HOME MATTERS.

"LOUIS XV."—REV. MR. LORD'S SECOND LECTURE.—The audience at Mr. Lord's lecture on Friday evening was inexcusably small. The severity of the weather no doubt kept many away, but even the snow storm will not account for the apparent want of interest felt by the more intelligent portion of the community in this admirable course of lectures.

The Lecture on Louis the Fifteenth was fully equal to Mr Lord's previous effort and deserves the highest commendations both for beauty and strength of style and for masterly logic and profound philosophy. We present a brief abstract.

The lecturer considered that in the reigns of those tyrants who sat on the throne of Henry IV during the 17th and 18th centuries were found the most efficient though indirect causes of the French Revolution. Referring to the reign of Louis XV, he considered the derangement of the finances one of the most cogent cause, of that great historic event. Louis XIV expended 1500 millions of francs in war and 300 millions in palaces, bequeathing to his successor a legacy of 3000 millions of national debt. The position of France under this tremendous incubus he minutely defined, and referred to the appearance of John Law, the Scotch Financier. He established a bank which was to make everybody's fortune. No less than 640,000,000 of its bills were soon in circulation, and the people eagerly, wildly, rushed to its doors and gave their gold and silver in exchange for its Mississippi stock. The value of its new world possessions was fearfully exaggerated, and the people had soon exchanged 800,000,000 of government bonds for its paper. The bank became the treasury of the nation. Law was considered a benefactor. The nation was saved. The amount of stock held in the Mississippi Company finally reached 3,600,000,000 francs. Everybody thought themselves rich and 1200 new coaches were set up in Paris. Who ever before heard of a nation being saved by a stock jobber? But the crisis came; "the Prince of Conte, whose influence had been purchased by large donations of stock, becoming dissatisfied, presented his bills and received the gold. Others did the same. A panic ensued. The bubble burst, and 400,000 families of France, who thought they were rich, found themselves beggars. The shrewd Scotchman had paid half the national debt, but the confidence of the people in the government had received a severe stroke, and here, thought the lecturer, was the inception of those ideas which ultimately overturned the throne.

Under the Cardinal de Fleury the finances improved. After his death, Madame de Pompadour came into power and the nation was again deeply involved.

Her reckless profligacy and extravagance increased the deficit. All sorts of iniquitous taxes were resorted to. The system of taxation was so oppressive that the peasant was compelled to pay two thirds of the produce of the land to the state, and a portion of the remainder to the landlord, so that he received only one tenth of the fruits of his toil. But not one half that was received went to the royal treasury. It was wasted and plundered. While the poor man paid for everything, he was deprived of all privileges. Edicts were passed forbidding hoeing and digging lest the young partridges be killed and the nobles deprived of their game. The people could not break their fetters—"there was no retreat but in submission and slavery."

The lecturer depicted the splendid condition of the *noblesse*'. They were feudal lords, living in the utmost magnificence. It was not the nobility of the Guises or of the house of Valois, but an effeminate, dressy, shallow nobility. They were 150,000 in number. They wore velvet coats that cost a thousand francs. What with laces, jewels, plumes and swords, a dress *a la mode* cost 14,000 francs. France was one great toilet, and Paris had her 1200 wig and powder shops. An instance of the frivolousness of the age—a bulky volume was published on the Philosophy of Hair. In their *cuisine*, they were equally great. Cooking was extolled as the highest art. In morals, the *noblesse* was infamous. Men boasted of their gallantries and women of their infirmities. Licentiousness held undisputed sway. These dissipated courtiers had a model in their King, Louis XV. If Louis XIV. was a Nebuchadnezzar in pride, Louis XV. was a Sardanapalus in infamy. The lecturer shrank from showing to what depths of shame he went. Fifty millions of the nation's debt was incurred for purposes too scandalous to mention. It was said in his reign, "God having formed man, took the mud that was left and formed princes and footmen." His mistresses were more powerful than the suggestions of ministers or the remonstrances of Jesuits. Yet Louis XV was not deficient in ability, in logical acumen and wit. He was not insensible to the dangers that menaced his throne. But so enslaved and enervated by his vices and passions was he that he had not the moral courage, the indomitable will, to overcome those dangers. His latter days were most melancholy. He died miserably, of small pox, in his 64th year—the 58th of his reign.

