Pittsburgh Gazette.

S. 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.

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ADVERTISING AT REASONABLE RATES

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 23, 1861.

FEBRUARY TWENTY-SECOND.

Never since the people of America first learned that the twenty second day of February had been made memorable to them and to the world by the God of Heaven, who had made that the birthday of the Hero and Deliverer whom he raised up to lead them to freedom and independence; who had thus marked that day with honor ere they knew of it; ere the danger and the need which was fast approaching had manifested itself even to the seers living in those days, who from mounts of vision sought to behold the shadows cast before the coming events of the future;—never since the people of the great Western Republic marked this day on the calendar as among the most sacred of memorials of the past to them and their posterity through all generations, has it returned with an aspect so doubtful, so gloomy as now. Yes, though it be radiant with natural signs of joy—with sun-shining hours that harbinger the reviving year and its spring tide of life, yet to the anxious eye of the patriot it is dark, and overshadowed with disappointment, and sad forebodings—

"Shadows, clouds and darkness rest upon it."

Is there reason for this feeling? Does the existing confusion of our national affairs justify it? We do not purpose at present to answer these questions; we do not purpose, indeed, to do more than ask our people to ponder them—not lightly, as if this were a mere holiday for jubilant strains, recalling what memory recalls of the past and what hope gratingly promises in the future; such questions themselves will tone the mind for sober reflection befitting the day and the time. But we would ask them to ponder these questions in the sacred presences of the undying memories which this day evokes from that past, in which God has written the instruction of wisdom for us all, if we fail not, as readers, to mark and learn what faith teaches—that in all ages they that seek to know and do right, He will sustain, and make the darkest hour of their night the very harbinger of fast approaching day, whose light will reveal their victory—the blessed result of principles adhered to, truth asserted, and the right maintained.

"They Would Rather Bluster than Fight."

It is wonderful how a little display of determination on the part of the government will cool the military ardor of the secessionists. Chivalric soldiers, who seize empty forts and unprotected arsenals, with all the "pomp and circumstance of war," become the most prudent civilians in the face of armed resistance. The army of a thousand sons of Florida and Alabama who took possession of the Pensacola navy yard, which was commanded by a coward who quailed before their threats, and threw down his armor at the word of command from them,—came to a very sudden halt before the frisking cannon of Fort Pickens. And now we find that terrible host growing smaller as the guns of the fortress become more numerous. In South Carolina the Palmetto boys carried on so fiercely in taking possession of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, both of which were defenceless at the time, that we began to tremble for Fort Sumter. But our fears were groundless. The guns of that stronghold have had a most pacifying effect on the "bold sugar boys," who content themselves at present with uttering loud threats and drinking bad whisky. Fort Sumter, although "doomed" for destruction week after week, still flaunts the stars and stripes in the faces of the insurgents. All this reminds us how much more might have been done in putting down insurrection, had President Buchanan stood up for his country, instead of submitting to the dictation of traitors.

FROM HARRISBURG.

[Special Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 20, 1861.

Editor Gazette: Permit me to say, in reply to Mr. McKnight's letter, published in the *Gazette* of this date, that I did not base my former letter upon anything said by Gen. Cameron at the New York dinner concerning the representative from the 22d district, but upon the report of Mr. McKnight's speech published in the Philadelphia *Press* and never corrected, questioned or denied by him, until now. He permitted that report to go without contradiction, and I did not comment upon it until it had been a week before the public, without a word from any quarter to throw a shadow of doubt upon its correctness.

Mr. McKnight treats I wrote inadvertently, but accompanies the text with a statement that he had heard I knew beforehand that what I wrote was untrue. I may suit his ideas of gentlemanly courtesy to attribute wilful falsehood to me in this indirect manner; but it does not suit mine. I will not undertake to convince him, nor say one syllable of writing in that way, that I wrote under the full conviction of the correctness of the premises set forth in my former letter; and the readers of the *Gazette* know me too well to need any assurance from me that I am incapable of wilfully deceiving them. Therefore, let that pass.

That Mr. McKnight *did* make a speech at the dinner given at Washington by the cotton delegations from New York, is a fact beyond question. He *said* what he did not say; could he not be equally explicit and tell us what he *did* say? The *Press* represents him as saying "that he could vote for all or nearly all" the propositions of the Committee of Thirty-three. Did he say so or not? And if he did, which are the propositions he could, and which those he could not vote for?

