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:

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1861

The Tonnage Tax.

The Governor has not yet signed the bill for the repeal of the Tonnage Tax, and we trust he will not. The constitutional objections to the bill are so grave that he may well not only hesitate, but refuse, to sign it. If he wishes to distinguish his administration and render it memorable through all coming time, besides earning the lasting gratitude of the people, he will find the way to do so in withholding his signature from this bill.

We were not astonished to see the bill pass the two Houses of the legislature. Those who are familiar with the facts in the case, regarded its passage as a foregone conclusion from the start. Nevertheless, the dread of the public opinion which its managers knew would be brought to bear against it, induced them to hurry it through both Houses with almost indecent haste, well knowing that it could not have passed, after the people had had a fair chance to protest against it. Under no circumstances could it pass the House *now*.

But while not astonished at its passage, we *were* astonished at the fact that *four of the members from Allegheny county in the House voted for the bill.* If there is any one fact well settled, it is, that the public sentiment of Allegheny county is most decidedly and emphatically against any such bill. Indeed, the sentiment of the county is almost a unit on this question; and we marvel that any representative from this county, having the fear of that sentiment before his eyes, and with a sense of his responsibility to it, could for one moment entertain the idea of voting for it. There can be no question that Mr. Williams, of the House, and Messrs. Penney and Irish, of the Senate, will be honorably sustained by the people of this county, for their manly and gallant resistance to the passage of a measure so obnoxious to the public sentiment of their county.

Again, we repeat our trust, that the Governor may veto it. In his hands rests a great responsibility, of which he cannot quit himself better than by withholding his signature from this bill.

THE GENEROSITY OF ROWDERS.—The State authorities of Louisiana have generously resolved to hand over to the Montgomery government the proceeds of their plunderings of the United States Government. The coin stolen from the New Orleans Mint, amounting to over $500,000, will thus go towards furnishing the sinews of war for the Southern rebels and traitors. What does the *Post* think of "our Southern brethren"? All right, we presume!

CLEANSING THE AUGEAN STABLES.—The work of purification is going on lively at Washington. The Buchanan office-holders are getting notice to quit by dozens and scores. This is a great measure of precaution, as the majority of the office-holders are in sympathy with the Southern insurgents. That places, happily for the country, will be filled by thorough going friends of the Union.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.—Several gentlemen have been named for United States Senator in place of Gen. Cameron. Among the distinguished persons named for that station we observe Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia; James Campbell, of Schuylkill county; and David Wilmot, of Bradford.

[Special Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 8, 1861.

EDS. GAZETTE:—The annual Appropriation Bill was reported in the House just before the temporary adjournment, and has just been printed. It appropriates the public money as follows:

SALARIES.	
Governor	$ 4,000
Secretary of the Commonwealth	1,700
Deputy of the Commonwealth	1,500
Auditor General	1,700
Surveyor General	1,700
Attorney General	1,500
Superintendent Common Schools	3,000
Adjutant General	1,500
State Librarian	500
Superintendent Public Printing	800
SALARIES.	
Governor's department, clerk, hire, &c.	1,100
Office Secretary Commonwealth	8,500
" Auditor General	10,100
" Surveyor	9,870
" State Treasurer	6,060
Banking Fund	1,900
Expense School Department	8,310
State Library	1,900
State Department	1,860
Public Printing	30,000
Expenses Legislature	150,000
Miscellaneous Expenses	2,000
Judges Supreme Court	20,000
" District Courts, Philadelphia	16,000
" Allegheny Courts	12,000
" Throughout rest of State	95,000
Interest on the State Debt	1,814,175
Penna. Deaf and Dumb Institute	25,000
Northern Home for Friendless Children	5,000
Penna. Blind Institute	24,800
West. Penna. Hospital, $5,000, comprising buildings, $35,000	35,000
Penna. Widows' Asylum	5,000
Penna. Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg	20,000
Penna. Training School for Feeble Minded Children	10,000
Support of Schools, including Normal Schools	328,000
Eastern Penitentiary	27,800
Western Penitentiary, salaries $11,161, buildings $75,000	86,161
Philadelphia House of Refuge	25,000
Western Penn. House of Refuge, salaries $7,866, building $8,000	15,000
Pensions and Gratuities	7,000
Penna. Colonization Society	5,000
Public Buildings and Grounds	16,000
Arsenal, Philadelphia	2,500
Franklin Institute, Meteorological Observations	1,500
	[illegible]

Will the Pope Remove the Papal Seat to Jerusalem?