Mr. Lord adverted to Madame de Pompadour. She is a great historic personage, because with her is identified the fall of the Jesuits and the triumph of the philosophers. From her earliest years it was her dream to seduce the King. She did so and became the Minister. She received a million and a half of francs annually, and enjoyed the greatest possible privileges. The Bastile was the fate of those who incurred her displeasure. Even Montesquieu praised her talents, and Voltaire, her beauty. Her equivocal patronage of literature and the arts was referred to. She was the friend of that new school of philosophers which sapped the foundations of the social system. She was mistress and politician. She reigned twenty years and lost her empire only by death. Madame de Maintenon ruled Louis XIV by the power of her virtues—Pompadour ruled Louis XV by appealing to his worst passions.

Under this *regime* of profligacy and extravagance, the shop-keepers became rich—they became a *parvenu* aristocracy. They began to discuss their rights. Public exhibitions of art, and the opera, led to the club-room. The people began to think.

The lecturer referred to two events in Pompadour's reign which had great influence in unsettling the nation and hastening the revolution.—First, the expulsion of the Jesuits. Second, the triumph of the philosophers. Pampadour did not like the Jesuits: not because they were the worst enemies of liberal principles; not because they were the perverters of education; not because they were the consistent friends of despotism; not because they were the spies and minions of Rome, or the boastful missionaries of Japan and China; not because they were uncompromising disciples in the school of superstition, or pharisaical pretenders to piety: but because they disputed her claims as one of the powers of the age, because they interfered with her supremacy. Their attempted assassination of the King and the failure of the Jesuit Bank at Martinique, gave Pampadour, their archenemy, the opportunity to use her power.—A decree of Louis confiscated their property, took away their charter and suppressed their order; and it is a singular fact that the weak minded Pope Clement XIV himself was forced to assist in their downfall. He signed the edict that dispersed the best soldiers of absolutism in all Europe.

This event, remarked the lecturer, gave an open field to all sorts of impious philosophers.—On the one hand, there existed a most execrable spirit of despotism—on the other a ferment of distracting ideas. There was war between absolutism and unrestrained license. He referred to the literature of that period at more length than we have space to follow. Its intimate influence was a mixture of good and evil, and was a most efficient agent in overturning the throne. He thought Voltaire with his 200 volumes will appear to future ages only as a pamphleteer in weighing against all religion and all true principles. After Voltaire came the Encyclopedists openly declaring what he had only hinted. Then followed Rousseau, the infamous blasphemer, the type of the modern socialist. Summing up all the causes to be found in the pages of history, the lecturer concluded with the inquiry, can we wonder that a revolution took place in France?

His next lecture (Monday evening,) will be on the Revolution.

STAGE-COACHING.—But a few years ago a dozen stage-coaches rattled over our pavements every day. Now only a solitary relic is to be seen of the "conch and four" *regime*. The railroad car has superceded the "slow conch system" and ushered in a new era. There is a delight in going thirty or forty miles an hour, but we cannot help thinking that we have lost a pleasant thing in the passing away of the stage-coach. There *was* something pleasant in that style of traveling. Well do we remember a delightful journey we had once "towards the setting sun." But the following incident is a better illustration than we can give: "It was just at sunset in August and the road lay along a rocky rapid river, shut in by hills. It was a lonely road, and as the twilight came on, and the blue hills became purple, and then deeper; until lost in one mass almost black, there shone but one star from the pale green sky. The sky darkened as the sunlight faded, and the star shone out clearer and clearer, and then timidly and with quivering red light, came out the lesser stars one by one. Then, a turn in the road brought us in view of some distant, lurid brush fires burning on the hill-tops, red and flickering beneath the starlight. We were disposed to be solemn, and were thinking of things not found by the road-side, when we passed two little girls, bare-footed and wrapped both in one shawl, singing together,

'There is a happy land, far, far away,'

with childish voices, not in the least heeding the stage as it passed them, but, with arms mutually embracing and keeping step to their hymn, sung until we could hear no more for the distance. This was a voice of the night, which we hope never to forget, and for which we thank the stage-coach.

MARSHALL MCCONNS has been elected Constable of the Market for the ensuing year.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judges M'Clure, Boggs and Adams.

Com. vs. Henry Williams; indictment, selling liquor to an habitual drunkard, on oath of Jas. McHenry. The defendant was charged with selling liquor to John McHenry, brother of the prosecutor, on the 18th day of August last.—Verdict, guilty.

Com. vs. Henry Williams; two indictments for keeping a tippling house, on oath of James McHenry and John Wagley. For the prosecution the confessions of the defendant were given in evidence, as also the fact that Wagley saw the defendant sell liquor in October last. For the defence it was contended that the house and chattels were owned by a man by the name of Hugh Kelly, who had defendant employed in the capacity of bar keeper. Verdict, guilty.