That he spoke at that dinner, moreover, in favor of "conciliation"—a term understood at Washington to mean only compromise on its equivalent, I am assured by those who heard him, and that he avowed a willingness to vote for Mr. Adams' plan of admitting New Mexico at once as a State, unconstitutionally, I am equally well assured. That Mr. Adams' plan would bring that territory in as a Slave State, is scarcely questionable. Indeed, that plan has no merit, as a measure of "conciliation," unless it secures that result. Her admission as a free State, under present circumstances, might "conciliate" the North, but it could hardly be expected to have a soothing effect upon the South. I write the solely to put myself right with your readers. I have no desire for a controversy upon the subject, and hope I shall not be called upon to resort to it again. If injustice has been done Mr. McKnight, it has been because of the report of his speech so extensively circulated, without contradiction. It would have been criminal in me not to refer to it; and no one could be more glad than I to know that no such speech had ever been made, by a representative from Allegheny county, as that reported in the Philadelphia *Press*, and commented upon in my former letter. E.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 21, 1861.

Editor Gazette—In the House, to-day, some forty bills were reported from committee, but none were acted on.

Mr. Sheppard offered a resolution to remove the seat of Government from Harrisburg to Philadelphia.

Mr. Marshall moved to strike out Philadelphia and insert Pittsburgh. Lost.

Motions followed to insert Tidioute, Broad Top, Trenton and Reading, instead of Philadelphia, but they were all lost, and the resolution was postponed indefinitely, ayes 43—nays 21.

In the Senate, a few bills passed, but the only Western bill passed was one for vacating some lands and alleys in the borough of Beaver, which had previously passed the House, and goes to the Governor.

The Democratic State Convention is just organizing at Harrisburg. There has been an immense amount of bowdyism, jealousy and bad blood shown so far, and the prospect is fair for a stormy session.

In my letter of the 20th, the reference to the action of the Judiciary Committee on the 95th section of the Penal Code, was not so explicit as it should have been. The Committee has agreed unanimously to report that there is nothing whatever in the 95th or 96th sections contrary to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and a majority of the Committee agreed to report in favor of a repeal of part of the 95th section. Mr. Forney, chairman of the Committee, is in the minority on this question, and will, no doubt, report the views of the majority are presented.

P. S. At the time the mail closes the Democratic Convention has done nothing but organize. It is sitting practically with closed doors, nobody being admitted without a ticket, and tickets are given only to delegates. Henry D. Foster is temporary Chairman of the Convention. It took them three hours to organize, and I am told that the hall was a scene of the wildest confusion. The Convention met at three o'clock, P. M., and it was an hour before the chairman of the temporary organization was effected; and then only by a lucky chance, for if Henry D. Foster had not, just then, made his appearance, it would hardly have been effected yet. The contending factions entered into a bitter struggle for the mastery, in the organization, and compromised upon Foster, because they could not help it. The resolutions will hardly be discussed until to-morrow, and then will come the tug of war.

Citizens for Jerusalem, Palestine, request to be forwarded from England to their destination unless the postage (United States and British) of thirty-three cents the single rate of half an ounce or under is prepaid at the office of mailing in the United States.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1861.

The "Peace" Conference had another day of discussion. Dudley Field opened the debate in a speech of much ability, in which he declared against the compromises that had been proposed, because they all required a surrender of the principle upon which Mr. Lincoln had been elected. He was for a Convention, and nothing else.

Mr. Dodge of New York, advocated conciliation, and examined the question in its commercial as well as political aspects, contending that the territory in dispute was not worth an honest difference of opinion, and would not be affected in its future relation by any decision of Congress.

Mr. Frelinghuysen did not hesitate to avow himself for any fair concession for the purpose of reconciling the North and South, and restoring the Union to its former strength and stability.

Mr. Smith, of New York, made a decided impression on the Convention, by a clear, forcible, and conclusive examination of the whole subject, demonstrating that the charges against the North were unfounded, and denying any purpose or policy by the Republicans of interfering with the constitutional rights of the South. But he was willing to meet the complaining section half way—to resort to the great remedy provided by the Constitution—of a general Convention of the States, where all the differences could be fairly and fully considered, so that there could be no valid objection, and it was an honorable mode of extrication.

