Pittsburgh Gazette.

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ADVERTISING AT REASONABLE RATES

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 13, 1861.

"RECONSTRUCTION."

In the resolutions of the Democratic State Committee, calling a State Convention on the 22d inst., there is a declaration that "the Union is dissolved and must be reconstructed on democratic principles."

The purpose is to reaffirm this declaration at the convention of the 22d, and make it the corner stone in the platform of the reorganized democratic party.

I say "reorganized," for the old democratic party is gone—broken up, never to exist again upon its former basis. Its new existence will date from the current month of this year of our Lord, 1861.

The expectation is that the new party will gather to it all the ultra conservative element in our party—the cotton element—the weak-kneed, weak-backed brethren who tremble at every threat of the South, and believe in purchasing peace at any price. Perhaps it will: and it is not impossible; it may not be improbable that there will be a reconstruction of parties—the "democratic" being the conservative (so called) and the "Republican" the progressive party. In the free struggle it is possible the "conservatives" may win; but even so, the "progressives" will be triumphant, in the long run.

Observe the coolness with which the dissolution of the Union is accepted as an accomplished fact. There is no waiting until the government, in Republican hands, has had time to measure its strength with the rebels and test the problem whether it has the power to maintain itself against a weak handed insurrection; but taking the first essay at Secession as unquestionably successful, and concluding that the government is without doubt, overthrown, it declares that "the Union is dissolved!" No doubt the wish is father to the thought; and it must have afforded the Democratic State Committee a great deal of pleasure to record, prematurely, as a fact, a conclusion so welcome to them.

Observe, further, the coolness with which they declare that "the government must be reconstructed," and reconstructed "on democratic principles." Now, we do not see any necessity for its reconstruction, at all, even admitting, for the sake of the argument, that the Union is really dissolved, much less do we admit any necessity for its reconstruction on democratic principles.

It does not follow by any means, that if the Union is actually dissolved, it must be reconstructed. If the government fails to bring back its revolted provinces; if it is too weak to assert its supremacy; if it has fallen so low that a half dozen of the Gulf States can successfully set it at defiance; the country will accept the fact, (when it is a fact, but not before,) as inevitable, but it will never seek to bring back the rebel States it was unable to conquer. We shall be strong enough to form an independent government of our own, without them and in spite of them.

But reconstruction, even if it should be deemed necessary, must not, of consequence, be upon "democratic" principles, as that term is understood by the men who use it. We prefer, as do, no doubt, a large majority of the people, to adhere to the principles of those who framed the Constitution. The anxiety of the democracy to throw off those principles is natural, but is too transparent to deceive.

"Reconstruction upon democratic principles" means reconstruction upon pro slavery principles. It means a concession to the Cotton States of all they demand. It means an abandonment of the determination of the Fathers, "not to admit into the Constitution any idea that there can be property in man," and the incorporation into that instrument of that "will and guilty phantasy," "It means that slavery is to be constitutionally enthroned as the supreme power in the government; that slaveholders shall rule as of divine right; that the North shall be opened, in the free ingress of masters with their slaves resident for a time or *in transitu*; that every northern freeman shall become constitutionally a slave-catcher; that the territories shall be given up to slavery; that new territory shall be acquired for it; and that, if needs be, the foreign slave trade shall be legalized.

This is reconstruction upon "democratic" principles This is the issue upon which the Democracy is to re-organize, and which will be tendered to us, at once. We must meet it, and it is best that we should familiarize ourselves with it now. Old issues are dead, or dying; this is the one living issue before us, upon which parties are to be formed, and upon which the people will be called to decide. All other issues sink into insignificance beside this new one; and we cannot doubt that when it is fairly made and resolutely met, the decision will be emphatically upon the side of freedom.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The bold and patriotic Senator from Tennessee, the gallant Johnson, in his late speech alluded in no very flattering terms to the little rattlesnake kingdom which is now making such a rumpus in the neighborhood of Charleston. These remarks, coming from a Southern man and a slaveholder, it is to be hoped will not create the same feeling of horror on the part of our Northern elders and comforters of treason, that they would if they emanated from a citizen of the North. It is become fashionable now for democratic politicians to meet every offer to enforce the laws and preserve the Constitution with a pitiful howl in behalf of "our Southern brethren." For these demagogues Mr. Johnson's speech possesses no attraction. Its honest old fashioned devotion to the Union, however palatable it may be to the patriotic masses of this country, will only excite the ire of those who believe in the right of treason and rebellion. We quote from Senator Johnson's speech:

"He said that South Carolina early had a prejudice against a government by the people, and that secession was no new thing in that State. He referred to the early history of South Carolina, where the people of that State proclaimed at one time that they were ready to go back under the dominion of King George.

He read an address of the people of Charleston to King George, in 1780, saying that they never intended to dissolve that Union; lamenting the struggle for independence, professing loyalty for the Government, the King, &c., &c. He then referred to the attempt to break up the Government in 1833, by South Carolina. Then they were restrained and their pride humiliated, and men who speak in their Convention now say they have had an intention to dissolve the Union for forty years. The question now is, are the other States going to allow themselves to be precipitated into ruin by South Carolina? What does South Carolina propose to give to Kentucky and Tennessee? All South Carolina wants of Kentucky and Tennessee, and the other States of the northern portion of the South, is to furnish men and money. When we find her prosecuting a contest for Mexico or elsewhere, Tennessee and Kentuckians will be very delightful to help in the battles. What protection can South Carolina give Tennessee and Kentucky, if her negro property needs protection? We have got the men, and we will have to pay for it, and not South Carolina, which has been the apple of discord in this Confederacy from my earliest recollection to this time, complaining of everything and satisfied with nothing."

BUYING OUT OF PEACE.—We find in last Monday's *Forney's Press*, among the news selections, the following uncalled for fling at Massachusetts:

"It is stated that Lieut. Col Harrison Bitobie, of Massachusetts, visited Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, in Washington on Wednesday, and had an interview with General Scott to assure him that Massachusetts was ready to furnish volunteers, if called for by the General Government. The report is also current that State has appropriated $100,000 to equip and fit out any volunteers called for, showing more alacrity than was displayed during the Mexican war, and a great deal more than in the war of 1812, when her State authorities took ground against the country, and thus afforded 'aid and comfort' to England."

While we confess our inability to perceive the propriety of indulging, particularly at this time, and on this occasion, in disparaging remarks against a leading member of the confederacy, whose offence, after all, seems to have been a tender of its services in support of the laws to the regularly constituted authorities, we at the same time feel compelled to deny the truthfulness of the reminiscences which they contain. It is well known that in the Mexican war Massachusetts furnished a regiment of volunteers, and doubtless would have furnished more had their services been required by the government. Nor is it true that the "State authorities took ground against the country" in the war of 1812, although many of the people of that State probably did object to the manner in which that war was conducted, in their section of the country. Some people imagine that the only way to conciliate the South is to depreciate the courage and patriotism of the Northern States, and we presume we must accept this thrust at the old Bay State, unkind and untruthful as it is, as one of the many "offerings" by which the Union is to be saved.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1861.

Until the Border Slave States can agree among themselves, so as to be able to assert authoritatively to the representatives of the Northern States that they are not only for the Union, but that they are for the constitution and the enforcement of the laws against all violators thereof, whether of individuals or States, and cease their cry against coercion at every attempt made to enforce the laws, thereby denying the right of a State to secede, they can never propose any plan of settlement that the North will accept. The Border Slave States declare, by their delegates in the Convention, and by their Senators and Representatives in Congress, that they want a settlement, that the Union must be preserved, but at the same time they refuse to settle upon any terms that do not admit the right of a State to secede, by denying the right of the Administration to carry on the Government within the borders of such State, whenever the federal law is violated.