A correspondent of the Liverpool *Mercury*, writing from Rome, states that French officers have latterly been very busy in obtaining information respecting Jerusalem and the state of things in that quarter. He adds that they had been taking measurement in several localities, particularly the ground that lies about the Mosque of Omar on Mount Moriah. From Jerusalem they had gone on to Hebron, Gaza and other points, for the like purpose. It was also currently reported that a body of French troops was shortly to come to Jerusalem, while another would be stationed at Jaffa, and a third on Mount Carmel. At Beyrout, he says, the French officers openly affirmed that their government had no intention of withdrawing the force stationed, but were about to employ them shortly on a new and very different errand to that for which they ostensibly came. The French were also actively employed in making a road from the Holy City to Damascus, along which they were erecting houses at certain intervals. It is said that such a scheme as this intelligence shows to be in course of development, points to the realizing of *Pio Nono's* favorite plan of *removing the seat of the Papacy to Jerusalem.*

Goods for the South.

The following paragraph from the Savannah *Republican* is of special interest to merchants:

"As most of the importations for the South have heretofore been entered at Northern ports, it may be a boon for our merchants to bear in mind that under the present relations of the two sections it cannot be done without incurring the additional cost of a duty to both. The custom has been to bond the goods in New York and pay the duty in Savannah, but now, under instructions from the United States Secretary of the Treasury, the Northern collectors refuse to allow the goods to come South without an additional bond obligating the party to see that the duty is paid into the United States Treasury.

"This state of things will probably last until the old Union can be brought to recognize us as independent nation, and in the mean time the only practicable remedy, if any be practicable in the present state of our commerce, is to order all foreign goods intended for the South directly to Southern ports. Sailing vessels are slow coaches in this go-ahead age, but they must be endured until our projected steam lines shall be put in operation, and we trust the inconvenience referred to will contribute something towards hastening on the day."

CURIOUS INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE OF THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.—A young officer in the army of Wolfe was apparently dying of an abscess in the lungs. He was absent from his regiment on sick leave; but resolved to rejoin it, when a battle was expected. "For," said he, "since I am given over, I had better be doing my duty; and my life's being shortened a few days matters not." He received a shot which pierced the abscess and made an opening for his discharge. He recovered and lived to the age of eighty.—*Historical Magazine.*

Interesting Debate in the United States Senate.

The consideration of Mr. Dixon's resolution in the United States Senate gave rise to the following interesting debate between Messrs. Douglas and Wigfall. As it has attracted more than usual attention, we make room for it, to the exclusion of other matter.

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, said that as Mr. Douglas yesterday had entered into a discussion of the meaning of the inaugural, it was proper that his construction also should be given to the country. It was impossible for the administration by dealing in generalities, whether glittering or not, to give peace to the country. It is a fact that seven States have withdrawn from the Union and entered into a compact, and established a government, though the fact is not officially announced. The whole country knew that representatives from the Southern Confederation are now here, prepared to be received at this Court. Waiving all questions of regularity as to the existence of this Government, they are here to enter into a treaty with the Federal Government, and the matters in controversy must be settled either by treaty or the sword. It is easy to talk about enforcing the laws, and holding, occupying and possessing the forts. When you come to do this, bayonets and not words, must settle the question. And he would here say, that Fort Pickens and the Administration will soon be forced to construe the Inaugural. Forts Moultrie and Johnson and Castle Pinckney are in possession of the Confederate States; but the Confederate States will not leave Fort Sumter in possession of the Federal Government.

