HOME MATTERS.

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CASE. —THIRD DAY.—The District Court, Judge Williams, resumed this important and interesting case on Wednesday morning. The Court Room was crowded, as usual.

The Court referred to a matter which was alluded to on Tuesday, by the counsel of both sides, viz: whether the plaintiffs have any right to recover in any event, inasmuch as they can show no title to the property in question.

Mr. Williams said the objection was entirely modal and did not involve the merits of the question. He was willing to expedite the case by submitting the point to the Court, so that it might be passed upon.

Mr. Stanton said he was ready to meet the plaintiffs on the merits of the case and in any other form.

The Plaintiffs then offered in connection with the facts already agreed upon, to make the following proof:—That the R. P. congregation in connection with and subordinate to the R. P. Synod of the U. S., did, at the date of the deed in evidence and till August 7, 1833, adhere to the following articles of faith, doctrine, worship, and terms of communion as the true doctrine, faith and worship of the said R. P. church, to wit: (1.) That the members of that church could not consistently with its faith and principles, vote at elections for national and State officers; (2.) nor, for a like reason, take the oath of naturalization, or any other oath recognizing or binding them to support the Constitution of the United States or of the several States; (3.) nor, for the like reason, sit on juries in Courts of law organized under and recognizing the said Constitution; (4.) nor, for like reason, hold any civil office requiring an oath to support the said Constitution.

The Plaintiffs further offer in connection with the foregoing evidence, to show that on the 7th of August, 1833, a division took place in the General Synod of the R. P. Church held at Philadelphia, in respect to the foregoing doctrines; whereupon two several ecclesiastical bodies were organized, each claiming to be the only true and lawful General Synod of said church—one of which bodies organized in a church on Cherry st. with Rev. Moses Roney as moderator and Rev. David Steel as Clerk, which said organization adheres to, recognizes and maintains the doctrines above mentioned and with which organization the plaintiffs are in connection:—That the other ecclesiastical body organized in a church in 11th street, at the same time in the same city of which Rev. Samuel W. Crawford was moderator, and Rev. John Black, Clerk, which ecclesiastical body departed from the articles of faith above mentioned and have ever since, together with the churches under its jurisdiction, has been acting in non-conformity therewith:—And that the congregation of which the defendants are trustees is one of those which are in communion with and under the jurisdiction of the last mentioned body and has ever since August, 1833, been acting in non-conformity with the doctrines above stated, by allowing its members to take the several oaths aforesaid, to sit on juries and to hold offices under the said government. And the aforesaid offer being, in connection with the admissions already made, the whole of the evidence to show the title in the case.

The Plaintiffs added to the foregoing offer, that the first mentioned body was the regular and authorized Synod of the R. P. Church, (Cherry st., organized in conformity with the rules and canons of said church; and the last mentioned body (11th street,) was organized irregularly through the instrumentality of parties under disability to perform the said functions and violating the laws and usages of said R. P. Church.

The defence objected to the last addition to the offer of plaintiffs, on the ground that it was a question of the judgment of law. It involved no matter of the regularity or irregularity of one synod, which must be decided by the Court: not by witnesses.

The counsel for plaintiffs then agreed to strike out that portion of the offer, which states that this is the whole evidence to show the title in the case.

Defence again objected to the offer on the ground that assuming the facts as offered, they do not establish or tend to establish the title of the plaintiffs in the premises in question.

After arguments by Mr. Stanton for the defence and Mr. Williams for plaintiffs, objection sustained.

The Plaintiffs then offered to prove that the first mentioned church was the regular and authorized Synod of R. P. Church, organized under the rules and canons of said church; and the last mentioned body was organized irregularly through the instrumentality of parties under disability to perform the said functions and violating the laws and usages of the R. P. Church.

To this offer, the defence made no objection.

The minutes of the Eastern Subordinate Synod of April 1833, were read in evidence to show that Revs. S. B. Wylie, Gilbert McMasters, William Crawford, and others, had been suspended from the office of the holy ministry, having been found guilty of divisive measures, &c.

Rev. J. M. Willson was then re-called. He testified as follows:—I was at Synod of August 1833, in Philadelphia; 11th st., was the place originally designated as the place of meeting; at the hour of meeting there were not many persons in the church; few except delegates were present; Synod was composed of ministers and elders; there was a representation from each presbytery; there is a difference of opinion as to the rule of representation; as near as I can recollect, precisely at the hour of meeting, Mr. Crawford arose and made an essay towards commencing public exercises of worship; Rev. James Christy, clerk of the Eastern subordinate synod, rose and stated that Mr. Crawford had been suspended by that body; Mr. Roney stated that circumstances were such that he could not quietly constitute the Synod in that place; he called upon the delegates to retire with him to a specified church in Cherry street; Mr. Crawford was in the pulpit before Mr. Roney left the church (Dr. Wylie's;) Dr. Wylie was among those who had been suspended by the E. Sub. Synod; Mr. Roney and a large number of delegates left the church, went to the Cherry street church, where the usual sermon was preached, and Synod constituted. The effect of suspension is that a man suspended is not regarded as authorized to perform the functions of the ministerial office. A moderator is appointed at each meeting of Synod; that moderator preached a sermon at the next meeting, and continues in that capacity until a successor is elected; an alternate is usually appointed to act when the regular moderator is disabled.