The Senate sat nine hours on the tariff, and carried the bill without any material amendments beside those adopted in Committee of the Whole, by 25 to 14. Douglas resisted it, and thus swallowed his electioneering speeches in Pennsylvania last fall. Joe Lane endeavored to disturb the arrangement made yesterday for reaching a final vote, but respectable Democratic Senators interposed, and his speech had to be delivered, though at the cost of a voluntary sacrifice of personal right by Gen. Wilson, who has long been entitled to the floor.

Opinions are so divided as to the policy of accepting the bill, as it now stands, and there avoid all risk of sending it to a conference for revision, there will be a consultation on the subject to-morrow morning.

The indications of the last week point very significantly to a purpose, on the secession side of the Senate, to filibuster on the Army, and, perhaps, other bills, to prevent their passage, as Mr. Toombs did on the Post-Office appropriation in the last Congress. A combined opposition was made against the tariff for several days, but abandoned because a factious demonstration could not be justified on that measure.

Their intention is to paralyze the new Administration in every way; and in this scheme of impairing the moral and physical power of Government, they are backed to a great extent by the leaders of the Northern Democracy. Should this factious course be carried out, and the Army bill lost, as is privately threatened, an extra session would become imperatively necessary. Under the present law, however, that would only involve the cost of mileage, as the pay of Congress is now annual.

The committee on inauguration fully agreed to their plan to-day. At first it was decided to admit people into the capitol, but an objection to this arrangement was at once apparent, and the usual procedure previous to inauguration will be followed. The platform will be erected next week at the eastern portico of the capitol.

The secession of northern journals, that the military and civic companies will join in any procession of escort for the President elect, is entirely without foundation. No military companies from a distance have signified an intention to be here, and those in the city will not turn out. Of course the regular forces now here will not serve as an escort.

The Conference of the Republican Senators last night was only intended to regulate the order of business and insure a full attendance from the beginning to the close of the daily session. Not a single Republican absentee has been found extremely embarrassing, and Judge Pettit came within one vote of being confirmed from this cause.

Apprehensions are entertained of large defalcations being discovered among disbursing officers, after the 4th of March. Many of their accounts are in confusion, or purposely kept back until a change of the Administration.

The Treasury is now strict in supplying the accredited States with money. Mail contractors are furnished with drafts on Sub-Treasurers, covering their receipts; so that no mal appropriation can occur.

THE Pensacolians do not take the withdrawal of their port-office kindly. "An ignominious and contemptible act," says the leading editor of the Pensacola *Tribune*. "An act only fit for a barbarous and despotic age," he continues; and then asks: "Does the government of the United States tolerate such actions? Is it a republic? How 'free' or 'free,' shall we consider ourselves? We have two courses to pursue in the latter question, can add to, or take from the responsibility of the government in faithfully serving the mails, is not clear. However, if driven to respond, we should say 'yes, certainly; of course it is a republic, and a republic we proudly and emphatically.' So, when Florida, like a dutiful child, suffered the United States to adopt her as a daughter, pay her natural parents some rolling millions for the privilege, and expended tens of millions more in protecting her tender youth from ravening Indians, and having been "brought up" at a great expense, saw fit to possess herself of certain lands, tenements, goods and chattels of her adopted parent, and kick the old fellow "by hand"—we submit that, after all this condescension on the part of Donna Flora, Uncle Samuel could not have sustained his republican reputation otherwise than by basely and ungratefully refusing to carry her letters, and furnish her pin-money as usual.

Under these afflicting circumstances, the indignant journal aforesaid says: "What can Florida do?" Rising with the subject, he asks: "Where is her secession?" Adjourned. "What did it accomplish?" It succeeded, and "elected all the officers to be elected, *from its own body!*" Is it any wonder that he should ask, in the extremity of his grief, for the whereabouts of the counsellors of the government, and while the tears of discomfiture roll in a cascade from his sympathetic coat-sleeve, ejaculate: "If we are in Florida, then let Florida protect us. If we are a republic of our own, let us make our own postal arrangements the best we can." Precisely so. The troubles of the inebriated gentleman who was called Ammi, and who queried—"Am I Ammi, or am I not Ammi?" were naught in comparison. We can only congratulate him on the entire truthfulness of his conclusion when he decends from his stilts, and declares in good Saxon English, "There is no fun in this!" We presume not, Mr. Judah.—*N. Y. World.*

Death of Col. Johnston.