In reply to Mr. Douglas, he denied that the Union as it formerly was now exists, legally and constitutionally. The evil is upon us. The disease is seated. A blue pill at night and a cup of coffee the next morning may relieve the liver, but when the disease is on you, blistering and bloodletting is sometimes necessary, and when the patient die, it is necessary to have a coffin, very deep, and funeral service and things of that sort, and, as he said the other night, the only question is whether there shall be a decent, quiet funeral, after the Protestant form, or an Irish "wake." The Union is dead and has to be buried. If you want a Protestant funeral, you can have it; if not, you can have an Irish wake. He proposed to speak of the difficulty of enforcing the revenue laws, adding that the troubles as to this environ you all around. Had you not better deal with this question practically? Unfortunately Mr. Lincoln will have but a brief period during which to decide the question. If he supposes the reinforcement of Fort Sumter will lead to peace, he can make the experiment. And so as to recapturing Fort Moultrie. If he should not remove the troops from Fort Sumter, they will be removed for him. The adoption of the Crittenden proposition might have adjusted the difficulties; but it received only nineteen votes in the Senate. The Senator from Illinois had said that war cannot preserve the Union; the Union, however, is dissolved. Seven Southern States have formed a confederation, and to tell them, as the President has done, that the acts of secession are no more than blank paper, is an insult. He repeated, there is no Union left; the seceded States will never surely come back under any circumstances. They will not live under this Administration. Withdraw your troops. Make no attempt to collect tribute, and enter into a treaty with those States. Do this, and you will have peace. Send your flag of thirty-four stars thither, and it will be fired; and war will ensue. Divide the public property. Make a fair assessment of the public debt. Or will you sit stupidly and idly till there shall be a conflict [illegible], because you "cannot compromise with treason?" Let the remaining States reform a new government, and if it is acceptable, the Confederacy will enter into a treaty of commerce and amity with them. If you wait peace, you shall have it. If war, you shall have it. The time for platforms and demagogism has passed. Treat with the Confederate States as independent, and you will have peace. Treat with them as States of this Union, and you will have war. Mr. Lincoln has to remove the troops from Forts Pickens and Sumter, or they will be removed for him. He has to collect the revenue at Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans, or it will be collected for him. If he attempts to do so, resistance will be made. It is useless to blind yourselves to the facts. No compromise or amendment to the Constitution, no arrangement you may enter into will satisfy the South, unless you recognize slaves as property, and protect it as any other species of property. These States withdrew from the Union because their property was not protected. The Republicans have preserved an ominous silence on the subject of the Inaugural. The speech of the Senator from Illinois was calculated to produce the impression that Lincoln will do nothing. But the masterly inactivity policy cannot prevail. "Action! action! action!" as the great Athenian orator said, is now necessary. You cannot longer serve God and mammon. You must answer the question, "Under which King, Bezonian?" You must withdraw your flag from our country and allow us to have our own, and enter into treaty with us. Do this, or make up your minds for war, in the starnest aspect and with all its horrors!

Mr. Douglas repeated what he said yesterday, that he had carefully read the Inaugural, for the purpose of ascertaining distinctly and certainly what was the policy of the new Administration, and he came to the conclusion that it was the wish and purpose of the President to pursue a peaceful policy and avoid civil war. He was rejoiced to be able to arrive at that conclusion. This was the whole substance of what he said yesterday, or desired to say. The Senator from Texas thought the expression of this opinion or conclusion was calculated to have a bad effect on the country; but it struck him (Mr. Douglas) that if the country could rest secure in the belief that they are to have peace and no civil war, and no armies mustered into conflict, it would have a happy effect. He was sure that every man who loved this glorious Union, for it was glorious and even dearer to him now than ever before—he wished every man who loved his kind, and was proud of being an American, to rejoice in the belief that peace can be maintained. If he were allowed to judge of the various speeches of the Senator from Texas, he was forced to the conclusion that the Senator did not regard the question of peace as he did. The Senator had told them more than once that they could take their choice between peace and war, and that he did not care. But he (Mr. Douglas) did care. Therein consisted the difference between the Senator and himself, because he was desirous of peace. He was anxious to ascertain what was to be the policy of the Administration. He had arrived at his conclusion candidly and fairly, and he expressed his gratification as the result. If he had arrived at the conclusion that the inaugural meant war, he would not have delended it. He was with the President as far as the President was for peace, and would be against him when he separated from the line of policy. The Senator from Texas thought that when he said that words will not answer much longer. We may as well look at the facts in the case. He feared that Forts Sumter and Pickens could not remain in the possession of the Federal Government much longer. There was a time when Fort Sumter could have been reinforced. He believed it could not be reinforced now without the use of at least ten thousand men by land and sea. There were but few men to serve the guns, who would soon be exhausted, and they had not bread and meat enough to last for six days. There must be prompt action in the direction of peace. How should it be done? He thought the President must mean peace, or it was time for Congress to be in session, and two hundred thousand men in the field; and arrangements made for war. If it be peace, we can all rejoice; but if war, then he could not contemplate or predict what will be the state of the country. The Senator from Texas said he had remained here because his name continued to be called; but according to his own doctrine he is a foreigner. His affections were with his own country, while his (Mr. Douglas' were with his own.