Court adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Court convened at 2 o'clock.

Examination of Rev. Mr. Wilson resumed—The synodical organization made at Cherry street Church has been continued to this day. I entered into the ministry in 1834.

The plaintiffs here rested, and the following evidence for defence was offered:

Rev. John N. McLeod, D. D., testified—Am a minister of the Gospel, and pastor of the First R. P. church in the New York city; the congregation was organized in 1797; the only pastor prior to my assuming the pastorship was Rev. Alexander McLeod; he was my father; I was educated for the ministry partly under Dr. Wylie, Philadelphia, at the seminary established by the R. P. Church; after the suspension of Dr. Wylie I was under the care of the northern Presbytery; I was ordained in December, 1829, by the northern Presbytery; Dr. Alex. McLeod was pastor of the N. Y. Church from 1800 or 1801, until his death in February, 1833; I became co-pastor in January, '33; since his death I have been sole pastor; the first R. P. Synod I attended was, I think, in 1830, in Pittsburgh; have attended all the meetings since; I was elected as assistant clerk of Synod in 1831; Rev. Dr. Black was clerk; the book I hold in my hands is the authentic minute book of the supreme judicatory of the R. P. Church; it contains first the minutes of the Presbytery and after of the Synod; it came into my possession as stated clerk of the General Synod, succeeding Dr. Black, in 1837; I was present at the meeting of the Synod in Philadelphia; at Dr. Wylie's church, 11th street, in 1833; that was the appointed place for Synod's meeting; that was the only R. P. Church in Philadelphia; at the hour appointed, Rev. Mr. Crawford, moderator of former meeting, presented himself, and when about to commence the religious exercises (it being the practice of the Synod to commence with a sermon by the former moderator) Rev. James Christy stated that he was clerk of the East. Sub. Synod, and announced that Rev. Crawford had been suspended from the ministry by that body, and could not therefore moderate the Synod; I then arose and stated that I was clerk of the E. S. Synod, and that no such act of suspension had taken place; Rev. Mr. Roney arose and stated that he was the alternate of moderator to open Synod with a sermon, and that Mr. Crawford being disqualified, he (Mr. R.) invited the members of Synod to follow him to church in Cherry street, where they would constitute; a considerable number arose and followed Mr. Roney out of church; Mr. Crawford proceeded with the services in the usual way; a large number of individuals, many members of Synod, remained; both the stated and assistant clerks were at the table when Mr. Crawford arose, with their books and papers; the Synod was constituted in the usual form, and continued to do business; after the credentials were presented, and the roll made up, a moderator was elected; I have been clerk of each succeeding Synod, and retain the records of the church; I was at the same time clerk of the Eastern Subordinate Synod; was appointed at its organization; I delivered the records to Dr. Crawford, who was my successor, sometime after 1834. The General Synod is composed by a delegation of presbyteries according to fixed ratio; the delegation consists of equal numbers of preachers and ruling elders, the moderator of the former meeting opens the Synod; in case of his absence or disability, the rule says the senior minister; usually the senior minister present; in constituting the Synod, the usual practice is by prayer, and pronouncing Synod open in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, the only King and Head of the Church; the duty of the alternate is to preach the sermon in case the moderator is absent. Mr. Roney was not the oldest minister present in 1833; the subordinate Synods, as such, have no representation in the General Synod; Mr. Crawford had his certificate of delegation from Presbytery of Philadelphia, at the time. The Presbytery alone has power and authority to suspend a minister from the ministry; there was no book of discipline of authority in the church at that time.

