what way it is effected*, will, of course, furnish her means to liquidate her own indebtedness. What it is intended to show here is that this bill really gives nothing to the State for that purpose which her present contract with the Company does not give, except a slight anticipation in point of *time*, which will work just as well for the Company as for the Commonwealth, and is really of little or no importance to the latter. So long as the interest and present sinking fund of $100,000 a year on the Company's bonds is punctually paid, those bonds will be as good as money to the State, and it obviously matters little whether they are redeemed three or four years sooner or later at a period *a third of a century ahead*, that is in the next generation. Finally, the new scheme of annual payments can be properly called a "*Commutation of the Tonnage Tax*" it is difficult to discern. That tax amounts now to some $300,000 per annum, increasing with the business of the road. In the thirty years up to 1890, at that rate, allowing no increase, it would amount to $9,000,000, and, if annually invested at six per cent. and interest compounded semi annually, would amount to two and a half times that amount, or the sum of nearly $23,000,000, enough to pay off the whole debt of the Commonwealth. *This noble fund the State gives away by this bill, and gets nothing whatever in exchange for it.* The slightest examination will show this to any one conversant with figures. The difference between the $460,000 and the $100,000 and interest on the bonds is only $2,500 the first year, and does not increase to $500,000 until ten years have elapsed, by which time, it is to be hoped, the State will have very greatly reduced her indebtedness, without the assistance of this new scheme of Finance.

The foregoing remarks have been to show that the company is really offering no adequate consideration or motive for the repeal of the Tonnage Tax, in what they propose to the State. As to the real merits of the Tonnage Tax question that is altogether another thing. It is, to say the least, very doubtful if the time has arrived when the State may well consider whether it should be removed. As to the arrears of the tax now due, however, the State *should direct the distribution of them*, if she is disposed to give them for the encouragement of other improvements within her territory. Pittsburgh and the northern counties of the State, should, with the Allegheny Valley and Cleveland roads, put in their claim for sahare of whatever help the Commonwealth can afford by the appropriation of those arrears, or by a loan of the Main Line Bonds of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., to the leading lines centering in this city. The southern counties abounding in mineral wealth, are especially interested in the construction of the Connellsville road, which is strictly the most important link of a chain of southern roads through the whole length of the State.

This company, it is said, has the right from Baltimore to give a First Mortgage on their whole line east of Turtle Creek, as soon as a loan sufficient to complete their road to Cumberland is offered. With this authority, no road in the State can give better security.

The Allegheny Valley Road also traverses many counties whose valuable resources can only be developed by its construction. This road is also able to give ample security for any aid afforded it in the shape of a First Mortgage upon the part to be constructed.

"MERCHANT."

FROM SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

[Telegraphic Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

The Programme of Mr. Lincoln's Journey from Springfield to New York.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 8, 1861.

Mr. M. G. Wood furnishes, by authority, the following schedule, showing the arrivals and departures in and from the various localities the President elect's party will meet on their journey from here to New York: "Monday, 11th, leave Springfield 8 A. M.; arrive at Indianapolis 5 P. M.; Tuesday, 12th, leave Indianapolis 10 A. M., arrive at Cincinnati 3 P. M.; Wednesday, 13th, leave Cincinnati 9 A. M., arrive at Columbus 12 M.; Thursday, 14th, leave Columbus 8 A. M., arrive at Steubenville 2:00 P. M., leave Steubenville 2:30 P. M., arrive at Pittsburgh 5 P. M.; Friday, 15th, leave Pittsburgh 10 A. M.; arrive at Cleveland 4 P. M.; Saturday, 16th, leave Cleveland 9 A. M., arrive at Buffalo 4 P. M.; Sunday, 17th, remain at Buffalo; Monday, 18th, leave Buffalo 6 A. M., arrive at Albany 3 P. M.; Tuesday, 19th, leave Albany 10 A. M., arrive at New York 3 P. M." The following railroads will be traveled over: Great Western, Wabash Valley, Lafayette & Indianapolis, Indianapolis & Cincinnati, Dayton & Columbus, Steubenville & Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh & Cleveland, Cleveland & Erie, Buffalo & Erie, York Central & Hudson River Railroad.