Com. vs. Andrew Stewart; indictment, larceny, on oath of P. C. Grierson. This case was continued from the March term, 1854. The prosecutor failing to appear, the defendant was discharged by proclamation.

Judge M'Clure then discharged the Jury, the business of the Court having been finished.—The Court then adjourned over to Monday at 10 o'clock.

THE SOUP HOUSE.—The crowd of applicants at the Seventh street Soup House on Friday exceeded that of the day before. Seventy-five gallons of soup, and one hundred and eighty loaves of bread were distributed. There were 118 applicants, thirty-eight of whom were widows without families and fourteen were men unable to obtain work. The latter were mostly Germans and Irish who have no trade, and are dependent upon odd jobs of work for a livlihood. They are all *willing* to work.

Of the families which applied for soup there were six having one child; seventeen having two children; thirty-one having three; thirty-four having four; sixteen having five; seventeen having six; five having seven; two having eight; one having nine; and one having *fifteen*. Total, 332 children, supplied with bread and soup.

To-day, one hundred gallons of soup will be distributed together with a corresponding quantity of bread. Hours, from 12 to 2 o'clock.—The ratio of distribution is three pints of soup and a loaf of bread to a family of three.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF FORGERY.—John G. Backofen appeared before Aldermen Parkinson on Friday and made oath against J. G. Bowman, charging him with forgery. The circumstances of the case are as follows as alleged by the prosecutor:—Bowman came to Backofen's office and said he wanted $12 which Backofen, as agent, had received from Germany for a man named Frederick Hetzell; he said Hetzell was sick and had deputed him to receive the money; Backofen gave him two receipts and told Bowman to take them to Hetzell and get his signature to them before he delivered the money. Defendant took the receipts and afterwards came back with Hetzell's name attached to them. Backofen thereupon paid him the money. Subsequently as he alleges, he discovered that Hetzell was not in the city at the time and he therefore charged Bowman with forgery. The accused was arrested, brought before Alderman Parkinson and committed.

THE END OF THE BENCH WARRANT CASE.—This long winded case came to a conclusion on Friday. Judge Hampton rendered his decision to the effect that the defendant, William M. Duncan, find security for the payment of the note endorsed by R. G. Smith or be committed to jail in default thereof. The note was for $1,000, on which Smith paid $600 in the Bank of Steubenville It was afterwards protested. Mr. Duncan gave security for the required amount and was thereupon discharged.

In the other case, where Duncan and D. J. Rogers are co-defendants, being charged with obtaining Smith's signature to another $1,000 note through false pretences, the plaintiff agreed to discontinue the prosecution on his name being erased from the note. This was accordingly done and Mr. Rogers was discharged. "Thus ends it."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident occurred on Wednesday on the premises of Mr. Wm. Mercer, near the village of Florence, in Washington county. Joseph Chadderton was engaged in digging a well, being thirty-five feet below the surface. A bucket of earth which was being hoisted, fell, the rope breaking, and inflicted a fatal wound on Chadderton's head. He survived twenty-four hours, and two young children mourn his loss. This is stated to be the second accident which has occurred in this well. In a former attempt at this well, the workman, Wm. Wright, became affected by the foul air. He commenced to ascend in the bucket, but becoming insensible he fell to the bottom, a distance of twenty feet. His head was so seriously injured that he has ever since been a raving maniac.

MAN KILLED.—We learn that a man was found dead on the O. & P. R. R., about three miles west of Alliance on Friday, the 20th inst. His name was understood to be Adam Secrest, twenty-five years of age, and residing between Louisville and Strasburg stations. When found, he had about $7 in money, and a broken bottle (which had contained liquor) in his pocket. He was a single man and is said to have been worth $10,000. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered that deceased came to his death by a stroke of the cow-catcher of the second express train going west the evening previous.

THE CONVICTED WATCHMEN SENTENCED.—The motion for a new trial in the case of Link, Carville and McDonald, the watchmen convicted of larceny, some weeks since, was decided negatively by Judge McClure on Friday.—James M'Donald and James Carville were then sentenced to pay a fine of 6¼ cents, restore the property stolen or the full value thereof and undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for one year and three months each.

W. L. Link was sentenced to pay a fine of 6¼ cents, restore property, and undergo an imprisonment of two years and one month in the western Penitentiary.