Mr. Wigfall explained why he remained here. It was that he had no official information that Texas has abolished the office of United States Senator. When he should be so notified, he would file a notice of his withdrawal at the desk, and if after being so informed, his name should continue to be called, he would answer to it, if it suited his convenience, and if called upon to vote, he would probably give his reasons for voting, and regard this as a very respectable public meeting. As the Senator from Illinois seemed to be speaking for the Administration, and as "masterly inactivity" would not do, he would ask whether the senator would advise the withdrawal of the troops from Forts Sumter and Pickens, and the withdrawal of the Federal flag from the borders of the Confederate States, and no effort be made to levy tribute on foreign goods.

Mr. Douglas replied that he was no part of the Administration, and therefore he could not speak for it, although he hoped he spoke the same sentiments which animated it on this subject. Yet, while he was not in its counsels or confidence, he should not tender it his advice until it was asked for. [Suppressed applause in the gallaries.] Whenever the Administration wanted the advice of the Senate, it could, doubtless, ask for it. He did not choose to proclaim what his policy would be, in view of the fact that as the Senator from Texas did not regard Mr. Lincoln as the guardian of his section of the country it would hardly be the part of wisdom to state what his policy might be to one who may be so soon in the councils of the enemy and the commander of an army.

Mr. Wigfall, interposing, said Mr. Douglas had made a speech at Norfolk, last autumn, in which it was reported that he remarked he would hang a good many people down South. As the Administration may be acting on this principle, and as he did not believe the sound, genuine, simon-pure, Constitution loving and Constitution-understanding people sympathize with any such sentiment, and as "masterly inactivity" will not do, he trusted the Senator would give them a new revelation. The revelation on Mount Sinai, amid the muttering of thunder and the flashing of lightning, recognized slavery.

The Chair made a remark having reference to a slight disorder in the galleries.

Mr. Wigfall remarked—You will be fortunate if the galleries do not clear the Senate before long, and this is one thing which reconciles me to a change of government. Would the Senator support the Administration in withdrawing the troops from Forts Sumter and Pickens? It would add doubt strengthen the backbone of the Administration in having his support.

Mr. Douglas—As to withdrawing the troops, and advising the President what to do, I should have no hesitation in answering. If, that the Senator, like myself, felt himself bound to support the Constitution, and protect and defend the honor of the country, instead of becoming possessed of information which might be used against us. As to my November speech, I see no reason to change or modify any sentiment therein expressed. I believed then, as I now do, that I express the sound Constitutional principles, on which alone Government can exist. As to hanging, the Senator was under some misapprehension, or his mind seems of a character which magnifies one man to two men. I only spoke of hanging one person, and that in a certain contingency; and I did say, if Mr. Lincoln should be elected President according to the Constitutional forms, he must be inaugurated, and under my Constitutional duty, I would sustain him in the exercise of all the legitimate duties of the station. I then said that, if after he was elected he should violate the Constitution of the country, and commit crimes against the laws of the land, I would be for punishing him according to law; and if it was the penalty under the Constitution to hang him, I would hang him higher than Haman. I would have said the same thing of any other man who might thus abuse the trust reposed in him by the American people. I asserted it as a general principle.

Mr. Wigfall—The Senator then was not correct. If any one, who were to be hung if we dissolved the Union, and President Lincoln too, if he would not carry out the Constitution.

Mr. Douglas—I beg pardon. As the speech was reported in the Norfolk papers, I said so such thing. The alteration was made for partisan purposes at a distance from where the speech was made. I am certain there was no such report until I saw the perverted extracts from the speech. But I will not enter into any controversy as to the Norfolk speech, nor with regard to the late caucuses. I have long since repeatedly said, "let bygones be bygones." I am only looking to the line of policy to save the country from civil war and conflict, and I am pressing on both sides of the chamber, and on the Executive, and on every citizen whose heart and mind I can reach, the pursuit of such pacific policy as will arrest the further destruction of the Government, prevent civil war, and lead to a re-union even of those States which have withdrawn from the Union.

Mr. Wigfall was happy that the Senator was willing to let bygones be bygones, of which the Norfolk speech was one. He was willing to meet the Senator as to the future.

Mr. Douglas replied that he had no other motive than to deal with the future, without crimination or recrimination as to the past. For the future he advocated a pacific policy.

Mr. Wigfall—All I wanted to say was that I did not desire that Texas should be put in the false position of making war when she is not doing it.