A dispatch from Washington, dated February 18 h, to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says:

This morning, John Johnston, of Ohio, eighty-six years of age, was found dead in his bed, at the United States Hotel. He was one of the companions of the immortal Daniel Boone. He paid his sixteen years' subscription, a few days ago, to the *National Intelligencer*.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a sketch of Mr. Johnston's life:

Mr. Johnson was eighty-six years old; he was attached to Anthony Wayne's army in 1793, and landed at Cincinnati when it only numbered a few log cabins. He was made a Free Mason in 1794, at Bourbon Court House, Kentucky, and often saw Washington in the lodge room; he heard Washington's Farewell Address; he was of the Masonic fraternity that paid funeral honors to Washington in Philadelphia in the winter of 1800. Mr. Johnston was Indian Agent twenty-eight years.

The ancestors of the deceased were of the Episcopal Church, and he, together with the Rev. Intrepid J. Morse, of Steubenville, and the Rev. Samuel Johnston, of Cincinnati, organized the Diocese of that Church in Ohio. He was one of the original trustees of Kenyon College. Leaving the Indian Agency in 1828, he was afterwards appointed a Canal Commissioner with Alfred Kelley, and others.

Mr. Johnson was the oldest living subscriber to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, having taken that paper sixty-six years. Mr. Johnston lived at Fiqua.

WHAT WE HAVE ESCAPED.—Under this caption the Boston *Advertiser* says: We can now begin to understand what we escaped last November when the fusion failed to accomplish its object of separating enough States from the Republican column to defeat the election. To that case Mr. Lincoln would still have been the leading candidate, and the South would still have had the same desperate game to play, to terrify the House out of completing his election. If the whole struggle had thus been centered in Congress, what would have been the state of affairs in that body to-day? The fiery excitement of the struggle would hardly have failed to lead to violence in Congress itself, while outside of the halls of legislation the danger would have been at least equally great, and the altered course of events might possibly have been the means of keeping the Government at the mercy of Messrs. Cobb and Floyd, and their confederates, until the 4th of March.

And in case Mr. Lincoln had failed to be elected by the House, the Government would have fallen into the hands of Joseph Lane, a man who now openly exhibits his sympathy with the secessionists. Our friends who went into the fusion movement have come daily to think the Republicans for saving them from being the instruments of such disgrace.

Stealing the U. S. Arms at Little Rock.

"Your Secessionists," said Mr. Blair, at Vernon-dale Hall, "always attack empty forts and full Sub Treasuries, showing that they are much better at stealing than fighting." A fresh instance of the truth of this apothegm is the taking of the United States arsenal at Little Rock, Ark., brief advices of which reached us by telegraph several days ago. It seems the marauders took the citizens of Little Rock and the Governor utterly by surprise. The Governor, however, succumbed, and assuming the responsibility of the movement, demanded the surrender of the United States property. Captain Totten, having no defensive force, of course surrendered. The newspaper there congratulates the Citizens that the difficulty has been happily settled, and the "entire satisfaction of the troops." Would that arsenal have been taken had it contained one quarter of the force now in charge of the St. Louis arsenal? Brave and chivalrous soldiers, these steaders.

Rise and Progress of Ex-Senator Bigler.

John Bigler, the Louisiana Senator, who has anticipated the expiration of his term in the Senate (which expires March 4th) by seceding with his State, is, we grieve to say, a native of New York. His father was an honest soap-boiler and tallow-chandler of that city, about the beginning of the present century. He sent his son to college, thinking dreaming that he would ever prove a traitor to his country in after life. This collegiate course was finally the cause of Bigler's emigration to Louisiana and his denial of his birth-place. Commodore Perry was a midshipman when he married old Mr Bigler's daughter in 1815, just before the peace with England. At that time the old man had made a fortune out of his business and was living in Broadway, a few doors below Rector-street, in a house afterwards occupied by the United States Bank.—*N. Y. Post.*

DIED:

OLIVER—On Thursday morning, at 3½ o'clock, THOS. OLIVER, aged 47 years.

