Pittsburgh Gazette.

S. RIDDLE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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ADVERTISING AT REASONABLE RATES.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 28, 1861.

The Pro-Slavery Journals on the President's Journey.

The scum that rises day after day to the surface of that cess-pool of politics and literature—the pro-slavery journalism of this country, more especially of the Northern cities thereof, is in every sense, and to every sense, a peculiarly disgusting object,—perhaps we might say a little more disgusting than this generation even, used as it has been to such reeking abominations, has ever before been forced to contemplate. We do indeed advise no one who can avoid the neighborhood, to come voluntarily into this polluted region. Talk not of a lover of truth and justice, a man not indifferent to everything that men generally love and revere,—a man with the least degree of regard left in him for the mere decencies and proprieties which the social laws prescribe, and which in civilized society all the world over, are required of all, both in writing and conversation,—in one word every manly man will turn with an unutterable loathing from the pages of such journals as the New York *Express* and the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* and their obscure and ignoble imitators, wherever they are found.

We have noticed, but not with any surprise whatever, that these and the few other dirt-eating democratic journals, of the pro-slavery "stripe and pattern," which in the North here can manage to subsist parasitically on the foul humors generated in the body-politic, have not failed even for one day, since Mr. Lincoln left his home in Illinois, till now when he is safe in the Federal Capital of the nation—*safe*, spite of their malice and the assassins who were complotters with them in treason and its murderous designs!)—have not failed, we say, even for one day, to direct their most malicious and atrocious aspersions at him and his;—nor merely at him and his friends and political associates, who may perhaps be held to be fairly obnoxious to the attacks of enemies—but their coarse malignity vented itself continually in the most unmanly attacks and cowardly falsehoods even on his wife and his children.

In speaking of such journals as these, of which the New York *Express* and the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, and, perhaps we may now add, the Baltimore *Sun*, may be taken as samples, it were vain to exclaim "O manhood! where is thy shame? Where, O decent shame! where fly thy blush?"—for there is no manhood; there is nothing but a beastly brutality to appeal to; and shame and decency are unknown, or known only to be outraged!

Insatiable reader! wouldst thou turn away from all that thou hast hitherto regarded as the things to which thou must cling fast forever? wouldst thou despise and trample upon the sanctities of thine own life and all life? see desecrated and polluted the shrines which guarded thy most holy memories, thy truest and best affections, and the very treasures of thy heart? If thou wouldst, let some morbid humor, some preposterous folly of evil birth and wanton mood, make thee an habitual reader of the *persiflage* of Northern pro-slavery journalism!

Well for thee that thou canst stand after off! for it is bad enough and bad enough for any man to have to go nearer than thou canst choose to go, to contemplate the foul subject of these remarks. Let the scum lie on its cesspool—let it lie wallering in the foul places where it is generated!

Gen. Cass, in his refusal to join with Buchanan in surrendering up everything to the Southern traitors, did one good act which the country, horrified at the treason and rebellion which reigned supreme at the federal capital in the early part of this winter, generously applauded. Still he has much to answer for—much to atone for—before he can be assigned an honorable retirement in his ripe old age. The country cannot and will not forget that he stood by Buchanan in all the monstrous wrongs which that corrupt executive inflicted or attempted to inflict upon the nation. The people will not forget the Lecompton outrage, and the terrible "scarcely" warfare urged against the people of Kansas, nor will they fail to remember that Gen. Cass was the adviser and supporter of the author of those infamous measures.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* remarks that "the poor old man has been the tool of the most unprincipled knaves with which the government has ever been cursed." This may be true, yet he cannot be excused for his indifference to the conduct of his agents no more than Buchanan can be excused for his toleration of the rascality of Floyd and Cobb. Inmates of the State Department assert that its affairs are in a most horrible condition, owing to the character and conduct of his subordinates. When it is remembered that Trescott, of South Carolina, an open secessionists and a confederate of Rhett and Toombs, was retained as his assistant until the appointment of Judge Black, this statement need not be received with surprise. The correspondent of the *Democrat*, in writing of Gen. Cass, as he now appears on the eve of his retirement, says:

"Whether the old man looks back on the last four years with satisfaction—whether he regrets or rejoices that he did not retire from the Senate to the dignified shades of his home, like the older statesmen of the republic, instead of lingering, like a worn out player, superfluous on the stage' which had been the scene of his early triumphs, is known probably to his own heart alone; but that the country and the State of Pennsylvania would have had cause to rejoice in such a decision, every one knows."