SNOW.—A very respectable snow storm visited us on Thursday night and the snow continued to fall at intervals throughout Friday. The streets exhibited some symptoms of sleighing—not much though. The white mantle of the earth is destined to vanish shortly, we imagine. We are opposed to these abortive attempts at getting up snow storms. Give us the genuine thing, old Boreas, or none at all.

DISTRICT COURT.—This Court was occupied all day yesterday in hearing the case of Jonathan Hudson *vs.* King, Pennock & Co., in which $50,000 damages are claimed by plaintiff—his daughter, as alleged, having been killed three years ago in defendants' Cotton Factory through their negligence. The case will probably be concluded to-day.

THE parties charged with creating a riot at the corner of Wood and Water streets on Thursday evening, had a hearing before Mayor Volz on Friday. George Mosely, keeper of the cellar at which the disturbance took place, was fined $20 and costs, which he paid and was discharged. The four negroes were committed to jail for ten days each.

AN EXAMPLE TO BE IMITATED.—The hotel keepers of Cincinnati met on Wednesday last and unanimously resolved that in future, the local law prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday should be strictly and to the letter observed, and that henceforth the bars should be closed, and no liquor sold or given away on the premises on that day.

THE attention of the Street Commissioner is called to an unseemly and dangerous aperture in the pavement in front of an umbrella store on St Clair street. The hole is directly over a sewer, and a gentleman passing there the other evening came within an inch of breaking his leg therein. It should be attended to immediately.

LOSS OF LIFE.—We learn that a horrible accident occurred a few days ago at the Great Western Iron Works, up the Allegheny river. A workman named Gallagher was caught between the rollers and drawn clear through them. He lived but a few moments after.

THIS evening, at Davis' auction rooms, will be an excellent opportunity to the lovers of good books, for purchasing some very choice volumes in English literature. Catalogues can be had, and the works examined during the day at place of sale.

A GEM.—There is a world of beautiful and consoling hope from this gem of Alice Carey:

Even for the dead I will not blind
My soul to grief; death cannot long divide;
For is it not as if the rose that climbed
My garden wall had bloomed on the other side?

WHEAT.—Over one hundred bushels of wheat have been brought to this market and sold within the last three weeks, at prices varying from $1,75 to $1,90 per bushel, to the different flouring mills in the two cities.

MILITARY.—We are informed that William F. Murdock, of the Sixth Ward, has received the "documents" from His Excellency, Governor Pollock, appointing him Aid to that dignitary with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

A typographical error in Friday's *Gazette* made the sale of 20 shares of Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank stock at $26,50, instead of $56,-50.

SLANDER.—The Prothonotary issued a capias on Friday in an action of slander brought against Christopher Roley by D. W. Boyce.

RELIGIOUS.—The Rev. John Martin, late of Belfast, Ireland, will preach in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, to-morrow afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

A FULL report of the Reformed Presbyterian Church Case will appear in the Weekly *Gazette* of to-morrow.

THE DE VRIES CONCERT.—Our readers will bear in mind that the second concert of Madame De Vries takes place this evening at Masonic Hall.

ARRIVED.—Bishop O'Connor arrived in the city on Wednesday evening, and, we learn, is in excellent health. Members of his friends called on him during Thursday and Friday.

CITY POLICE.—Mayor Volz has made the following additional police appointments: Col. Elijah Troville, Joseph Knox and Edward M. Spence.

WE understand the Philharmonic Society intend giving a concert in Allegheny for the benefit of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of that city.

THE number of deaths in this city for the week ending January 23d was 28. We omitted publishing the official report yesterday by mistake.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The Rev. Bishop Simpson will preach in the South Common M. E. Church, Allegheny City, on Sabbath (to-morrow) evening, at 7 o'clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 26.

SENATE.—The President pro tem. stated that this was private-bill day, and the unanimous consent of the Senate was required for the transaction of any other business.

Mr. Hunter asked the unanimous consent for the purpose of taking up the Army Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Pettit said he would give his unanimous consent, if Mr. Hunter would allow him to have one little Bill passed.

Mr. Hunter said the consent must be given unconditionally or not at all.

Mr. Pettit.—Then I cannot consent

The bill for the relief of Capt. Philip F. Voorhies of the United States Navy was postponed until Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Mallory the bill settling the claims of the legal heirs of Richard W. Meade, deceased, was postponed as above.

On motion of Mr. Stuart the bill for the relief of the claimants of the private armed brig, Gen. Armstrong, was taken up.