The funeral will take place on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at two o'clock, from his late residence on St. Clair street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

For Sore, Weak, Inflamed Eyes and Eye Lids.

A true specific and invaluable remedy has been at last discovered. Dr. Humphreys argues that these affections invariably result from a constitutional disease, of which the local affection is only the outward manifestation. Hence, HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMOEOPATHIC OPHTHALMY PILLS are only taken internally, and yet cure the worst forms of obstinate Sore Eyes and Eyelids, which have resisted all other treatment. All cases of Sore and Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids, or Failing, Weak or Defective Sight, will be promptly benefited, and the cure of the worst cases is only a question of time.

Price 50 cents, with directions.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMOEOPATHIC 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. feb25d1w1m*

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. feb23d4w1T*

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FOR SHERIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING, of M'Clure township, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. feb18tc

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. feb19tdecawT

FOR SHERIFF—HENRY H. LEWIS, of Sharpsburg, is a candidate for Sheriff of Allegheny county, subject to the Republican Nomination Convention. feb11tc

FOR 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. jy31.mtsatc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JOHN G. COH-EN, 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.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULTZ, of the Seventh Township, will be a candidate for nomination to the above office, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. feb12tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—RICHARD DANYER, of Sharpsburg township, will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. feb9tdec

Public Notices

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE, Pittsburgh, February 19th, 1861.

AN ELECTION for THIRTEEN MANAGERS of the COMPANY for ERECTING A BRIDGE over the MONONGAHELA, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, in conformity to an Act of Assembly passed January 25th, 1861, will be held at the TOLL HOUSE, on MONDAY, March 4th, 1861, at 8 o'clock p. m. feb19-4td A. H. CAUGHEY, Sec'y.

ERIE CABAL 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. 4th, 1861. A. H. CAUGHEY, Sec'y. feb18td&3

THE FIRST CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES meets statedly in APOLLO HALL, 4th st., between Market and Wood. Preaching every LORD'S DAY, at 10½ o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. WEDNESDAY EVENING, lecture at 7 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. feb23-1t

PROF. W. K. PENDLETON, of Bethany, Va., will preach for the First Congregation of Disciples, meeting in "DAVID HALL," Allegheny City, on SUNDAY, (Lord's Day,) at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m. The public are invited to attend. feb23-1t

ALLEGHENY SENIOR, February 1st, 1861.

AN ELECTION for President, Managers and Officers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, will be held at the Toll House, at the South End of the Bridge, on MONDAY, March 4th, 1861, at 8 o'clock p. m. WM. ROSEBURG, Treasurer. feb20dawtdMar4

LUNCH SERVED UP EVERY MORNING, from 10 till 12, by G. W. ROBINSON, CARTER, No. 3, at his Market, corner *Wylie and Fifth sts.* feb18ydaw

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.

A GENTLEMAN CAN REST A SUBSCRIBED HOUR by calling at No. 30 Third street, Pittsburgh. feb 23 2t

BUSINESS CHANGE.

Having sold my store on the corner of High and Wylie streets, to Mr. D. P. FERGUSON, I take pleasure in recommending him to my former patrons, and bespeak for him a share of the patronage of my former customers will be extended to him.

JOS. R. LIVINGSTON.

CARD.

Having purchased the entire stock and good will of Mr. D. R. Livingston in the above establishment, I desire to call the attention of my friends and the public generally, to my Stock of Groceries, Teas, Sugars, &c. I have a fresh lot of

NEW CROP TEAS,

Which are of the very best brands. I am prepared to sell Tolling and Young Hyson Teas as cheap as any in the market. Our Fifty Cent Teas are equal to Dollar Teas purchased elsewhere.

Having also perfected arrangements to have Fresh Butter and Eggs for sale weekly, I hope by strict attention to merit to merit a share of the patronage of my customers with the very best the market can afford, and at the lowest cash prices. D. R. FERGUSON,

feb 14-tw Corner of High and Wylie sts.

1000 HEADS OF CABBAGE TO ARRIVE, and for sale, wholesale or retail, cheap for cash. D. R. FERGUSON,

feb22 Corner of High and Wylie streets.