Cross examined—The subordinate Synod has no original jurisdiction, but the General Synod has in certain cases; the Subordinate Synod is an appellant court, having jurisdiction over the Presbyteries that compose it; the General Synod is the supreme judicatory having jurisdiction over all of them; do not deny the right of any of these courts to control its own officers; do not deny their right to control and suspend any one of their own officers for misconduct as an officer; I do deny their right to suspend a minister as such from his ministerial office; I do not deny the right of any one of these bodies to expel any one of its members from that body; I believe the right of a Subordinate Synod to suspend a minister from his office is one of the great question, as a point of order in the case; by using the term point of order, I distinguish between doctrine and order, heresy and insubordination; I treat this question as one of order; the question of order is whether or not Mr. Crawford had a right to constitute that Synod; I was never suspended from the office of Clerk by the Subordinate Synod, a certain illegal body, assuming that name whom I understood passed a vote of suspension against me, for refusing them the minutes of the eastern Subordinate Synod; the vote of suspension was also from the ministerial office; that body called itself the Eastern Subordinate Synod; it was composed of a portion of those who had founded the Synod of that name; the call for the Synod which suspended me originated with two Presbyteries and was issued by the moderator; he had a right to call the Synod together; I consider it illegal because it was called at the instance of two presbyteries; because it was called for purposes over which that court had not jurisdiction; because the body proceeded to transact business in opposition to the protests of nearly one-half of its members who were absent. The *pro rè nata* Synod was called in order to bring to account certain members of Synod for having published the original draft of a Pastoral Address; take order in the case of Rev. Dr. Wylie who had recently voted at an election; and for other business; (the call for the *pro re nata* meeting by Wm. Gibson, moderator, was produced and read; the Synod has no control over members in the publication of its proceedings; just one-half of the members of Synod were present at the meeting; I think that nine of those absent protested against the meeting; of those nine, eight were included in charge of *fama clamosa*; I was named as one; if the body had been the regular Eastern Subordinate Synod, I would have been clerk; I was suspended by that illegal body because I refused to give up the minutes; the regular meeting of the E. Sub. Synod took place, April 9, 1833; the members of Synod came together at the time and place appointed; I never heard of any sentence of suspension being passed on me in that body and at that meeting; I was not cited before that body; at that meeting a resolution was passed to suspend Mr. Crawford; a part of this body withdrew, Mr. Gibson remained moderator still, and the body continued in session; we did not make a secession, it was the Synod that went; we were driven out of our own house; we went to another church of our denomination. It has been the usage of the church to appoint an alternate of the moderator whose duty it is to preach the sermon in case of moderator's absence; if he be absent, alternate preaches and senior member takes the chair; I know of but one case and that was where the alternate preached and then constituted the Synod; do not know but he was appointed moderator after he had preached; have no personal recollection of the matter; saw the case on the record; if Mr. Crawford was disabled, not the alternate but the senior minister present had the right to the chair by our rules.

Rev. Wm. Wilson, D. D., testified—Beside in Cincinnati; am a clergyman of the R. P. Church; was ordained by the Presbytery of Philadelphia in 1831; was present at the opening of the Synod of 1833, sitting in Arch st. church before Rev. Jas. Christy and Rev. Moses Roney; the causes of the division arose not from difference of principle, but from different application of the doctrine with regard to civil government.—Dr. Wilson detailed the incidents of the meeting of the Synod of '33 in substance, as related by previous witnesses. He added: Mr. Roney rose and said all who wished to constitute the real Reformed Presbyterian Synod should follow him to a church in Cherry street; there was a rush to the door; shortly after, Rev. Robert McKee who had gone out came back and took a seat with us. The proper person to constitute the Synod by precedent and universal authority is the moderator or the senior minister present.

After a sharp cross-examination of this witness by plaintiffs, the Court adjourned to Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM M. DUNCAN.—Wilson McCandless, Esq., continued the cross-examination of Wm. M. Duncan, before Judge Hampton, on Wednesday, in the bench-warrant case before referred to. The charge against Duncan, as our readers will remember, is secreting his property with a view of defrauding his creditors.