Mr. Weller offered a substitute authorizing the Secretary of State to adjust the claim of Capt. Samuel C. Reid, the owners, officers and crew of the Armstrong, and pay what is due, if not exceeding $131,000, being the sum demanded of the Portuguese government.

The amendment was agreed to.

Messrs. Clayton and Weller advocated the payment of the claimants of the brig Gen. Armstrong.

Mr. Stuart opposed it.

HOUSE.—Mr. Fuller from the Committee on Commerce reported a joint resolution authorizing the President to give the requisite notice for terminating the Reciprocity treaties of Commerce and Navigation in cases where the terms stipulated for their continuance have expired, with such powers and authorities as in his opinion manifest desirability in their commercial intercourse with the United States.

Mr. Haven said this ought to pass, in order to get rid of some onerous impositions on our Commerce.

The Resolution was passed.

Mr. Boyce moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Fuller said the resolution was referred to the Committee of Commerce a year ago and was in accordance with the wishes of the State Department. The object is to enable notice to be given to the Danish government with which there is now a treaty imposing onerous dues on our commerce going into the Baltic and Elsimore.—Under the language of the existing treaty it is considered that the President is not authorized to take the initiative without the authority of Congress.

Mr. Bayly hoped that Mr. Boyce's motion would prevail. He wanted the resolution sent to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. They had already the subject before them; it was one not so free from doubt as a casual observer might suppose.

The House refused to reconsider the vote by which the Resolution passed.

The French Spoliation Bill was again taken up in Committee and discussed at length, and all the amendments offered were rejected.

Without concluding the subject the House adjourned.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—A fire occurred in South Brooklyn, this morning, consuming five brick buildings on the corner of Atlantic and Furman streets. The principal sufferers are J. A. Christian, restaurant, T. Cavanagh, dealer in liquors, the Waverly House, A. McCoy, grocer, and Mrs. McAlpine, fancy store and numerous private families. Loss $50,000.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—*Cattle Market.*—550 head of Beeves offered; all sold at a general advance of 50@75 per cent; prices $4,25@$6 on the hoof; extra selling higher. Hogs in active demand: supply light: sales at 7, firm.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The Democratic Hard-Shell Committee held a meeting last night and resolved to stand by their principles. They consider that the recent election was no test, but clearly established a want of confidence in the Administration. They strongly endorse Daniel S. Dickinson.

BUFFALO, Jan. 26.—The riot on the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad has been quelled and the obstructions removed.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—There were two inches of snow last night, which is now melting. At Easton there were five inches of snow which is still falling.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 26.—The House of Refuge Bill passed finally to day.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—Flour quiet at $7,85@7,90; Whiskey, 25@25½. Cheese in fair demand at 9¼@10. Hogs declined to $4,75@4.90, with sales of 500. Provisions quiet, sales 8000 lbs bulk Meat at 5½ for sides, 4¾ for shoulders. Lard, No 1, 8½. Mess Pork $11,50. Sugar in good demand at 4¾@5¼. Coffee $6,75@6,85. Eastern exchange firm at ¾ premium.

The river is falling. Weather very cold.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Flour very quiet, but little inquiry for export, and the only sale is 500 bbls extra family at $10; Superfine held at $8,75@$8,87½; no sales. Rye Flour and Corn Meal dull; the former at $6,25 and the latter at $4,50. But little Wheat offering; sales 600 bush prime Penna. red at $2,08; sales 500 bush Rye at $1,25. Corn dull yellow 90@91. Groceries and Provisions unchanged. Whisky dull at 36.

NEW YORK, JAN. 26.—Cotton firm; sales 500 bales. Flour dull, with declining tendency; sales 3500 bbls good Ohio at $8,50@$9, and 800 bbls Southern at the same price. Wheat firm; sales White Michigan at $2,40. Corn unsettled. Pork firm, with an upward tendency; sales 600 bbls. Mess at $12,50@12,56¼ and new prime $13,25. Beef unchanged. Lard steady with a moderate demand. Whiskey, Ohio 34½. Groceries unchanged and sales limited. Tobacco, Kentucky, firm at 8@11. Stocks rather better. Money unchanged; Indiana fives 83,83; Missouri sixes 92; Morris Canal 13; Reading 73; Cumberland 35¾; N. Y. Central 89¾; Michigan Southern 86¼; Erie 46¼.

To Millers and Mill Owners
In Mercer, Allegheny and Washington Counties.

Can Buckwheat Flour be made as White as Wheat?