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25th, 1861.

Ed. Gazette: I happened to be a passenger on board the early train from Harrisburg, for Baltimore, on last Saturday morning—the train upon which the President elect *did not* travel to Baltimore. So quietly was the programme changed, that but a few, very few, of those who were received at the Jones House, were aware of it. The Baltimoreans manifested a good deal of surprise, and some disappointment, on hearing that Mr. Lincoln was, probably, then in Washington.

This city is less given to excitement than most others; on our arrival, about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, a few hours after Mr. Lincoln's unexpected arrival, we were surprised at the equanimity with which the news was received. Washington is an aristocratic city, and stands upon its dignity. Yesterday, the President elect quietly attended church, and doubtless feels vastly relieved now that he can move about without that intensity of "attention," which he has received since leaving Springfield. The party are quartered at Willard's.

Through the courtesy of Mr. M'Knight, the vigilant member from the Allegheny district, I was enabled to occupy a seat on the floor of the House, on Saturday, during the exciting discussion of the Senate amendments to the Tariff Bill. As the session draws to a close, our members are intensely interested in the fate of this Bill. But a few days are left, and these mostly allotted to special orders; hence, in order to pass the Tariff Bill at all, the House will be compelled to accept most of the Senate amendments, rather than run the risk of sending it back to the Senate, at this late day. The opposition to the bill frittered away the time of the House, on Saturday, by "filibustering"—a species of parliamentary warfare by which a minority can, pretty effectually check, if not entirely block, the business of the House, such as speaking against time, demanding the ayes and nays and then declining to answer to their names, so that the result may show "no quorum," and then the tedious calling of the roll, &c. After a most exciting and fatiguing session, protracted up to 5 P. M., the Republicans succeeded, inch by inch, in having the Tariff made the special order for Monday [to-day] at 10 A. M., in Committee of the Whole, to report to the House at 1 P. M.

Again your correspondent has been favored by Mr. McKnight, through whose courtesy he now occupies a seat in the Reporter's Gallery, and from window, with all the interest of a Pennsylvanian, he watches the debate upon the Tariff. The opposition fight hard, in the face of an evident majority. Messrs. McKnight, Moorhead, Stevens, Grow, Sherman, and others, are participating in the debate for, and Messrs. Sickles, Phelps, John Cochran, Maynard and others, against. As I write, the discussion is upon the Senate amendment taxing tea and coffee, as follows: "On raw sugar, commonly called Muscovado, or brown sugar, on syrup of sugar, or of sugar-cane, concentrated molasses, on white and clayed sugars, when advanced beyond the raw state by claying or other process, and not refined, three-fourths of one cent per pound; on refined sugars, whether loaf, lump, crushed, or pulverized, two cents per pound; on sugars, after being refined, when they are tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, and on sugar-candy, four cents per pound; on molasses two cents per gallon; on confectionery of all kinds, not otherwise provided for, thirty per cent. ad valorem." On coffee and tea the Senate amendment is as follows: "On coffee, one cent and a half per pound; on tea, when imported from any point or place beyond the Cape of Good Hope, four cents per pound; when imported from any point or place this side the Cape of Good Hope, other than is the country where produced, four cents per pound, and in addition thereto ten per cent. ad valorem,"—with a proviso that when the Treasury notes and bonds now issued shall be redeemed, the President shall issue a proclamation authorizing the importation of tea and coffee free from their specific duties, and a further proviso that the duties on tea and coffee shall cease from and after the thirtieth of June, 1863.

The South, for the nonce, have espoused the cause of the poor man, and appear as the champions of the laborer! while the Republican side, apparently, oppose and steadily vote in favor of the tax on these items, fearing to lose the bill should the House refuse any of the Senate amendments. Pryor is now, as I write, venting his spleen on the protectionists, of Pennsylvania and the abolionists of New England! accusing them of a compact to elect an abolition President, and then pass a tariff bill. He is neatly replied to from New England.

I was favored, this morning, by a fine view from the dome of the Capitol. The air was clear and balmy, and the view worth a journey hither. The workmen are busily engaged in making arrangements for the inauguration, next Monday. The ceremony will take place from the East front of the Capitol. A platform has been erected and railed in, while a board fence has been erected, so as to enable the police to exert a proper control upon the crowd. A close passage way is prepared for the entrance of the President elect into the Capitol, by the West front.