The witness's testimony in substance as follows: In 1854 my capital in business was $20,000, mostly in cash; a portion was in Allegheny city bonds; had also real estate in Florence, Washington county, and in Burgettstown; the Florence property would not sell for more than $500; I sold the Burgettstown property in '54 for $2,000; had also two stores; one was in the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad; sold it for $840; the other was in Downingsville, Washington county, and was sold by the sheriff for $825; have no real estate in Allegheny county that I can claim as my own; purchased five acres at Mansfield, and it was deeded to my wife; I have also a great many bills and notes in my possession, but no railroad, city or county bonds; have $1,500 in Washington county bonds on deposit at Thompson Bell's; they were deposited there as collateral security for Major Morgan; have four Allegheny city bonds ($1,000 each) deposited at the same place; have one $750 city bond; Thompson Bell has no other bonds or securities of mine; have no other county bonds deposited anywhere; the bills and notes referred to are at my house; have one note on Boston G. Burgett for $691,26; have a good many that were never negotiated at any bank, say $40,000 worth; amongst them is a bill endorsed by R. G. Smith; it is not accepted and was drawn by Hugh Lee, Pittsburgh; it has no date; received it from Major Morgan or Mr. Lee; dont remember which; it was endorsed by R. G. Smith at the same time with the bill concerning which this suit has been brought; it was nearly daylight when Smith endorsed them; woke him out of sleep to obtain his endorsement; it was after two o'clock; Watson's name was not on the bill at that time; never told Smith the order was an accepted one; I did not tell him I had ordered Watson to accept such bills; did not tell him that if his name was on the bill, I could get the money at the Bank of Steubenville; was at his house perhaps for an hour; it was after daylight when I left; proceeded to Steubenville and got the bill discounted; Mr. Watson's name might have been then on the face of the bill;—can't say whether it was an accepted bill then or not; did not show the bill drawn by Lee, at the bank; was not present when the $400 was paid on the bill; Smith according to an arrangement between the parties was to pay $60, and lift the bill as he did not desire it in the bank; I did not give Smith my note for $600; I have some movable property; have one cow, but no sheep, horses, buggies or harness; they were sold on Rogers' execution; $1,000 is the full worth of the movable property; my furniture is worth $200 or $300; sold during last fall $360 to John Johnson; have not been paid for them yet; assigned some $4,000 of Hempfield railroad stock; when the work on the R. R. stopped there were $4,000 coming to me; transferred that to Rogers who was a partner in the profits arising from the job on that road; this transfer was made about two months ago; had drawn the money on the job, and transferred the stock to him in lieu thereof; cannot tell within the last thirty days, how much money I have had; have not a dollar in anybody's hands.

Examined by Defendants counsel, Mr. Penny.—As to the $40,000 worth of notes, they are of but little account; some were drawn in order to raise money and were not used; gave my receipt for them, I can avail nothing from my railroad contract until it is finished.

The examination then closed, until defendant could procure the notes and bills to which he referred in his testimony, and bring them into court.

SOUP FOR THE POOR.—We trust the Young Men's Christian Association will not fail to consummate their benevolent designs in regard to the establishment of a soup-house.

We are prepared to furnish to the Howard Association or to the Ladies' Benevolent Society the names and the residence of the two ladies who have so nobly offered to furnish 60 gallons of soup a week for the poor.

The Seventh-street Soup-House goes into operation to-day.

We still have in our possession the name of a gentleman who offers to furnish a room for occupancy as a Soup House.

FIRE ON WEBSTER STREET.—About seven o'clock on Wednesday morning a fire broke out in the grocery store of Robert Steen on the corner of Washington and Webster streets. It originated from a stove pipe. A considerable quantity of goods was destroyed but the fire was extinguished without communicating to any adjoining building. Mr. Steens' loss is supposed to amount to about $200.

A LIST of valuable stocks will be sold this evening at 7 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange rooms by P. M. Davis, Auctioneer.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judges McClure, Boggs and Adams.

In the case of Phebe Moore, indicted for larceny, the Commonwealth failing to substantiate the charge, accused was acquitted.

Commonwealth vs. Daniel Kishen and Gottlieb Kuntz; indictment, larceny, on oath of Frederick Miller. Defendants were charged with stealing a watch machine in Allegheny. Evidence not satisfactory, and prisoners acquitted.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Hughes; indictment, larceny, on oath of John Stevenson. Defendant, who is a boy, was charged with stealing a pair of breast pins from prosecutor on Market Street. The accused was acquitted and discharged by proclamation. He is a lad of honest appearance, and his counsel contended that the breast pins had been slipped into his pocket by another boy who was arrested at the same time.

Commonwealth vs. John Green; indictment, assault and battery with intent to kill, on oath of W. W. Oliver. The prosecutor failing to appear Green was acquitted, and Oliver ordered to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. John P. Heller; indictment larceny, on oath of John Grum. Accused was charged with the larceny of a pair of shoes.—Prosecutor not appearing, the defendant was acquitted.

Commonwealth vs. Susan Gallagher; indictment, larceny, on oath of Martha Murren, Prosecutrix not appearing, defendant was acquitted.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Murrin, indictment, larceny, on oath of Jacob F. Brandt. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty—prisoner discharged.

Thaddeus Potter, who plead guilty to a charge of petty larceny was sentenced to undergo nine months imprisonment in the County jail.

The case of James Dixon, indicted for burglary, was continued and the defendant admitted to bail in the sum of $1,200.

PITTSBURGH YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Pittsburgh Young Men's Christian Association held their first annual meeting on Monday evening, in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Sixth street. Owing to sickness and other unavoidable circumstances, those gentlemen who had kindly consented to address the meeting were not present, but notwithstanding these obstacles, through the kindness of several Pastors who volunteered their services, the evening passed off very pleasantly and creditably.

The meeting was opened by the reading of a portion of scripture and by prayer—Rev. Dr. Aiken officiating.