Mr. Wood has made such arrangements as will insure both the comfort and safety of those under his charge. He has provided special trains to be preceded by Pilot Engines all the way through.

Cards of invitation will be issued by him to all the participants in the journey from point to point, and only holders will be allowed on the train. State and local authorities, and prominent citizens, without distinction of party, will be invited, to avoid crowding and acrimony to Mr. Lincoln. Representatives of the leading papers only, will be admitted in the different stopping places. The Presidential party will be under the charge of the local commanders. No party coloring being intended to be given to the trip, Wide Awake and other demonstrations of a partisan character, will prove objectionable. Military escorts through the stopping places will be accepted, but none on the journey. The invitation to visit Boston, by the Executive and Legislative authorities of Massachusetts, has been declined by Mr. Lincoln, for want of time. The Presidential family has broken up house-keeping, and is now "sojourning" at a hotel. C. Jabe, of San Francisco, is here.

A prominent Ohio politician, resident of Columbus, has prepared a surprise to Mr. Lincoln, by expressing to him a whistle manufactured out of a pig's tail. The President elect, after practicing for some time upon the novel instrument the more ring, remarked, he had never suspected that there was music in such a thing as that.

MAJOR ANDERSON has written to Senator Crittenden, relative to the charge that on his movement in retiring from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter he took the act intuitive of a declaration of war. Major Anderson furthermore declares that it he had been, or is, pinched under his present instructions, he will defend the fort to the last; and, before he will surrender, he will blow up the works.

DIED!

HUGHES.—At his residence, No 173 Penn street, February 10th, at 6 o'clock p. m., of apoplexy, RICHARD HUGHES, in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral will proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery, at 10 o'clock TUESDAY MORNING.

MARTIN.—On Monday morning, February 11th JAMES MARTIN, aged 34 years.

His funeral will take place TO-DAY, (Tuesday) at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Smallman street, near Forty-ninth street, Birth Ward. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

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 d ses used to quiet them HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC HOMEOPATHIC DAN'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 abhor dosing.

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, $3; ditto, with ten remedy, $2; single boxes, 50 cents and $3 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 & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold by J. M. FULTON, Fifth street, second door from the Post Office, Agent for Pittsburgh. fe13d&wlmT

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. fe13d&wly

OIL! OIL! OIL!

Persons bound for the

OIL REGIONS

Should supply themselves with

TRAVELING SHIRTS.

The "Scotiadd Shirt"—Plain Red Flannel.

The "Sumatra Shirt"—Tri-colored Barred Flannel.

The "Arctic Shirt"—Dark Striped Flannel.

The "Pike's Peak Shirt"—Dark Spotted Flannel.

Heavy Wool Undershirts and Drawers.

Heavy Merino Undershirts and Drawers.

Heavy Milk Undershirts and Drawers.

Heavy Shaker Knit All Wool Half Hose.

Heavy Wool Stockings—to reach over the knee.

Heavy Wool Lined Gloves and Mittens.

Heavy Fur Lined Gloves and Gauntlets.

Square Fancy Cashmere Mufflers.

Fancy Wool Comforts and Scarfs.

We have made a large reduction in the prices of UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS.

HALF HOSE, GLOVES and COMFORTS.

In order to close out the entire stock before the Spring.

Persons who need any of the above goods can rely on being thus cheap.

EATON & MACRUM,

19 Fifth street.

fe7-d&2t

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FOR SHERIFF.—ADAM WEAVER, of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, will offer himself as a candidate for Sheriff of Allegheny county, subject to the Republican Convention. fe11

FOR SHERIFF.—HENRY H. LEWIS, of Sharpsburg, is a candidate for Sheriff of Allegheny county, subject to the Republican Nomination. fe11dc

SHERIFF.—HARRY WOODS, of Peebles township, asks the votes of his friends for obtain the Republican nomination for Sheriff of Allegheny County. His business will not allow him the opportunity of canvassing the county and seeing them all. jan21:mar1

PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULTZ, of Snowden Township, will a candidate for non inati n to the above office, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. fe12dc

PROTHONOTARY.—RICHARD DANVER, of Reserve township, will be supported for the above office, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. Ja30d10

Public Notices.