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

CHARLES HOFMANN, P. R. S., M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Genital Organs in the "TRUSSY MEDICAL INSTITUTE," has, at a large expense to the Institute, published a work on the treatment of all private diseases of the male and female genital organs. Also, a Treatise on the result of Onanism or Masturbation. Seminal Debility, Involuntary Nocturnal Emissions, Physiworthes, &c., causing impotency and Mental and Physical Debility. Ladies affected with painful or entirely suppressed menstruation, will learn something by sending for a book. Enclose two cent stamp to pay the postage. Direct to DR. CHARLES HOFMANN, *Trussy Medical Institute, Boston, Mass.* feb6 3m&w1

HENRY EBBEN,

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—4 stops, 9 feet 8 inches high, 5 feet 6 inches wide, 3 feet 6 inches deep.

No. 3—8 stops, 11 feet 6 inches high, 7 feet 3 inches wide, 4 feet 8 inches deep.

No. 4—13 stops, 12 feet high, 9 feet 6 inches wide, 7 feet deep.

The above dimensions are for Gothic cases if Gothic case, they will be somewhat higher.

For further information, apply to

HENRY EBBEN, New York, or JOHN H. MELLOR, 61 Wood st.

apl6-d4ly

Eaton, Macrum & Co.,

Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth Street.

NEW GOODS!

NEW STYLES OF

Skeleton Skirts,

EXTRA FINE LINEN SHIRT FRONTS,

Magic Ruffles, all widths,

NEW COLORS OF ESPRIE AND SHETLAND WOOL,

Black Silk Velvet Dress Buttons,

ALEXANDER'S AND BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,

New invoice of Marquisiaire Gloves just rec'd.

EATON, MACRUM & CO.

fe22 17 Fifth Street.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of GARTWRIGHT & YOUNG, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Wm. Cartwright retiring from the firm. The business will be continued at the old Stand, corner of Wood street and Diamond alley, by W. W. YOUNG, who alone is authorized to settle up the business of the late firm.

WM. CARTWRIGHT,
W. W. YOUNG.

Having disposed of my interest in the firm of Cartwright & Young to my former partner, W. W. YOUNG, I take pleasure in recommending him to our former customers and to the public generally. WM. CARTWRIGHT.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 21st, 1861. feb23d1w

McCANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO JAS. M'CANDLESS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

No. 103 Wood st.,

feb23d PITTSBURGH, PA.

New Advertisements.

Register's Office.

PITTSBURGH, February 23d, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following accounts of Executors, Administrators, Guardians, &c., have been duly passed in the said Register's office, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance, on

MONDAY, MARCH 2 ND, 1861

Final and distribution account of John Glass, executor of James Forsy, dec'd. Filed Nov. 24, 1860

Account of Wm. Gosling, ex'r of Lee Gosling, dec'd. Filed Dec. 5th, 1860

Final account of Robert Hopper, guardian of Jonathan C. Hopper, dec'd, a minor child of Arthur J. and Elizabeth Hopper, and devisee of Mrs Middlesworth, dec'd. Filed Dec. 5, 1860.

Final and distribution account of John Bissell and Geo. A. Berry, adm'rs of John D. Wick, dec'd. Filed Jan. 31, 1861.

Final account of Mich ln Stupy, adm'r of Adam Adler, dec'd. Filed Dec. 13, 1860.

Final account of Margaret Marrenbacher, adm'x of J hn Marrenbacher, dec'd. Filed Dec. 18, 1860.

First and final account of Lewis Good, adm'r cum testamento annexo of Anthony Guth, dec'd. Filed Dec 18, 1860.

Final account of G. T Coulter, guardian of Jacob Hanna, dec'd Filed Dec 24, 1860.

Final account of Thomas W. Shaw, guardian of the minor children of samuel M'Elhany, dec'd. Filed Dec 28, 1860.

Account of Jane M'Gibbney, adm'x of James M'Gibbney, Jr., dec'd. Filed Dec 31, 1860.

Account of John Graham, surviving ex'r of Robert Peebles, dec'd. Filed Jan. 2, 1861.

First account of James W. Hallman, dec'd, Cy his ex'rs, Francis Rahm and Geo W. Hallman, ex'rs of Thomas Lister, dec'd. Filed Jan. 2, 1861.

Account of J. Christian Breilianph, adm'r of Martin C. Breilianph, dec'd. Filed Jan 9, 1861.