For Sore, Weak, Inflamed Eyes and Eye Lids.

A unexpecting and invaluable remedy has been at last discovered. Dr Humphreys argues that these affections invariably result from constitutional disease, of which the local affection is only the outward manifestation. Hence, HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC OPHTHALMY PILLS are only taken internally, and yet cure the worst forms of Ophthalmia Sore Eyes and Eyelids, which have resisted all other treatment. All cases of Sore and Inflamed Eyelids, or Rolling, Weak or Defective Sight, will be promptly relieved, 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, $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. S. HUMPHREY'S CO.

Sold by J. H. FULTON, Fifth street, second door from the Post Office, Agent for Pittsburgh. 6:1:6dawlyrP

☞ 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 relieve 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. 6:1:6dwlyrP

POLITICAL NOTICES.

☞ SHERIFF.—JOHN AIKEN, of the above office, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. 6:8:tdecto

☞ SHERIFF.—JOHN MILLER, of East Liberty, Collins township, is a candidate for Sheriff of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. 6:8:tdecto

☞ FOR SHERIFF.—The friends of Gen. J. M. BURKLEY, of Collins township, respectfully sign his nomination. He is a true and tried friend of the country and party, well known energy and anxiety to see the Union saved, entitles his claims to every consideration. At the same time, he resides in the district, entitled to the office. 6:7:tdecto

☞ SHERIFF.—HARRY WOODS, of Forks 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. 6:5:tdecto

☞ FOR SHERIFF.—HUGH S. FLEMING, of McCandless township, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. 6:5:tdecto

☞ 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. 6:5:tdecto

☞ FOR SHERIFF.—HENRY H. LEWIS, of Sharpsburg, is a candidate for Sheriff of Allegheny county, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention. 6:5:tdecto

☞ COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—JOHN MILLER, Esq., of Shaler, will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. 6:5:tdecto

☞ PROTHONOTARY.—JOHN C. CUTTS, of Allegheny city, is a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. 6:5:tdecto

☞ PROTHONOTARY.—CAPTAIN H. BATON, of Upper St. Clair township, asks the votes of the friends to obtain the Republican nomination for Prothonotary—he feels confident of his success, but not showing him the opportunity of traversing the country and seeing them all. 6:5:tdecto

☞ PROTHONOTARY.—D. G. HULTZ, of Sewickley township, is a candidate for nomination to the above office, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. 6:12:tc

☞ PROTHONOTARY.—RICHARD FULTON, of Reserve township, will be supported for the above office, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. 6:5:tdecto

Public Notices.

☞ EXHIBITION OF THE PENN LITERARY SOCIETY, IN CONCERT HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, March 12th, 1861, for the BENEFIT OF KANSAS.

Exercises to consist of Original Orations, Essays, Declamations, Music, &c., &c.

Young's celebrated Brass and String Band will be in attendance.

Tickets 25c, to be procured at the book stores, from the members and at the door. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7½. mh9:2t:tmr

New Advertisements.

MERCHANTS, BANKERS, MANUFACTURERS, and others, can find a full assortment of

Blank Books and Stationery,

at W. S. HAVEN'S, corner of Wood and Third streets. mh7

DISSOLUTION.—The Co Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of SAMUEL M'MAUN & CO., was dissolved this day by mutual consent.

SAMUEL M'MAUN will continue the business as heretofore, at the old stand, Belmont street, Allegheny city, and is alone authorized to collect all claims due to the late firm, and pay all debts due on account of said firm.

SAMUEL M'MAUN & CO.

Lawrenceville, March 9th, 1861. mh11:1w

GUM BELTING AND GUM GASKETS which will bear the heat of 300 Fahrenheit without being affected, and the severest cold will not distress it in the least. It can be had at the Leather Store of M. DE LANGY, 133 Liberty st., opposite head of Wood. mh11:1w

LEATHER BELTING, of the best Eastern make, oak-tanned, all sizes, which will run without stretching, and with a perfect bearing to the pulley, at the Leather Store of M. DE LANGY, 133 Liberty st., opposite head of Wood. mh11:1w

HIDES.—350 Selected Dry Hides, 25lb.; 200 Dry Kips, Selected; 250 Selected Green Salted Country, for sale by M. DE LANGY, 133 Liberty st. mh11

ALL KINDS OF SPRING DRY GOODS! A good assortment, at low prices. C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market street. mh11

FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS.—6 kegs prime Roll Butter, 6 tubs Eggs, rec'd for sale by FRANK VAN GORDER, 114 Forest st. mh11

BOSTON PAPER HANGINGS.—40 cases of Spring Styles, now arriving, for sale by W. P. MARSHALL, 87 Wood st.