YOUR attention is invited to the examination of important improvements in the preparation of Buckwheat for bolting and cleaning Wheat and Rye, and for scouring and cleaning Wheat and Rye, and also in the dress of mill-stones. These improvements are the most economical. The gearing is simple, and needs but little power to drive it. Buckwheat Flour can be made by them as white as the finest Wheat Flour, and entirely free from sand and dirt. The subscribers do not ask you to enter upon any uncertain or expensive chance of experiment. The improvements have been thoroughly tested, can be readily understood, easily put in operation, and kept in order, and save time and labor. And in offering them to you, the subscribers do so with the guarantee that if, on a fair trial of the improvements, you do not make better Flour than you have ever made or seen made by any other process, they will remove the Indico dissatisfaction and take the machinery off at their own expense.

These improvements may be seen in operation in J. C. Blair's mill, Tionesta, Mercer Co., and West Greenville, Mercer County.

Samples of Flour and Hulled Buckwheat may be seen at Messrs. Logan, Wilson & Co.'s Hardware Store, Pittsburgh.

For further information, address the subscribers at Wolf Creek, Mercer Co., Pa., who are prepared to sell rights for Mills or Townships in the above Counties.

JAMES C. SHAW,
ROBT. S. DEAN.

jan22mwt (Washington Reporter copy 1 month.)

OPTHALMIC DISEASES.

DR. J. R. SPEER, in addition to the practice of the usual branches of his profession, devotes special attention to DISEASES OF THE EYE, and all operations necessary for their relief.

This notice is deemed necessary, to correct an erroneous impression prevailing in some sections of the country, that he has relinquished his profession.

No. 102 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of the will of George Craighead, deceased, late of Peters township, Washington county, Pa., the undersigned will sell at public sale, on SATURDAY, 24th of February, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M., a tract of land belonging to said deceased, in said township, containing 105¾ acres of first rate land, in a high state of cultivation; adjoining lands of Joseph Van Eman, Jr., and others; about 12 miles from Washington and Pittsburgh road passes along one side of it, and its situation is convenient to Belleville, Church-end-Mill. Conditions of sale made known on day of sale by the Executors.

R. CRAIGHEAD.
JAS. CRAIGHEAD.

ja18-3tw8 (Washington Com.)

Land for Sale.

I WILL sell 250 acres, being the principal part of what is known as the Wilson farm, situate in the forks of Yough, Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, Pa., one mile from the Youghiogheny river and Connellsville Railroad, and five miles from the Monongahela. About one hundred acres are well timbered and the remainder cleared and well adapted to either agricultural or grazing purposes. Four thousand dollars of the purchase money must be paid in hand, the remainder may remain ten years on interest if required. Enquire of A. H. MILLER, Esq., Pittsburgh, or the subscriber, near the premises.

DAVID PORTER.

Title indisputable. dec25-w6t

WINTER LARD OIL.—25 bbls. No. 1 for sale by jan9 J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

COMMERCIAL.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION, FOR JANUARY.—W. R. BROWN, V. P.—ALEX. GOSSON, DAVID E. PARK, J. MCDEVITT, JAS. SCOTT.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Saturday Morning, January 27, 1855.

FLOUR—sales from store of 50 bbls, superfine at $8,50, thirty days, and 25 do. extra at same. cash. Rye Flour, 25 bbls. at $7,49.

GRAIN—sales at depot of 425 bus. Shelled Corn at 80, and 200 do. Ear at depot at same.

HAY—dull; sales at depot of 3 tons baled at $17; 8 do. at $20; and 4 do. from store at $22.

BULK MEAT—a sale of 8,000 lbs. Hog Round at 4¾, 5¾ and 6¼, thirty days.

COFFEE—a sale of 20 bgs. Prime Rio at 11¼, four mos.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

The weather yesterday was Wintry, with snow falling at intervals. About two inches of snow fell on Thursday night. The river is falling, and navigation must soon be suspended, if this weather continues.