Final account of John Byers, ex'r of John Byers, Sr., dec'd. Filed Jan. 19, 1861.

Account of Margaret Bell, ex'x of John M. Bell, dec'd. Filed Jan. 19 1861

Account of John Maguire, adm'r of Charles B. Maguire, dec'd. Filed Jan. 16, 1861.

Account of Martin Richardson, adm'r of Israel Wiggins, dec'd. Filed Jan 22, 1861.

Account of A. Miller, adm'r de bonis non of Dr. George Rieg, dec'd. Filed Feb. 4, 1861.

Account of John M'Kee, ex'r of Daniel Grove, dec'd. Filed Feb. 7, 1861.

Partial account of Christian Grossman, ex'r of Frederick Grossman, dec'd. Filed Feb. 8, 1861.

Account of Wm. Morrison, adm'r of James M'Grady, dec'd. Filed Feb. 11, 1861.

Account of Thomas M'Ee, acting ex'r of John M'Clurg, dec'd. Filed Feb 12, 1861.

Account of Wm. M'Laughlin, ex'r of Thomas M'Laughlin. Filed Feb 15, 1861.

Final account of R. C. Brennen, adm'r of Charles Stitch, dec'd. Filed Feb. 15, 1861.

Final account of John W. Stewart, adm'r of Rebecca Ferguson, dec'd. Filed Feb. 15, 1861.

Final account of John W. Stewart, adm'r of Henry Ferguson, dec'd. Filed Feb. 15, 1861.

Account of James Longmore, adm'r of John Lonney, dec'd. Filed Feb. 15, 1861.

Account of Francis O Flanagin, ex'r of Ann Austice, dec'd. Filed Feb. 16, 1861

Account of James Carothers, adm'r of John M'Farland. Filed Feb 18, 1861.

Final account of Hannah Severance, adm'x of Levi Severance, dec'd. Filed Feb 19, 1861.

Final account of Moses Chess, guardian of Alfred Richardson. Filed Feb. 20, 1861.

Final account of Jeremiah Frew, guardian of Margaret Jane, (dec'd,) and Elizabeth Frew. Filed Feb. 20, 1861.

Account of William Glass, ex'r of Elizabeth Nichol, dec'd. Filed Feb. 21, 1861.

Final account of William Glass, adm'r of Samuel M'Cordy, dec'd. Filed Feb. 21, 1861.

Final account of Francis Collins, adm'r of Christopher Hoyes, dec'd. Filed Feb. 21, 1861.

Account of Thomas Farley, ex'r of Daniel Liggett, dec'd. Filed Feb. 23, 1861.

First and Final account of William Ross, acting ex'r of Henry R. Stewart dec'd. Filed Feb. 23, 1861.

Account of John Hall, acting ex'r of Samuel Hall, dec'd. Filed Feb. 23, 1861.

Final account of James Marshall, adm'r of Henry McCleary, dec'd. Filed Feb. 22, 1861.

Final account of Joseph E M'Cabe, adm'r of David Harris, dec'd. Filed Feb. 22, 1861.

WM J. RICHARDSON, Register.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

H. C. LOOMIS, AGENT, 59 WOOD ST.

CASH CAPITAL $400,000 00
SURPLUS 239,339 06

TOTAL ASSETS $639,339 06

STATEMENT of the Condition of the SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Springfield, Mass., on the first day of January, 1861, made in conformity with the requirements of the Laws of Pennsylvania:

FIRST:

Capital Stock	$200 00 00	
Numb r of Shares of Stock subscribed for	2,000 00	
Amount of Assessments on Stock paid in cash	$200,000 00	

SECOND:

The Value of the Real Estate held by the Company	$23,681 13	
Amount of Cash in hand and in bank	4,918 04	
Am't of Cash in hands of Agents and in transit	20 841 88	
Amount of Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, constituting the first Lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	103,206 74	

AMOUNT OF STOCKS OWNED BY THE COMPANY.