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

Erie, Feb. 6th, 1861. A. M CADUMAY, Sec'y.
fe6-18t&d3

NOTICE.—The Executive Committee of the Allegheny County Campaign Club are requested to meet at the office of Hon. R. A. Wagner, No. 144 Fourth street, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, to make arrangements for receiving the President elect. A full attendance is desired.

fe12:2dinsa W. M BERSH Chairman.

MR. & MRS. TETEDOUX' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 246 THIRD STREET. THE SECOND TERM will commence on WEDNESDAY, February 6th.

FRENCH and LATIN taught without extra charge.

fe1:2:2t

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 bank bills (made, at the office of the Treasurer

By order of the Board.

ja11:1md W. S. COPELAND, Treasurer.

New Advertisements.

W. S. HAVES,

STATIONER, JOB PRINTER AND BOOKBINDER,

Corner of Third and Wood Streets.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO PRINTING

Bill-heads, Labels, Cards or Programmes,

For Concerts, Exhibitions, or meetings of any kind.

ja19m&D

ROBERT S. DAVIS, (Successor to John S. Davison,)

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

93 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Always on hand, a well selected stock of STANDARD THEOLOGICAL, SCHOOL and other WORKS.

Books mailed any distance without extra cost.

A Liberal Discount from publishers' prices will be given to all considerable buyers, as well as to clergymen, students, &c., for cash. fe12

FIRST ARRIVAL OF SPRING DRY GOODS, NOW OPEN.

We have just returned from the EAST, and are now ready to show to customers the BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE CITY—ALL NEW GOODS:

fe12 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market st.

LIME—200 bbls. Fresh Lime, rec'd and for sale by

fe12 HENRY H. COLLINS.

COAL OIL—14 bbls. Refined this day rec'd for sale by

fe12 HENRY H. COLLINS.

LAKE FISH—200 packages White Fish, Trout and Herring, received for sale by

fe12 HENRY H. COLLINS.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

BURCHFIELD & CO

have already commenced receiving NEW GOODS.

OPEN THIS MORNING,

Bleached Muslins, Irish Linens,

New Prints, Chintzes and Flannels.

New Goods will be opened every few days. fe11

ORANGES—50 bxs. Oranges, first of the season, to arrive this day for sale by

fe11 20 Wood st., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

LEMONS.—50 boxes Lemons, first of the season, to arrive this day for sale by

fe11 REYMER & BROTHERS, 20 Wood street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

BUTTER—10 bbls. Roll Butter in store for sale by

fe11 JOHN S. CANFIELD & CO., First st.

FLOUR—1 bbl. Rose in store for sale by

fe11 J. B. CARPENTER & CO, First st.

Bank Statements.

Statement of the Bank of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, February 11, 1861.

MEANS.

Loans, Bills and Discounts	$1,661 0 3 17
Real Estate and Ground Rent	44,819 98
Stocks and Miscellaneous	8,389 39
Due by other Banks	62,691 04
Bank Notes & Checks	104 4 2 77
Specie	402 989 17
	$2,291,879 00

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,143,500 00
Profits and Earnings	155,622 26
Unpaid Dividends and Suspense Acc't.	8,483 05
Due to other Banks	16,709 41
Circulation	203,220 00
Deposits	646,838 28
	$2,291,370 00

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN HARPER, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed this Feb. 11th, 1861, before me, S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Statement of Exchange Bank of Pitts'gh.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, February 11, 1861.

Loans and Discounts	$1,549,695 18
Real Estate	50,000 00
Specie in Vault	294,569 91
U. S. Treasury Notes	57,000 00
Checks and Notes of other Banks	69 079 00
Due by other Banks	188 784 08
	$2,209 584 31
Capital Stock	963 2 0 00
Circulation	374,415 00
Deposits	184,785 15
Due to other Banks	86 316 42
Contingent Fund and Profits	214,801 74
	$2,220,565 31

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of February, 1861. G. H. ISRAEL, Notary Public.

Statement of the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, February 11, 1861.