I am satisfied that the Border States will have to yield this point first, before the North will consent to any arrangement. Northern men of all parties, and some of the ablest men in the South, agree that when it is conceded that a State can go out of the Union at pleasure, without the consent of the other States, it is admitting that we have no government. Rather than yield this point, the North will abandon all conventions and compromises, and go about the more important work of ascertaining whether we have a government, and whether it is worth preserving, and if so, to preserve it at all hazards and whatever cost. This is about the point at which we have arrived.

A large number of delegates in the Peace Congress are in favor of a national Convention; and many of the ablest men in Washington from different parts of the country, who are more "looker on in Vienna," favor the project. Should the proposition now before the Committee of the Convention fail, that body will undoubtedly fall back upon a national Convention, the recommendation to be in the form of a resolution suggesting to the Legislatures of the different States the propriety of asking Congress to take preparatory steps for calling such a Convention.

In view of this suggestion, the Western delegations are already preparing the way to have the election of delegates put far enough off to obtain the basis of the census of 1860.

Commissioners from all sections have become confident that peace measures will be proposed before the decision of the question is reached in Congress on the Compromise report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. Corwin, it is understood, will accept the Peace Conference propositions in preference to his own. When the measure is proposed, debate will be cut off, and a vote at once had.

The Massachusetts delegation in the peace commission is filled by the arrival of Judge Allen. Governor Andrew has officially appointed Samuel O. Upham, Esq., messenger of ex Governor Banks and of the present Governor, to act in the capacity of Commissary to the commission.

The Committee appointed by the Peace Conference will probably make their report on Tuesday next. Various plans are before them. From what has privately transpired, the border States resolutions meet with much favor, and it is the general impression that the Conference will adopt some such measures of compromise, including the division of the Territories by the line of 36 deg. 30 minutes. North of it slavery to be prohibited, and South of the line neither Congressional nor Territorial interference with the subject, which is to be left for the determination of the people when they form their State governments. The acquisition of future territory is not to be so easily consummated as heretofore.—*N. Y. Herald.*

As the District Attorney here openly sympathizes with the secession movement, the general opinion is that Government should employ additional counsel to aid in prosecuting Mr. Floyd and his confederates connected with the great robbery of the Interior Department. Legal steps have already been taken by these parties to avail themselves of every technical exception. When Mr. Russell was before the Committee, he refused to answer whether he had made any payments or presents to persons attached to the War Department, in connexion with his contracts, or for other purposes. Suspicion points clearly to several who were largely paid for their official favors. Mr. Bailey pointed in all his statements to Mr. Thompson and others, that he never realized any benefit from the abstracted bonds. Yet his account with Messrs. Riggs & Co. shows that during the months when he was operating with Mr. Russell, he deposited sums to three or four times the aggregate of his whole year's salary. He had been known in Wall street as the negotiator of Florida bonds for Mr. Yulee and other secessionists, and of the Chickasaw acceptances issued by Mr. Toucey, and which Congress has refused to legalize.

About $140,000 of the Indian funds were invested in Florida bonds, but Mr. Bailey knew their value too well to touch them.—In fact, several batches of South Carolina bonds were tried on the market, and withdrawn, because purchasers could not be found.

The bonds were abstracted at various times, commencing with $150,000. The design was to extend the time of disclosure till the 4th of March, but this was accidentally frustrated by Auditor Fuller, who refused to pass an account for coupons which was not properly vouched in consequence of the abstraction, and must have led to an exposure had not Mr. Bailey prefaced the confession. That release precipitated the discovery.

It is clearly established that at the very time Mr. Floyd was issuing millions of dollars of acceptances for Messrs. Russell, Majors & Waddell, they were actually receiving their pay as fast as the service was rendered, and the government was never in their debt. Nearly all the witnesses who were best informed of these transactions had received defective memories before the Committee. They forgot everything that was embarrassing to answer. But they are branded so, as to be recognized hereafter.