Rumor is now certain in regard to the formation of the Cabinet, as far as regards Messrs. Bates, Seward, Cameron, Etheridge, and Colfax. It is understood that the Harrisburg opposition to General Cameron has been withdrawn, and that Gov. Curtin formally urged Mr. Lincoln to appoint Mr. Cameron, while the latter was in Harrisburg. This it would seem, the leading objections to the appointment of General C. have united in the request for his appointment.

F. S.—The President elect appeared on the floor of the House, this evening, and was immediately surrounded by a dense crowd of members. The warmth of the greeting seemingly caused great annoyance to the other side, who made all manner of coughs, and impertinent remarks. Dan. Sickles illustrated himself by rude and impertinent vulgarities, intended to be palatable to the secessionists, amongst whom he sits; he was rebuked immediately afterwards, when Mr. Lincoln appeared on the Democratic side, by many respectable members who immediately walked back and paid their respects to the Nation's chief officer. Since witnessing the actions of this fellow, I cannot help thinking it strange that Providence should have permitted Sickles to live, while Key was stricken down. R.

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Further details may be obtained to-night, though for many reasons it is deemed advisable to withhold definite information.

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Traitor Officers.

Great as are the evils of secession, they are not wholly without compensation. To the dismission spirit we are indebted for the clearance of the Cobbs, the Floyds, the Thompsons and the Drinkards out of public office; and to the same treasonable conspiracy we must acknowledge our obligations for the withdrawal of such men as Col. Hardee, Gen. Twiggs, Lieut. Hamilton and Commodore Armstrong from the army and navy of the United States. It is well that anything occurred to make these unworthy wearers of epaulettes show their hands before serious dangers threatened the stability of the Union; it is well that they have retired, not before a foreign foe, but from an inherent laxness and disregard of their oaths and duty,—further instigated, we may believe, by not only prospects, but positive assurances of higher pay and rank in the land and sea services of the Southern Confederacy.

Col. Hardee has always been one of the pets of the War Department—an officer educated at the expense of the United States, and supported out of the National Treasury during a residence of many years in Europe. For all that he is, or owes in the world, he is indebted to the bounty of the very Government against whose existence he now struggles in arms. Of Gen. Twiggs, much of the same thing may be said, his military life having been singularly exempt from hardships or exposures to danger, while his rewards have been on the most liberal scale of military compensation. He has never achieved any very brilliant honors on the field of battle; but when brevets were in order, or good positions to be gained by application at the War Department, the gallant General was never slack in his attendance.

It is to be noticed in these cases that the officers in question do not appear to have resigned their commissions in one service, until either assented to, or officially guaranteed higher rank in the army of secession. Thus it was matter of public notoriety that Col. Hardee was to become senior colonel in the service of Georgia, for several weeks before the resignation by that officer of his position at West Point; and the appointment of Gen. Twiggs to the chief command of the Georgian forces, was officially announced in advance of the receipt of his resignation at Washington—the Mobile *Register* and other Southern papers also indicating that the chivalrous Twiggs is to be still further promoted to the practical Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Confederacy's Army, as an acknowledgment for his noble conduct in turning over the troops of the United States to the secession interest.

On the whole, however, we are cheaply rid of this desired that the Harrisburg opposition to General Cameron has been withdrawn, and that Gov. Curtin formally urged Mr. Lincoln to appoint Mr. Cameron, while the latter was in Harrisburg. This it would seem, the leading objections to the appointment of General C. have united in the request for his appointment.

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New Advertisements.

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

James W. Woodwell,

Nos. 97 and 99 Third street, AND 111 FOURTH STREET,

CONSISTING OF All Varieties of Styles and Finish, SUITABLE FOR Hotels and Private Dwellings.

All orders promptly attended to, and the Furniture carefully packed and boxed.

Steamboats and Hotels furnished at short notice.