Capital Stock	$ 600,000 00
Circulation	378,915 00
Due Depositors	2?2,063 02
Due other Banks	24,821 41
Loans and Discounts	841,791 12
Gold	212 999 46
Notes and Checks of other Banks	47,063 25
Due by other Banks	88,195 01

The above statement is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W H DENNY, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 11th day of Feb'y, A. D. 1861. W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Statement of the Citizens' Bank.

Pittsburgh, February 11, 1861.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$175 193 41
Coin in Vault	152,812 18
Notes and Checks of other Banks	19 274 01
Due from Banks and Bankers	83,937 76

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$500,000 00
Circulation	228,106 00
Depositors	52,852 32
Due to other Banks	57,774 82

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

Affirmed before me this 11th day of February, 1861. SAM'L HARPER, Notary Public.

Statement of Mechanics' Bank of Pitts'gh.

Monday, February 11, 1861.

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$276 035 50
Due to other Banks	40 863 10
Due to Depositors	87 566 16
	$404,037 37

ASSETS.

Bills and Notes Discounted	$221,723 07
Due by other Banks	10 540 96
Notes and Checks of other Banks	103,132 92
Specie in Vaults	103,550 39
	940,977 44

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. D. McGREW, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 11th day of February, 1861. H. H. SMITH, Notary Public.

Statement of the Allegheny Bank.

PITTSBURGH, February 9, 1861.

ASSETS.

Capital Stock	$ 500 000 00
Loans and Discounts	178 917 85
Due by other Banks	16,101 96
Notes and Checks of other Banks	31,731 47
Specie	157,169 31
	885,920 59

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	405 950 00
Due to other Banks	13,449 32
Individual Depositors	241,161 74

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. W. COOK, Cashier.

Sworn unto before me, this day

W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Statement of the Iron City Bank.

PITTSBURGH, February 11, 1861.

Capital Stock	$ 400,000 00
Loans and Discounts	845,542 13
Due by other Banks	39 116 84
Notes and Checks of other Banks	71,145 96
Specie	150,389 78
	1,506,194 71
Circulation	350,150 00
Due to other Banks	2,869 32
Due to Depositors	228,955 79

The above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN MAGUFFIN, Cash'r.

Affirmed unto before me, this day

W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

SAMUEL FERGUSON,

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,

Office, No 9 Hand street, Pittsburgh.

All persons desiring his services can call upon him by note

fe9 1mos

ROCK OIL.—From recent construction it is supposed that Petroleum or Rock Oil exists in the valleys adjacent to Pittsburgh. This idea is strengthened by the fact that I am recently given by an eminent chemist that "this oil is generated by the action of internal heat on beds of coal, and upon rocks rich in bitu minous matter," and if this theory be true it is highly probable that rich veins of oil can be found in many of the ravines in the neighborhood.

For the purpose of testing the matter, a company is being formed to commence operations immediately in the PURE MILE RUN, which lies a very short distance above the city, in search for the Petroleum.

The capital is $25,000, divided into shares of $50 each, but a small assessment will be required on each share to defray the cost of subscriptions are now open at the office of the undersigned, No. 53½ Fourth street, where the articles of association can be seen, and a few many information obtained. B. M'LAIN & CO.

fe9

OIL! OIL! OIL!

Persons bound for the

OIL REGIONS

Should supply themselves with

TRAVELING SHIRTS.

WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE, AT REDUCED PRICES.

We offer to the public WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE, with increased confidence in its merits as the best and most reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It sews equally well on the lightest and thinest fabrics, makes the lock-stitch impossible to unravel, with the essential advantage of being alike on both sides, forming no ridge or chain in the under side. It is simple in construction, more speedy in movement, and more durable than any other machine.

We give full instructions to enable the purchaser to sew ordinary seam, stitch, hem, fell, quilt, gather, bind and tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant it for three years.

Operators, containing testimonials from ladies of the highest standing, East and West, giving prices, &c., will be forwarded free of charge, when applied for by letter.

Sewing Machine Needles, Silk, Twist, Cotton and Oil constantly on hand.

WM. SUMNER.

fe9:d&wly

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his new stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

comprising the newest designs in Foreign and Domestic Goods, for Gentlemen's Apparel. Also, a full assortment of Boys' and Youths' Clothing kept constantly on hand, and made to order in the very best manner, by

JAMES O. WATT,

corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.

oc24

NOW IS THE TIME!