The Ex-President, Mr. S. S. Bryan, (of the Pearl Steam Mill,) read his annual report, in which he presented to the meeting the present aspects and the future prospects of the Association, which are certainly very promising.

He then read the reports of the Lecture Committee and the committee on admission of new Members; also a report from the Corresponding Secretary.

The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. W. R. Gracey, who, in a very appropriate address, urged the members on to the great end for which the Association was intended. He pointed them to the blessed promises contained in *the Bible* for all such as should save one soul from ruin, and illustrated his remarks by some very appropriate examples and facts. The Rev. Dr. Aiken was then called on to address the Association. He expressed a deep interest in the advancement of the Society, and urged them to go on, "conquering and to conquer." The Rev. Mr Passavant made a few remarks, in which he urged the necessity of increased effort, now that so many young men are coming to our city. The Association having proposed in their Constitution to find suitable boarding-houses for new-comers, and visit sick members, he said he knew that some *acute* members had done this, but there was work enough for all. It is hoped that those who have not been active during the past ten months will now be prepared to do their whole duty. "Now is the accepted time—now is the day of salvation." The meeting was closed by a fervent and suitable prayer by the Rev. Henry Russell. RUPERT.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 22.

SENATE.—Mr. Seward presented a petition of inhabitants of Ontario and Madison counties, New York, praying that the soldiers of the war of 1812 be made beneficiaries of bounty lands. Referred to Committee on Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Badger, the Senate went into a short executive session.

Mr. Shields moved that the army appropriation bill be taken up.

Mr. Cooper objected; he wished to make some remarks on his convict and pauper resolution submitted yesterday, but finally he concluded to defer them until to-morrow.

M. Evans objected.

Mr. Shields said that appropriation bills are never protracted when the Chairman of the Committee says they they should pass.

Mr. Cass.—The Improvement Bill has been repeatedly postponed. I don't like to risk everything else for the Army Bill, though that should be considered.

Mr. Hunter said something should be done in reference to Indian disturbances now

The Army Appropriation Bill was finally taken up.

HOUSE.—A resolution was passed closing the debate on the French Spoliation Bill to-morrow at three o'clock, and the House went into committee on that subject.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 23.—The laborers on the Buffalo, Brantford and Dooderich Railroad are still in possession of the track at Cayuga, Canada West; 150 of them are fully armed.—Yesterday the Directors with 50 men took the train at Brantford and came through to Fort Erie, being unable to clear the track. The Directors and their company were unarmed and were obliged to beg permission to return to Buffalo. The sheriff of the counties of Niagara Haldemand and Brant will take 50 British soldiers to-morrow and proceed to the scene, when the road, it is expected, will be opened, the laborers paid off and discharged. After this no further trouble is apprehended. The examination of the man who killed Weimper, with 13 prisoners, was finished to-day at Fort Erie. He is held for wilful murder and the others as accessory.

The storm of 48 hours duration, abated this afternoon. The snow averages two feet.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—A more stringent Liquor Law is coming before the Legislature of Maine from Neal Dow. The bill provides for $50 fine and four months imprisonment for the first violation; the same fine and six months imprisonment for the second; and double the fine and the state prison for one year for the third. No action can be had against officers for destroying liquor. Common carriers are liable for carrying it contrary to law to fine for the first two offences and imprisonment for the third. It is thought the bill will be adopted.

MILWAUKIE, Jan. 23.—S. M. Booth, convicted of assisting in the escape of a fugitive slave was sentenced in the U. S. District Court to pay a fine of $5000, and suffer imprisonment for one month.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 23.—The Railroads are blocked up by snow and there have been no trains since Saturday.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Cotton unchanged; sales 300 bales. Flour is rather lower; sale 2000 bbls good Ohio at $8,56@9; Southern unchanged. Corn firm; sales 50,000 bus western mixed at 98. Pork firm; sales 900 bbls. Beef unchanged. Lard steady; a limited business.—Whiskey, Ohio, 35½@36. Coffee dull. Molasses and Sugar firm. Linseed Oil steady at 81@82. In Iron there is more doing; Scotch pig $28@$30. Stocks weaker. Money unchanged: Missouri sixes 91½; Virginia sixes 105; Canton 22½; N. Y. Central 88½; Erie 45½; Reading 73½. Cattle Market.—The offerings of Beef-Cattle were 3700 head, sales at $7 @$10,50 and dull. Sales of Swine at $6@$6,87 for dead and $4,50@$5, alive.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—Flour more enquiry for export; 1400 bbls. straight brands disposed of at $9 and 200 bbls mixed at $8,75. Rye Flour, no transactions. Corn Meal held firmly; sales 500 bbls. Brandywine at $4,62½.—Wheat scarce; sales 800 bush. good red at $2,05 @$2,08 per bush; prime white is worth $2,18@$2,18. Rye in good demand, and 1000 bus. Pa. sold at $1,25. Corn not active; but very little arriving; sales 5000 bush. new Southern yellow at 92@93. Whiskey dull; held at 36.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—Flour firm at $7,80@$7.85. Whiskey 25½. A sale of 280 Hogs at $5; firm and but few offering. Provisions quiet. bulk meat 5½@5½ for sides, 4½@4½ for shoulders. Mess Pork $11,50. Lard, No 1, 8½. Cloverseed $6,85. Eastern exchange, declined to ¾ premium.