Cabinet Makers supplied with every article in the line. 9:23 1tsm

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an Alias Order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, dated February 23d, A. D. 1861, we, the undersigned, Executors of the Will of W. G. SMITH, deceased, will expose at Public Sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, 29th March next, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following piece of land, containing Twenty-Nine Acres, One Rood and Twenty-Nine Perches, bounded by lands of D. Onitot and Wm. Corry and B. Meek on one side, by lands of Nathaniel M'Clintock and Samuel Ring on two other sides, and by the old Beaver Road and Smith's Heirs on the other side. The above land will be sold in two portions, to be described on day of sale, and is situated near Hookstown Grove, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, in Moon Township, Allegheny county. Within two miles of this place there is an oil well being dug, and recent reports say they have, at the depth of 118 feet, come to a small vein of Oil. Persons desiring to purchase will please call and see the said property. Terms cash.

JAS. A. SMITH, O. A. SMITH, Executors of W. G. Smith.
J. MEEK,
Pittsburgh, Feb 26, 1861. mh1:2tsw

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS!—

50,000 NO. 1 COMMON CIGARS, at Two Dollars per 1000. 10,000 NO. 1 SMALL HALF SPANISH, at Five Dollars per 1000.

All of the above articles are of the best stocks the market affords, and of the best workmanship. Orders accompanied with the cash will be promptly filled.

HODGES & DILWORTH, 249 Liberty st., opposite Union Railroad Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa. 6:28:1tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—For the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system. This pleasant and efficacious remedy will gently stimulate the functions of the stomach and bowels to regular and healthy action, and without nausea or purging expel therefrom all deleterious accumulations, purify the blood, equalize the circulation, promote perspiration, improve the appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and gradually, but surely, eradicate the disease.

Prepared and sold by R. S. & J. D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold also by Druggists generally. 1:26dlw:w1tF

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES BY CATALOGUE—

A large stock of Seasonable Boots and Shoes will be sold by catalogue, at the Store of the late JOHN ROBB, No. 110 Market street, on FRIDAY, March 1st, 1861.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., and continue until all is sold. fc22:1tms

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO JAS. M'CANDLESS & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS,

No. 103 Wood st., PITTSBURGH, PA. fc12:2tsw

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS!

DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE!

DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE!

BELLINGHAM'S CELEBRATED STIMULATING ONGUENT, For the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world renowned article.

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Deposits received of all sums not less than one Dollar, and 6 dividends 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 out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the first day of June and December, compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call or even to present his pass book. As the rate, money will double in less than 12 years, making to the aggregate MONEY ARE ONE HALF FOR CHEAP A TRIFLE.

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New Advertisements.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

R. C. LUDMIS, AGENT, 50 WOOD ST.

CASH CAPITAL $400,000 00
SURPLUS $329,339 04
TOTAL ASSETS $729,339 04

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	$200 000 00
Number 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	$23,481 12
Amount of Cash in hand and in bank	2,919 04
Amount of Cash in hands of Agents and in transit	29 321 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	108,306 74

AMOUNT OF STOCKS OWNED BY THE COMPANY.

	Par value.	Market value.
105 shs Agawam Bank, Springfield	$10,500	$11,340 00
10 " Chicopee do do	1,000	1,200 00
14 " Springfield do do	1,400	1,414 00
50 " Pynchon do do	5,000	5,750 00
10 " J Hancock do do	1,000	1,000 00
50 " Hadley Falls Bank, Holyoke,	5,000	5,000 00
70 " Hampshire Manufacturing Bank, Ware,	7,000	7,700 00
25 " Holyoke Bk, Northampton,	2,500	2,500 00
10 " Monson Bk, Monson,	1,000	1,000 00
148 " Elm City Bk, New Haven,	14,800	17,020 00
50 " Elliott Bank,	5,000	5,125 00
48 " Bk of Commerce, Boston,	8,800	8,974 00
100 " Merchants' Bank, do	10,000	10,000 00
60 " Atlas do do	6,000	6,420 00
92½ " Howard do do	9,200	9,430 00
17 " Boylston do do	1,700	1,972 00
100 " Webster do do	10,000	10,400 00
50 " Bank of Commerce, N York,	5,000	4,850 00
100 " Am. Exchange Bank, do	10,000	9,200 00
100 " Continental do do	10,000	9,200 00
100 " Metropolitan do do	10,000	10,100 00
150 " Importers & Tra. do do	15,000	15,750 00
170 " Western Railroad,	17,000	19,295 00
100 " Boston and Worcester R R	10,000	10,650 00
25 " Connecticut River do	2,500	1,875 00
55 " Worcester & Nashua do