Despatches received here to day, state that the Montgomery Convention have elected Jefferson Davis President, and Alexander H. Stephens Vice President, of the Provisional Government for one year. It is believed that Mr. Stephens' election is a forced one; that he did not desire it, and will accept it only for the purpose of exerting his influence for reconstruction and union. Of course, the object of Gen. Davis and his ilk in electing Mr. Stephens is, to secure to their policy all the conservative elements, and thus prevent a revulsion of sentiment, which would ultimately overthrow themselves.

It is freely stated in high secession circles here, that Fort Sumter is to be attacked some time this week. This is not probable, in view of the fact that the Montgomery Convention has just adopted the Constitution of the United States for the Southern Confederacy, which devolves the war-making power on Congress. Col. Hayne, before leaving, was decided in the declaration that no assault on Fort Sumter would be made until by order of the Southern Confederacy. Nevertheless, great anxiety is felt here on the subject.

The Tennessee Delegation are in receipt of dispatches, to-day, showing the result of the election, in that State yesterday. The Union men have carried everything before them by overwhelming majorities. The Union men of the South here express great satisfaction at this result. In Mr. Stokes's district one county gave 5,700 for Union, and only 675 for Secession. The Union members from Tennessee, Messrs. Stokes, Hatton, Quarles, and Nelson, have been warmly congratulated here on all hands upon this victory. It is regarded here as a strong indorsement of Andrew Johnson, against whom the fight has been very bitter, and oftentimes grossly insulting.

The news of the election of Davis as provisional president of the proposed southern confederacy, was received here this morning, and gives great encouragement to the Senatorial revolutionists. The election of Stephens as vice president was solely for the purpose of drawing in the co operationists, and giving strength to the new scheme.

But very little countenance is given to the movement among border States men.

Northern Alabama.

The workingmen of the town of Athens, Alabama, as we learn from a letter written there on the 29th January, and published in the Nashville *Democrat*, met in the Public Square on Saturday night, and fired thirty-three guns for the Union, and that flag still waves at the Court house. Its enemies, at Montgomery and disunionists every where notwithstanding." They then paid a visit to Gen. Houston, who had just returned from Washington, where he many years represented the Athens (Ala.) district in Congress. The Nashville *Democrat's* correspondent says: "The General received the Union men in his usual happy style. He hoped to christen the glorious Union may still be preserved by the working Union men, and that they may still work in the Union, and find plenty of brave hearts and willing hands to help in every time of need. The taking leave of the General, he was saluted with a volley of musketry and three cheers for the Union."

Relief for Kansas.

[For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: Will you allow me to ask the following question through your paper?

Why have our Representatives in Harrisburg been so slow to follow the good example of the Republicans of New York, who have endeavored to have an appropriation of $100,000 made by that State for the relief of Kansas? The vindictive and spiteful hatred of the Democratic faction has prevailed for the hour to intercept the generous and beneficent act contemplated there; but that faction will not long have the base, demoniac triumph which they are shameless enough to glory in. The humanity of New York will vindicate itself ably before many days; we confidently believe, and thousand of perishing families will be rescued, and live to bless the "Empire State."

Now, Pennsylvania can "come to the rescue," in this hour of need, as well as New York. One prompt act of patriotism her Legislature have within a few days past done, which you have noticed with warm approval in the *Gazette* yesterday. Why not go on to add to this another act of patriotism and generous humanity, which will be interpreted now and ever more to mean that the Keystone State recognizes and performs her duty to the whole country and every part of it—that she holds not her proud place in the glorious Arch in vain, but of right, and because she will bear a full share of the burdens of the commonwealth, and understands that love which, in all relations human and divine, is the "bond of perfectness!"

Let us hope that ere another week passes, Pennsylvania will have done her part toward her youngest sister State, and by such an appropriation as she can well afford, add one hundred thousand dollars to the fund for the preservation of Kansas. About three cents a head of an assessment on the inhabitants of Pennsylvania will be all the cost of this noble and ever-blessed act of timely beneficence. M.