The river has fallen 5 inches; weather pleasant.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTTRES.

RIVER.—On yesterday evening there were 6 feet 0 inches in the channel and rising.

ARRIVED—Cincinnati, Cincinnati: Forest City, Wheeling: Jefferson and Luzerne, Brownsville: Bayard, Elizabeth; Shriver, W. Newton.

DEPARTED—Cincinnati, Cincinnati: Exchange and Diurnal, Wheeling: Jefferson and Luzerne, Brownsville Bayard, Elizabeth: Shriver, W. Newton.

STEAMBOATS.

Wheeling Packet.

THE new and substantial steamer EXCHANGE, Capt. McCALLUM, will have after run as a regular packet between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, leaving Pittsburgh every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY of each week at 10 o'clock, and Wheeling every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at the same hour.

The Exchange connects at Wellsville with the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, and at Wheeling with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. For freight or passage, apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agt., Water st.

The Exchange is an entirely new and speedy boat of very light draught, excellent accommodations, splendidly finished and furnished—built expressly for this trade oc16

COMMERCIAL.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION, FOR *JANUARY*.—W. R. BROWN, V. P.—ALEX. GORDON, DAVID E. PARK, J. McDEVITT, JNO. SCOTT.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Thursday Morning, January 23, 1855.

FLOUR—sales on the wharf of 487 bbls. uninspected at $8,30; from store, 282 bbls. in lots at $8,35@$8,62.

GRAIN—sales on the wharf of 600 and 500 bus. Ear Corn at 82, and 150 bus. Oats at 50.

SUGAR—sales of 24 hhds. prime new at 5¾, four mos.

MOLASSES—sales of 10 bbls. cyprus new at 24, cash, and 10 do. at 25, four mos.

BACON—sales of 5,000 lbs. Shoulders and city Sugar Cured Hams at 6¾ and 10½, cash, and 4,000 lbs. Shoulders, future delivery, at 6, cash.

BEEF—sales of 6 tcs. Dried, at 9, three mos. int. added.

HOMINY—sales of 6 bbls. at $7,12, cash.

FEED—sales on the wharf of 200 bus. at 90 ℔ 100 lbs.

ASHES—a sale of 8 tons Pearls at 6¾, four mos.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

We stated yesterday in our weekly Money article, that Messrs. KRAMER & RAUH had asked an extension of two years from their creditors. The information came to us in such a way and on such authority that we did not feel at liberty to doubt it; but we learn now that we misapprehended our informant. We regret having fallen into such a mistake, and tender the correction of it at once.—A gentleman who is acquainted with the affairs of the House gives it as his conviction that they will present a favorable balance sheet, and be able to meet all their liabilities.

BARON CORN FLOUR.—We did not like the attempt made to palm off this article for Buckwheat, which has been attempted here, and said so in our paper of yesterday. But one or two of those who have tried it assure us that it answers an excellent purpose as a Breadstuff. We are glad to hear it. Any substitute for Flour in such times as these, is a public benefit, and its introduction and use should be encouraged. Breadstuffs will be scarce enough, before another harvest, to render it desirable to have as many new articles of consumption as can be made to take their place.

Mr. Snelling, editor of the Photographic Journal, ridicules the idea of counterfeiting Bank Notes by Photography. He says that notes printed on but one side, with black ink, may be copied by photographic drawings; but it is impossible to counterfeit, in this way, notes printed on both sides or in different colors.

The exports of Dry Goods, from Liverpool to the United States, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 13, 1854, were 15,378 packages. During the corresponding period in 1854, the number was 39,930 packages.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 16th speaks of the feeling in monetary circles as gloomy. Men having matured obligations are far from comfortable, and capitalists look to the future with many misgivings.

The Terre Haute Courier says that the Wabash, with the exception of one little rise, sufficient to carry off a few flatboats, has not this season been in good steamboat navigable order.

The last foreign advices from private sources are generally favorable to our Stock market: a fair amount of orders came over, and the sales in London having been considerable of the best class of American securities.