	Par value.	Market value.
105 sh's Agawam Bank, Springfield	$10,500	$11,240 00
10 " Chicopee do do	1,000	1,200 00
15 " Springfield do do	1,500	1,454 00
50 " Hampden do do	5,000	5,750 00
10 " Hancock do do	1,000	1,000 00
60 " Holley Falls Bank, Holyoke	6,000	6,000 00
10 " Hampshire Manufacturing Bank, Ware	1,000	1,100 00
25 " Boylston Bk, Northampton	2,500	2,500 00
10 " Monson Bk, Monson	1,000	1,000 00
145 " Elm City Bk, New Haven	14,500	17,020 00
50 " Elliott Bank	5,000	4,125 00
50 " Bk of Commerce, Boston	5,000	4,974 00
100 " Merchants' Bank, do	10,000	10,000 00
80 " Atlas do do	8,000	6,420 00
32 " Howard do do	3,200	3,040 00
17 " Boylston do do	1,700	1,973 00
100 " Webster do do	10,000	10,500 00
50 " Bank of Commerce, N York	5,000	4,600 00
100 " Am. Exchange Bank, do	10,000	9,200 00
100 " Continental do do	10,000	9,800 00
100 " Metropolitan do do	10,000	10,700 00
104 " Importers & Trd. do do	10,000	15,741 00
170 " Western National do	17,000	19,256 00
100 " Boston and Worcester R R	10,000	10,650 00
25 " Connecticut River do	2,500	1,875 00
52 " Worcester & Nashua do	5,200	8,150 00
10 " Boston & Maine do	5,000	9,575 00
100 " Fitchburg do do	10,000	9,850 00
100 " Old Colony, Fall River do	10,000	10,700 00
100 " New York Central do	10,000	7,900 00
55 " Watertown & Rome, do	5,500	3,300 00
$4,000 Western Railroad, Mass, 6 per cent bonds,	4,000	4,100 00
$6,000 Connecticut River Railroad, 6 per cent bonds,	6,000	6,000 00
$6,000 Buffalo, New York and Erie R R per cent bonds,	5,000	4,800 00
$1,850 Watertown and Rome Railroad 7 per cent bonds,	1,850	1,505 00
Amount of stock held by the company as collateral security for loans:		
56 shares Milford Gas Light Company; Par val. $5,000 loaned	$3,000 00	

		Nons.
Amount of paper and Cambric Muslins, &c., &c.		
Amount of interest accrued on investments,		3,143 70
Loans on personal security,		8,198 13
All other investments,		6,128 43
		$192,328 06

		Nons.
LIABILITIES:		
Amount of losses due and unpaid		None.
Amount of claims for losses in suit or contested		None.
Amount of losses during the year, which have been paid		$19,121 75
Amount of losses during the year, reported and not paid		None.
Amount of dividends declared due and unpaid		None.
Amount of dividends declared, and not due		None.
Amount of money borrowed		None.
Amount of all other claims against company		None.

FOURTH:

Amount of cash premiums received	$212,514 00
Amount of premium notes	101,673 56
Amount of premium notes received from installments	11,022 00
Amount of income from other sources	4,192 35

FIFTH:

Amount of losses paid during the year	128,511 41
Amount paid and owing for returns in process of adjustment	None.
Amount of return premiums	4,181 28
Amount of dividends paid during the year	14,000 00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions, and fees paid to the agents and officers of the company	20,827 16
Amount of taxes paid by the company	2,936 00
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures of the company	17,976 62

(SIGNED) E. FREEMAN, President

Sworn and subscribed to before me, at Hartford, this 22d day of January, 1861. (Signed) A. L. SOULE, Notary Public.

Who also certifies to the correctness of the above Statement.

Policies in the above named Company, insuring property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, issued, and losses paid by the same equitably adjusted and promptly paid by

H. C. LOOMIS, Agent,
59 Wood st.

feb19-2wod

LATE PUBLICATIONS.—

The American Almanac for 1861.
Motley's History of the United Netherlands: 2 vols.
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Doctor.
Life Thoughts, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, 2 vols.
Recreations of a Country Parson.
Porter's Life of Jackson: three vols.
Bancroft's Conquest of Mexico.
Macaulay's Lays: Ballads and Poems.
Hallam's Middle Ages: Riverside Edition, 3 vols.
The Works of Francis Bacon, do
Hopes and Fears: by the author of the Hale of Eschelbury: 2 vols.
Tennyson's Poems: blue and gold, complete, 2 vols.
Stolen from Life: by Miss Malock.