The Indianapolis Journal brings us information of a defalcation in the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of that City. Frank May, its Cashier, a young man, broke open the vault, displaced the hinges of the safe, and made a clean sweep of its contents—from $25,000 to $30,000. The young man escaped, taking the direction of Cleveland.—Col. May, the owner of the Bank and uncle of the Cashier, has issued a notice that he will make good to the depositors the sums abstracted by his nephew.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.—The annexed statement exhibits the value of merchandize imported into the United States from each foreign country, and the value of merchandize exported from the United States to each foreign country, during the year ending June 30, 1854:

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.	Foreign Imports.	Domestic Exports.
Russia	$ 1,544,257	$ 335,521
Prussia	47,773	12,741
Sweden and Norway	615,138	1,085,602
Swedish and West Indies	22,500	228,024
Denmark	8,097	87,870
Danish West Indies	236,044	829,924
Bremen	14,615,927	5,246,077
Hamburg	2,322,971	2,655,519
Holland	1,660,970	2,999,710
Dutch East Indies	1,041,609	109,333
Dutch West Indies	534,978	371,380
Dutch Guiana	104,230	53,745
Belgium	3,482,741	3,843,300
England	140,386,135	128,111,506
Scotland	5,320,469	3,097,993
Ireland	229,535	1,006,017
Gibraltar	50,672	446,445
Malta	85,680	148,558
British East Indies	5,278,321	667,109
British West Indies	1,126,417	4,756,388
British Honduras	226,954	203,902
British Guiana	47,480	718,696
Cape of Good Hope	292,028	480,903
British American Colonies	2,200,621	4,693,771
Other British Colonies	4,344	
Canada	6,721,559	10,510,573
Australia	22,982,021	22,749,460
France on the Atlantic	2,889,371	1,218,786
France on the Mediter'n	2,683	100,148
French Guiana	161,083	651,625
French West Indies	528,504	1,298,354
Spain on the Atlantic	1,579,074	3,212,363
Spain on the Mediterranean	39,598	19,313
Teneriffe & other Canaries		
Manilla and other Philippine Islands	2,205,232	27,852
Cuba	7,124,339	8,328,116
Other Spanish W. Indies	2,856,553	990,896
Portugal	215,509	127,110
Madeira	30,007	16,104
Fayal and other Azores	21,583	10,659
Cape de Verde	8,905	20,057
Italy	971,718	1,683,327
Sicily	605,309	246,151
Sardinia	88,676	188,995
Tuscany	1,152,717	11,735
Trieste and other Austrian ports	741,919	1,697,319
Turkey, Levant, &c	803,114	210,496
Hayti	1,337,252	1,580,147
Mexico	3,463,100	2,051,376
Central North America	2,701,425	590,509
Sw Granada	1,478,620	855,224
Venezuela	1,276,649	1,131,064
Ecuador	14,110,207	4,046,837
Oriental Rep. of Uruq'y	451,179	49,343
Argentine Republic	314,971	558,120
Brazil	3,332,167	1,942,630
Peru	1,003,406	637,797
Ecuador	57,534	
China	10,505,179	1,293,925
Asia generally	90,721	
Afri a generally	1,285,958	1,716,924
South America generally	47,241	1,000,693
South Seas & Pacific Ocean	10,163	885,370
Sandwich Islands	119,129	
All Ger'n & un'n places	60	
Total	$301,494,994	$252,047,506

The above statement of exports only includes Domestic Merchandize shipped to the places designated. The value of Foreign Merchandize, during the year ending June 30, 1854, was $25,748,514. This makes the total exports for the year $278,796,020. This includes $36,000,000 of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion. The comparative table given above shows the extent of our Foreign Trade with each country.

The New York Tribune of Thursday says:

The rise in Exchange to-day has filled the street with rumors in regard to Specie shipments. The amount by steamer to-morrow is variously stated at $200,000 to $300,000. The amount engaged up to this evening, is in round calculation at the office of the steamer is $55,000, all in Foreign Gold and Silver Coin. Some of the Bankers anticipate a continued export of Gold during the Spring, but others are equally confident that the present advance in Exchange is only spasmodic.

The tendency of the Money market is still to greater ease, and some very prime paper has been placed to-day to a moderate extent under 1 per cent. At this date, the best class of discounts also command loans to a fair amount. Second and third class names still ask higher discounts, but not in comparison with those of recent date. The average abatement is full ¼ per cent.—Phil. Inq.

There is more demand for sight checks on the Eastern and Southern cities, and rates for Exchange on Eastern Exchange was unsettled to-day, and rates irregular and generally lower. Banker's checks could be bought at a premium, and in the street negotiations were made at ¼ per cent, according to circumstances.—Cin. Gaz.