Regarding the Money market, the London Times, remarks that there is an entire absence of pressure in it, and the payments of the 4th of the month passed off well. They were heavy, but not nearly so considerable as at the corresponding periods of November and December, the effects of the recent contraction of business being perceptible. The demand for Gold for exportation was again active, and the recent arrivals from Australia are in course of transmission to the Continent. Some of the remitting houses refused the terms asked for it, preferring to let it go to the Bank, whence additional amounts will consequently be drawn.

The new French Loan of $100,000,000 is referred to as the cause of disturbance in the French and English Funds.—Over $1,000,000 Australian Gold has been received in London, which was bought up for the Continent at once, and further drafts were being made on the Bank of England.

The New York Courier says:

Money matters are getting easier. There is a slight rise in Sterling bills and a further tendency upwards. The current rates are 9¾@9¾, and the tendency is that they will advance to 9¾@9⅞. The Custom-House receipts to again increasing; the aggregate for the past six days being $721,820, and the balance in the Sub-Treasury has increased to $2,722,000.

The Baltimore American says:

In the Money market there is manifestly a better feeling existing. The demand on the street for Money is much less urgent, and good business paper can be readily negotiated at 1 @ 1½ per cent. a month.

There has been some movement in Coffee to-day, and we note sales of 1,000 bags good fair Rio, one of the cargo of the bark Indus, on private terms. Sales also of 103 bags choice Rio at 10¾c, and of 60 bags good do. at 10½c. For choice lots there is a brisk demand at full prices, but for inferior lots the market is dull. There have been but few transfers in Sugars, and of the best of the kind, prices have met with it. Also, super Carbonate Soda Soap Powder, Yeast Powder, Cream Tartar, Cloves, Cassia, Pepper, all kinds, and the best saleratus in round papers 60 in a case, or other packages. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 68 & 70 Washington st., New York.

Phrenological Cabinet. FOWLERS, WELLS & CO., Phrenologists and Publishers, 231 Arch street, below Seventh, Philadelphia, furnish Books, Charts, Phrenology, Physiology, Water Cure, Magnetism and Phonography, whole-sale and retail; also give Phrenological examinations, with charts, and full written descriptions of character, all for one evening. Cabinet free. my22-1yr

CLOVER DAIRY.—The subscriber is prepared to furnish to families, FRESH MILK and CREAM, and will be pleased to receive the patronage of friends and the public. His COWS will be fed on good wholesome food, and every care will be taken to satisfy his customers. Orders may be left at the William Post Office, giving the No. of the residence and street, will be punctually attended to. H. PARIN. oct 23

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c. W. M'CLINTOCK & BROS. are now selling off their entire stock of Carpeting, Oil Cloths, &c., for cash, at prices lower than ever offered in the western market. Our stock consists in part of the following, viz: Rich Velvet Pile Carpets, Tapestry Brussels; Brussels, 3-ply Superfine and common Ingrain; Damask, Trelliled and Plain Venitian; List and Rag Carpets. Also, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Window Shades, Stair Rods, Matting, Hearthrugs, Mats, Brushes, &c. &c. With a full assortment of all articles generally kept in a carpet warehouse.

Persons wishing to furnish Steamboats, Houses or Hotels will do well to call now, as now is the time to secure great bargains. Remember the place, No. 112 Market st., near Liberty. oc7

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—We have for sale the stock, fixtures and good will of a Family Grocery Store, in one of the best locations in the city, with an established and profitable retail trade in town and country. For a man of small capital this is a rare chance to obtain possession of an old and well known stand. Terms easy. Possession will be given on the 1st of Jan. Apply to de30 B. McLAIN & SON, 21, 5th st.

LAUNDRY BLUE—The attention of family lies and wash women is invited to this Blue, which is simply sold by the dollar's worth for family purposes. The Laundry Blue possesses over the undiluted Indigo, the advantage of imparting a better color to clothes, of being much more simple and convenient for use, and of being free from all gritty matter. Sold at 25 cts. per lb. by a single dollar's worth of the Indigo can be dissolved by water. It is entirely destitute of any properties injurious to clothes. We have sold it on a trial, and warrant it to be as represented. For sale by JOHN HART, Jr., No. 141 Wood st. de29

CINCINNATI SOAP—25 bxs. Hill's extra Soap. 25 bxs. Hill's Antiegated Soap. 10 do Olein Soap. 10 bxs. German Soap. For sale by jal6 W. A. McCLURG.

HOPS—9 bales prime Ohio rec'd and for sale by BELL & LIGGETT, Water st.

A BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP! de21 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 140, 3d st.

ANNATTO—2 baskets for sale by de14 R. E. SELLERS & CO.

BLUE VITRIOL—2000 lbs. for sale by de14 R. E. SELLERS & CO.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Pittsburgh City warrants. Apply to ja4 B. McLAIN & SON, No. 21, 5th st.