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 food we used to quiet them. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC 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 are *each email, alloy the irritation of the baby, 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 fifth set of HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; Otto, in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, $3. Single boxes, 25 cents and 50 cents.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. HUMPHREY & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold by J. M. FULTON, 191 Fulton street, sole agent for the Post Office, Agent for Pittsburgh. feb14dwtw7

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. Its value is known to thousands of families. See Advertisement in another column. feb13dwtw7

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 Nominating Convention. feb13

FOR SHERIFF.—HENRY H. LEWIS, of Sharpsburg, is a candidate for Sheriff of Allegheny county, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention. feb13

SHERIFF.—HARRY WOODS, of Peebles township, asks the votes of his friends to obtain the Republican nomination for Sheriff of Allegheny County. His business will not allow him the opportunity of traversing the county and seeing them all. feb13

PROTHONOTARY.—JOHN G. GUTHIE, of First ward, Allegheny, asks the influence and votes of his friends to secure the nomination for Prothonotary of Allegheny County, subject to the Republican Convention. feb13

PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULTZ, of Sharpsburg Township, will be a candidate for nomination to the above office, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.—RICHARD DARYES, of Reserve township, will be supported for the above office, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. feb13dtd

Public Notices

MR. & MRS. TETKEDOUX' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 145 THIRD STREET, THE SECOND TERM will commence on WEDNESDAY, February the 13th.

FRENCH and LATIN taught without extra charge. feb12

NOTICE.—The Executive Committee of the Allegheny County Campaign Club are requested to meet at the office of Hon. H. A. Weaver, No. 54 Fourth street, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, to make arrangements for receiving the President elect. A full attendance is desired.

W. M HERRS Chairman.

NOTICE.—Members of Iron City Temple of Honor and Temperance, No. 2, are requested to meet at their HALL on WEDNESDAY, (to-day) at ONE o'clock, to attend the Funeral of Brother E. P. KENO. Members of other Temples are requested to attend.

Y. GILLESPIE, W. C. T.

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. 5th, 1861. A. H. DAUGHERTY, Sec'y. feb12td

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

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

By order of the Board.

W. B. COOPERLAND, Treasurer. ja11td

New Advertisements.

W. S. HAVEN,

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. JAIMMAB

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—This truly valuable preparation is extracted from selected roots by a powerful apparatus which obtains the medicinal principle in a highly concentrated form; by scientifically combining other vegetable products in the process, a compound extract is obtained infinitely superior to any other now offered to the public. It purifies the blood, and cures of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Pimples, Boils, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Consumption, Female Irregularities, Loss of Appetite, and General Debility.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by R. A. FARNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold also by Druggists generally. feb13dtw1w

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G. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market st feb13

OIL LEASES—Blanks for Leasing Oil Wells or Oil Locations, carefully prepared forms, printed and for sale by

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APPLES! APPLES!—15 bbls. Green Apples, this day rec'd by

HENRY H. COLLINS. feb13

HOMINY.—12 bbls Pearl Hominy, rec'd and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. feb13

WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD FARM, a valuable Pennsylvania or Ohio, an eligible FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT, having one of the best locations in the country, (the nearest foundry being about 25 miles distant,) which is now and has been in successful operation for more than twelve years.

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The business can be easily managed. Will sell or exchange the whole, or what is sufficient to carry on a moderate business. The proprietor, having lost his health, is unable to carry on the business, and the property is therefore offered for sale. For further information, apply to

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BUSINESS CHANCE.

JOS. S. LEECH & CO., wishing to close their present business offer all their present stock for sale at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Any one wishing to enter into the GROCERY BUSINESS would have a fine opportunity for doing so, by renting the warehouse, purchasing the stock, and having the good will of the house.

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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 buying them cheap.

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Any sum received of all sums not less than one Dollar, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually, in June and December, since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent. a year.

Interest, if not drawn, will be placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the first days of June and December, compounding twice a year without obliging the depositor to call or even to present his pass book. At the rate, money will double in less than 12 years, making in the aggregate more than one dollar on every dollar.

Books containing the Charter, By Laws, Rules and Regulations furnished gratis, on application at the office.

President—GEORGE ALBERT.

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feb12dwtf

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