FRENCH WALL PAPER.—10 cases of Rich Designs, rec'd for sale by W. P. MARSHALL, 87 Wood st. mh11

LIME.—300 bbls fresh just rec'd, for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. mh11

ONIONS.—50 bus. rec'd this day by HENRY H. COLLINS. mh11

OIL LEASES FOR SALE.—FRENCH CREEK, in the vicinity of the famous FOUL WATCH, Clarion Co., and several other promising wells. Will be sold cheap, or exchanged for Farm Land, or a second-hand new living horse on the same. Address the Subscriber, Box 1, Pittsburgh P. O. mh9 adds:2 J. S. PITTSBURGH P. O.

SPRING FASHIONS! 1861. NEW STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS, AT M'CORD & CO'S., 131 Wood st. mh9

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! New Spring Dry Goods, Domestic and Staple, opening daily, at Low Prices. C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market st. mh9

New Advertisements.

PITTSBURGH DETECTING, COLLECTING AND RAILROAD

POLICE AGENCY,

BY HAGUE, DOUGHERTY AND FOX,

At the Office of Alderman Owston, Fourth St., Pittsburgh Pa.

The subscribers having formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of the "Pittsburgh Detecting, Collecting and Railroad Police Agency," will be found at the office of Alderman Owston where they will give their personal attention to detecting criminals, recovering stolen property, and all other criminal business. We will also act promptly in the collection of claims in any part of the United States.

ROBERT HAGUE,
BERNARD DOUGHERTY,
JOHN FOX.

mh11:2t:eas

THE WELL-KNOWN PHŒNIX FOUNDRY FOR RENT.

The following property, situated in the City of Galena, will be leased to a good tenant for a term of years, at a low rent. This Foundry has been in operation for the last fifteen years, and is now offered for rent, in consequence of the death of its former proprietor, the late Nicholas Dowling. Three-story brick, tin roof; Boiler Room 25 by 25½ feet; Engine Room 25 by 34 feet; Cupola Room 25 by 18 feet; Moulding Room 42 by 25 feet; Flask Room 30 by 41; Lumber Loft over Flask Room; Pattern-Maker's Work Shop 20 by 34 feet; Pattern Room 25 by 42 feet. All the above rooms are well lighted and ventilated.

There is also now in the buildings a complete set of Lathe, Tools and Patterns, suitable for the wants of the adjacent country, which will be disposed of at very low prices to any parties desiring to purchase, as the lease must be sold. For terms apply to

E. F. M'CLOSKEY, Administrator.

Galena, Ill., March 1st, 1861. mh11:4ms

LEAD PIPE made to order by BAILEY, FARRELL, & CO.,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

Endorsed by
S. Shannon & Son,
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Present Allen,
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Norman K. Ransom,
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Merritt P. Griffith,
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Also, the above Pipe, of every size, on hand and made to order by

BURKE & BARNES,
At the Old Established Safe Factory.
mh8 ad1f 120 and 122 Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AUDITORS' REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF PITT TOWNSHIP, for the year ending Feb. 18, 1861.

I.—THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

1861. Feb. 18—To balance of former account, as settled 16th February, 1860	$ 814 74
" —To amount of Township Tax Duplicate for 1860 received for collection	$1,629 94
1861. Feb. 18—By amount of lost taxes and errors on duplicate, per list	$ 72 90
Remunerations and abatements to sundry tax payers, as adjusted by County Commissioners, per certificate	2 44
Returned to Commissioners for unseated lands, per receipt	44 62
Paid and satisfied three old judgments on Pro. docket: Thompson for use of Pitt Township; debt, interest and costs	147 63
Paid S. Warrant, being No. 79, Jan. 7, 1859, issued to John Dunlap, being 2d instalment of Township Appropriation for Robinson street, $100, with interest, &c., total	115 27
Amount of Auditors' warrants paid and cancelled, including two outstanding warrants, Nos. 100, $1 60, and 109 $2 of previous year	1,780 81
Commissions to Treasurer on his actual payments as above, ($1,843 11)	153 60
Feb. 18, 1861—Balance on hand	187 45
	$1,944 68

II.—A SPECIAL STATEMENT of the Expenses incurred for the year ending Feb. 18, 1861, for which warrants have been drawn, Nos. 1 to 74, inclusive.