LARD—10 kgs. prime Lard just rec'd and for sale by de26 S. HARBAUGH & CO.

CHAMBERS' SERIES OF SELECT CHOORS:

Chambers' Papers for the People,	6	vols
" Miscellany,	10	do
" Tracts,	5	do
" Home Book,	0	do
" Select Writings,	6	do
" Miscellanies,	1	do

For sale by H. S. BOSWORTH & CO., 82 Market st.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMEN TS.

From Wm. H. McDevitt's Advertising House, No. 102 Nassau street, New York.

NEW YORK AND CALIFORNA STEAMSHIP LINE, (Via Nicaragua.)

THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA, PROPRIETORS

THE NORTHERN LIGHT, STAR OF THE WEST, PROMETHEUS, or DANIEL WEBSTER, all first class steamships, will leave New York on the 12th and 27th of each month. When these days fall on Sunday, the Monday following will be the sailing day. Connecting by the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation, over a good macadamized road, in carriages, with the steamships SIERRA NEVADA, YANKEE BLADE, CORTEZ, UNCLE SAM, PACIFIC, and BROTHER JONATHAN, one of which will leave San Juan del Sud, the Pacific terminus of Transit Route, for San Francisco on the arrival of the passengers. For further information apply to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Letter Bags made up at the office—Letters 25 cts. per ½ ounce.

For Melbourne, Australia, Pioneer Line.

Carrying the United States Mail.

THE A. 1, superior Clipper Ship GERTRUDE will succeed the Nightingale, and sail for the above ports on the first of July, as seventeenth Ship of this Line. The Gertrude has proved herself a remarkably fast sailor, and is the only A. 1. Ship now loading at this port for Australia. The Pioneer Line has gained a most enviable reputation. It was the first, and is now the only regular line. Everything is provided for passengers except wines and liquors, soap and towels. The length of passage varies from 75 to 100 days. First class Passage $200 and $150; second class, cabin passage $125 and $100. For freight or passage, apply to R. W. CAMERON, nv30-1m 116 Wall street.

JOHN PHYFE, DEALER IN IVORY, No. 1 Dey st., and manufacturer of Ivory Goods, No. 3 Murray st., New York. oc29-1y

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND SEEDS.—RALPH & CO., 23 Fulton street, New York, Wholesale and Retail. oc5-tf

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

FROM CRANE & CO.'S ADVERTISING HOUSE, *57 SOUTH THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.*

PUBLIC NOTICE!! Rushton, Clark & Co.'s Cod Liver Oil.

THE late firm of Rushton, Clark & Co. being dissolved by the death of Wm. L. RUSHTON (the only person of the name of Rushton ever connected with the firm) the business in future will be continued by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Surviving partners, and Executors of R. C. & Co., No. 275 and 511 Broadway, New York. All connection with the store No. 10 Astor House being discontinued.

Our Mr. Hegeman has been connected with the establishment from its commencing in 1845, and for twelve years has been a partner and cad the principal charge of the business, and with the benefit of his experience and the combined efforts of each member of our firm, we trust to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to us.

The Genuine Cod Liver Oil, bitherto made by R. C. & Co. will in future be made only by us—Dr. Clark who went to Newfoundland to superintend its manufacture, and we warrant it pure—Our name is sold by all the most respectable druggists in the United States.

CAUTION—Be careful to see that the name "HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO." is on each bottle, and the signature upon the cork of each bottle, without which it is not genuine. ja22-1mo

Cash and Short Credits!

M. L. HALLOWELL & CO. SILK WAREHOUSE, Philadelphia.

TERMS:—Cash buyers will receive a discount of SIX per cent. if the money be paid in par funds, within ten days from date of bill.

Uncurrent money only taken at it market value on the day it is received.

A merchant of undoubted standing, a credit of SIX months will be given, if desired.

When money is remitted in advance of maturity, a discount at the rate of TWELVE per cent. per annum will be allowed. *Prices for Goods Uniform.*

To again call the attention of the trading community to the above terms, we announce that notwithstanding the general depression in commercial affairs throughout the country, the system of business adopted by us more than a year since, and to which we shall rigidly adhere, continues to be the offer for the coming Spring season our usual assortment of

NEW SILK AND FANCY GOODS,

Comprising one of the LARGEST AND MOST SPLENDID STOCKS to be found in America, to which we will receive constant additions, throughout the season, of new and desirable goods from our *HOUSE IN PARIS.* ja15-2mo

B. T. Babbitt's Potash in Tin Cans.

OF 3 1-2, 1½, 1 pound each, assorted; 1-4 lbs in a case; warranted equal to any in use at about the same price as that in casks, with full directions for using, printed on each can, which is much more valuable condition for retailing. Any person