TO STOP IN at the establishment of

GEO. W. BUSLEY,

Federal street, Allegheny, near the Depot, and examine his heavy stock of

COOKING AND PARLOR STOVES, COAL VASES AND GRATES, BRONZED AND TEA IRONS, TEA AND COFFEE SETTS,

with a general stock of Home Furnishing

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,

all at the CHEAPEST PRICES FOR CASH! fe6:mas

COAL AND COKE MERCHANTS TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned offers for sale a

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 at a bargain. Inquire of R. M. JENKS,

ja26:m&fe1 Cor. First st. and Redoubt alley.

A LARGE and well assorted stock of all kinds of CUTLERY.

SKATES,

GUNS, PISTOLS, REVOLVERS, RIFLES, RAZORS,

Dental and Surgical Instruments,

KNIVES, FORKS, LIGHTNING RODS, SCISSORS,

Mechanics' Tools and Ammunition,

POCKET KNIVES,

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

CARTWRIGHT & YOUNG,

No. 97 Wood Street,

fe9 corner of Diamond alley.

CONSIGNMENTS—1200 bus. Oats; 150 bbls Extra No. 1 SALT,

16 do Small White BEANS,

20 do Fresh RYE FLOUR,

200 lbs DRIED APPLES,

5 kegs PACKED BUTTER,

20 bags RYE & BROOMS, for sale by

fe9 A. WILKINS, 258 Liberty st.

A PERFECT EDITION OF DICKENS AT LAST!—A specimen copy of W. A. Townsend & Co.'s splendid edition of the Works of CHARLES DICKENS, illustrated by F. O. C. Darley and John Gilbert.

Now ready for examination. Subscriptions received. First Novel, "Pickwick," ready March 1st.

ROBERT S. DAVIS,

fe9 93 Wood street.

SUNDRIES—50 sacks prime Dry Peaches;

30 sacks prime Dry Apples,

40 bbls Green Apples,

75 do sash Fancy Brooms,

24 boxes Wood's Starch,

100 bbls & prime N O Molasses,

5 bbls prime White Beans,

4 bbls Roll Butter,

75 bus Pine Blue Ball Starch, for sale by

fe9 FRANK VAN GORDER, 114 Second st.

VULCANIZED RUBBER STEAM PACKING.—This article is considered by engineers and machinists indispensable wherever steam joints are to be made. It is made to be used in, and is warranted to stand a heat of 500 degrees Fahrenheit. All the different sizes, in Sheet, GASKET, MANGOLE and SQUARE ROPE, can always be had at the India Rubber Depot, 38 and 39 St. Clair st.

fe6 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING, Fishing Boots, Sepulcral Pants, Air Beds, Pillows, Cushions and Red Paint, Coats, Riding Capes, Pants, Leggings, Caps, Short Boots, Gun Covers, Combs, Gas Tubing, Whips, Syringes, Door Springs, and a great variety of other goods in the India Rubber line, always on hand at 38 and 39 St. Clair st.

fe6 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

INDIA RUBBER BELTING of the "Boston Belting Co.'s" manufacture. It is strong and durable, will stand a heat of 300 degrees unaffected, and no degree of cold or wet can injure its working. All sizes constantly be had at the India Rubber Depot of

fe6 J. & H. PHILLIPS, 38 and 39 St. Clair st.

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

fe6 HENRY H. COLLINS.

Wants.

WANTED—CURRENCY IN EXCHANGE FOR STERLING.—Copper and Nickel Cents and small Silver will be exchanged for currency, by applying at GAZETTE OFFICE, Fifth street, above Smithfield. fe14:3t

WANTED,

TWO BRASS FINISHERS.

At CRAIG BRO'S,

jan25-tf 152 First street.

WANTED—By a young man well acquainted with the Shipping Business, and city trade generally, a situation in a WHOLESALE HOUSE. Best of city references can be given. Address Box A, GAZETTE OFFICE, stating where an interview may be had. fe9:mar1

WANTED—Active Business Men, to take Three Shares in a Coal Company, and conduct the business. Location Monongahela River. Improvements in good working order. For particul