For repairs and improvements on the Deary and Barren Road	$ 516 18
Do Murphy street	42 00
Do Brady street	320 21
Do Robinson street	61 71
Do Hall and Pitt Street	24 00
Do Hall and Thompson's Run	41 00
Do Wiley Road	46 00
Do Pittsburgh street	15 00
Do Devilliter's street	15 50
Do Reading at Swan's st.	15 00
Do Gradison's run to Pittsburgh	25 00
Contingent expenses, viz: Office rent, fuel, and serving duplicate, and repairing road tools	54 67
Town Clerk's Salary	150 00
Auditor's Salaries	150 00
(NOTE.—The Supervisors was paid $1 per day, when at work on the roads; which sum is included in the foregoing expenses for repairs.)	
Amount of tax to former warrants for repairing roads	51 84
Do Warrant to Dunlap	115 27
Do Jackson	167 63
Total—and agrees with the amount of Treasurer's cash payments, and no outstanding warrants	$1,843 11

In conformity with the law, the Auditors have fixed the Salaries and Commissions of the Township Officers for the ensuing year as follows:

Auditors for each—a reduction of $10 each.
Town Clerk $15—a reduction of $35
Supervisors $2
Constables $2 for each warrant, and no more.
Collector and Treasurer, his per cent. on all moneys collected and paid, 3½ per cent.

The tax for the first the rate of tax for township and road purposes at Three mills on the dollar of the county valuation, be as follows, viz: Half a mill.

W. M. A. SMITH,
JOSEPH CULTER,
Auditors.

Attest: SAM. BRADDER DEC., Town Clerk.
Pitt Township Feb 18, 1861. mh6

SWAN WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Loading and discharging Freight at QUEEN'S DOCK, (Brooklyn), New York and Portsmouth, Piscataqua Dock, Newmarket, Dover and Somersworth, N. H. Fine fast Clipper-built Iron Steamships as follows:

PIKE'S BLUFF	Saturday, 9th March.
GLASGOW	Saturday, 16th March.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday, 23rd March.

and every Saturday, at noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FIRST CABIN.....$15 00 STEERAGE.....$20
do to London.....$40 00 do to London.....$30 00

Steerage Extra Tickets to Liverpool, Londonderry, Glasgow and Belfast, $30 00.

Passage forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Through Bills of Lading for Merchandise to Liverpool, Havre and Bremen at the following rates, to New York: Fine goods, 1 per cent; Heavy do, ½ per cent; Cotton, ⅛ per cent; Steerage Goods Liverpool 50c. Fresh Consignments are expected by every steamer, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in compartments, and are the Safest and Fastest Passenger Steamships in the World.

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JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 61 Broadway, N. Y.
JOHN THOMSON, Agent, Pittsburgh.
mh4:3t

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A. W. W. YOUNG,
No. 97 Wood Street,
corner of Diamond alley.
mh9

SUNDRIES.—42 bags Dry Peaches, 278 sacks RAGS, 2 CEDAR LOGS, 8 DRY HIDES, 89 bales CEDAR STAVES, 8 bbls SCRAP IRON, 6 do COTTON, 1 pkge BEESWAX, 8 sacks FEATHERS. New landing from steamer Mary Cook, for sale by IMAIAH DICKEY & CO.

SUNDRIES—50 hhds. Fair to Prime N. O. SUGAR; 100 bbls Prime N O MOLASSES; 100 coils assorted sizes Manila ROPE; 50 bales PITCH. For sale by GEO. E. JONES, mh9 141 Water street.

BROOM CORN.—65 bales extra fine rec'd this day for sale by mh9 HENRY H. COLLINS.

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HUNT & MINER'S, mh8 84 and 86 Fifth st., next to the Post Office.

AN ORDINANCE relative to Oil Factories.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of May next, it shall not be lawful to carry on, within said city, the business of manufacturing, refining, clarifying or deodorizing coal oil, carbon or rock oil, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offence, and the further penalty of one hundred dollars for every day within which the same shall be repeated or continued, to be recovered at other penalties for the violation of the ordinances of said city are by law recoverable.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 5th day of March, A. D 1861.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: R. MCBRIDE,
Clerk of Select Council.

A. G. MCCANDLESS,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. H. SMITH, pro tem.
Clerk of Common Council. mh8:2td