There was some additional business done in Sterling Exchange this afternoon at 109 ¾ cent. The rates are less stiff than yesterday. The mail, however, brought a little heat to remittances, both of bills and bonds, since the 1st January. The apprehensions attempted to be raised yesterday, that considerable specie shipments would soon be resumed, is not well founded. The leading bankers who have been buying cheap dollars five or six weeks instead of, who, under the favorable turn in the Money market, are able to hold their balances on the other side for better drawing rates, are doubtless anxious to have Exchange rule nearer the par of Specie than it has done since the 1st December, but we know of no purpose to use Specie to any amount at present, beyond the $100,000 or $200,000 of Mexican and Spanish silver, English sovereigns and other foreign Gold which has been accumulating here for five or six weeks past. This may hold a market, if the advance of bills on or since the 1st is unfavorable. The Baltic has on board $75,000 Foreign Silver. It has been suggested that the Rothschild Agents are disposed to ship Gold again without very particular recard to the price of Exchange, to answer other views than the mere fractional profit on specie transfers in Paris or London. But on inquiry to-day, we find no evidence of this, nor do we see any reason for the condition of the Specie market being held by Banks, to cause any dread of such an operation felt, we attempted. And this process would be attended with a slight tax on the Money of Money are the same as last week on call and very short business paper—the best of which is taken by Banks, and 1@2 per cent. lower on prime 60 days to 4 months bills, say 6@8 per cent. while some fair names are offered at 12 per cent. with the discount Brokers.—N. Y. Times.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—500 bus corn, B F Hamburg; 147 do, D Herbert; 500 do, A & J A M'Dowell; 172 do, 31 bbls hay, J Donaldson; 20 bus starch, R Moore; 106 ice land, Jones & Denny; 2 carriages, 1 do hay, 24 bbls butter, 7 bbls eggs, 9 do fish, 1 do hides, 2 do eggs, 15 calves, 18 kegs lard, one acre, 270 bus cloverseed, Bell & Liggett; 15 bbls butter, Jno Peck; 2 do lard, 40 kegs do, P Kerwell; 10 do butter, Jno east; 7 kegs eggs, Fahnestock & co; 110 pcs pork, bbls lard, 1 do butter, 2 kegs lard, J Strawbridge; 20 bbls clover, J Hacknell & co; 16 do, J H Nevin; 4 do pots, Shriver & co; 2 do, W Cooper & co; 14 bbls paper, J H Jones; 25 do bone black, Miller & Hickeson; 3 sks fruit; 2 do feathers, Carrdco, Ewing.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

WHEELING, by Diurnal—8 bbls beans, 52 do apples, 134 bgs corn, oswego, 50 bbls paper, J O Morgan; 22 do, R E Sellers; 20 do, S Sadler; 5 do, J H Weldin; 3 do, J H Mellor; 9 kgs butter, R Robison & co.

BY BROWNSVILLE BOATS—76 bbls whiskey, G W Swindle.

NASHVILLE, by Yorktown—3412 pcs blooms, Minnick & co.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED—Jefferson and Luzerne, Brownsville; Bayard, Elizabeth; Shriver, West Newton; Yorktown, Nashville; Forest City, Wheeling.

DEPARTED—Jefferson and Luzerne, Brownsville; Bayard, Elizabeth; Shriver, West Newton; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati; Diurnal, Wheeling; Grand Turk, St. Louis; Advance, Louisville.

RIVER.—On yesterday evening there were 4 feet 6 inches in the channel and falling.

STEAMBOATS.

Wheeling Packet.

THE new and substantial steamer EXCHANGE, Capt. MCCALLUM, will leave as above for the season, and 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 Baltimore and points East.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agt., Water st.

☞ The Exchange is an entirely new and superior boat to any other packet, excellent accommodations, splendidly finished and furnished—built expressly for this trade. oct6 rade.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

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 BALTIC, NEVADA, YANKEE BLADE, CORTEZ, UNCLE SAM, PACIFIC, and BREAKER JONATHAN, one of which will leave San Juan del Sud, the Pacific terminus, to meet the steamers from San Francisco on the arrival of the passengers from the Atlantic.

For further information apply to

CHARLES MORGAN, Agent,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

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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 sailer, and is the only A. 1 Ship now loading at this port for Australia. The Pioneer Line has maintained a high reputation. It was the first, and is now the only suitable regular line. Everything is provided for passengers not wine and liquors, soap and oils. The length of passage varies from 75 to 100 days. First Cabin Passage $250 and $225, second Cabin passage $125 and $100. For freight or passage, apply to R. W. CAMERON,
116 Wall street.

JOHN PHYFE, DEALER IN IVORY, and manufacturer of Ivory Goods, No. 3 Murray st., New York.

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

A RARE CHANCE TO CAPITALISTS: FOR SALE—Youngstown Rolling Mill, Refin