PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1855.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF SELECT COUNCIL, February 14th, 1855.—Council met upon special call. Present—Messrs. Agnew, Allen, Alexander, Bissell, Cordell, Clarke, Jones, Kier, Loomis, Murdoch, Pollock, Smyth, Taylor, Wilson, and President.

On motion of Mr. Alexander, the reading of the minutes be dispensed with. Adopted.

The President stated that the Council had been convened for the purpose of taking some action relative to the bill now before the Legislature relative to the fitting up of the Pennsylvania Canal from Liberty street to the tunnel.—When Mr. Murdoch submitted the following:

WHEREAS, There is an act pending in the legislature of Pennsylvania authorizing the filling up of the Pennsylvania Canal from Liberty street to the Tunnel, conveying the right of property to the O'Hara heirs; and

WHEREAS, The filling up of the canal as contemplated in said act would entirely destroy the only landing the city now has for the accommodation of boats engaged in carrying produce and merchandise between this city and the upper portions of our own county and the counties of Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong and Butler, —a trade of vast moment not only to the city, but to all the adjoining counties, and in which trade a large number of boats are constantly employed, which yield a large revenue to the city in tolls collected on the same at the aqueduct —therefore, be it

Resolved, That the closing of the canal from Liberty street to the tunnel would be injurious to the interests of Pittsburgh—largely curtail her revenues, if not in direct violation of the contract existing between the State and city relative to the erection of the aqueduct.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives be requested to oppose any action having in view the filling up of any portion of the Pennsylvania canal within the city limits.

Read twice, when Mr. Kier moved its reference to a select committee—lost. The question then recurring on its third reading and final passage, and there being objection, laid over; when, on motion of Mr. Loomis, rules suspended and read three times and passed; and action concurred in by Common Council.

Mr. Jones presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Messenger of the Select Council be and he is hereby authorized to deliver to each new member of said Council a copy of the Digest of the Ordinances of the City, and Supplement thereto. Read three times and passed.

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed by the President to re-arrange the rules of Select Council, and have copies of the same printed for the use of said Council. Read three times and passed, and Messrs. Jones and Murdoch appointed said committee.

The following business from Common Council was then taken up:

An Ordinance for the measurement of Timber. Read and referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Petition relative to Water street, from Brewery alley to Duquesne Way. Read and referred to Committee on Streets.

Bill of L. & W. Neeb for $15,00. Read and referred to Committee on City Printing.

Bill of J. Seibert for $1,95. Read and referred to Committee on Claims and Accounts.

Resolution appropriating $1500 towards rebuilding Duquesne engine house. Read and referred to committee on Fire Engines and Hose.

Resolution directing the Clerks to forward copies of the Preamble and Resolutions relative to the filling up of the Pennsylvania Canal, &c., to the Senators and members of the Legislature from this county at Harrisburg.

In all of which action of Common Council the Select Council concurred.

The resolution in favor of Conrad Betz for $25,00, which in S. C., February 6, 1855, read and referred to committee on Claims and Accounts. In C. C., February 14, 1855, action of S. C. non-concurred in, and the Mayor authorized to draw his warrant for the amount. In S. C. former action receded from, and action of C. C. concurred in.

Resolution authorizing the Treasurer to collect fines and forfeitures in the hands of Aldermen. In C. C. read and referred to Ordinance committee, with request to report at an early date. In S. C. action non-concurred in, and on motion of Mr. Loomis, amended by inserting, "and previous years, and up to present date." Adopted. Then read three times and passed.

Ordinance relative to Hucksters, which C. C. read and referred to Ordinance committee, in connection with the City Solicitor. In S. C. action concurred in.

Also, an Act for the better collection of taxes, &c., which in Common Council read and referred to the Ordinance committee, with instructions to publish in the papers authorized to do the city printing, after revision, and to report at next regular meeting of Councils. Action of Common Council non-concurred in, and referred to the Ordinance committee for revising in connection with the City Solicitor, with instructions to report to Councils at next meeting.

Also bill of Pittsburgh Gas Company, with a resolution to pay the same; which in Select Council read three times and passed. In Common Council action non-concurred in, and referred to committee on Claims and Accounts.

In Select Council former action adhered to, and Messrs. Jones and Murdoch appointed as Committee of Conference on part of Select Council.

On motion adjourned.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF COMMON COUNCIL.—Members present—Messrs. Barr, Caldwell, Edgar, Evans, Felix, Getty, Gracey, Griffin, Herdman, Irwin, Kelley, Kennedy, Kirkpatrick, King, Little, M'Adams, M'Master, Tucker, Wilson and President Long.

The President read a bill of J. Seibert for blinds, &c., for Council Chambers. Referred to Committee on Claims and Accounts.

Mr. Gracey offered an "Ordinance for the collection of wharfage on coal boats." Referred to Ordinance Committee.

The Clerk of the S. C. communicated the following preamble and resolutions, which had been adopted in that body. (Resolutions relative to the filling up of the Penna. Canal—same as in S. C. above.)

Action concurred in, and on motion of Mr. Kennedy the clerks of Councils were directed to transmit the resolutions to our Senators and Representatives at Harrisburgh.

The following business from S. C. was then taken up.

A resolution in favor of Conrad Betz for $25. In S. C. Referred to committee on Claims and Accounts. Action non-concurred in, and the Mayor authorized to draw a warrant for the amount.

A petition for increase wages of Day Police. In S. C. referred to a special committee, and Messrs. Murdoch and Alexander appointed.—Action concurred in, and Messrs. Irvin, Lewis and Mackin on part of C. C.

A petition for paving Pride street. A resolution for grading and paving Fulton street, and another for grading all streets in 9th Ward, running from Penn street to Allegheny river.—In S. C. referred to committee on streets.

A resolution for Gas Lamps at 5th Ward Market. In S. C. referred to committee on Gas Lighting.

Also, a resolution asking the Legislature the privilege of borrowing $50,000. Referred to Finance Committee.

A resolution in favor of Lippencott & Barr.—Read and passed.

In all of which action the C. C. concurred, and on motion Council adjourned.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judges McClure, Adams and Boggs.

In the case of Woods vs. M'Williams, reported yesterday, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $15.

M. S. Johns vs. Wm. P. Townsend. This was an action for the recovery of the price of several bottles of mineral water furnished the defendant by plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff for $42,60.

Patterson & Ketchum vs. John Agnew. Action for the recovery of the value of a hydrant. Verdict for defendant.

Patterson & Ketchum vs. James Stewart.—Verdict for defendant.

William Youdon et. al. vs. James Walker.—Some time since a raft, the property of Lewis Spear went over the dam near Elizabeth, on the Monongahela river, and, after much difficulty, six of the logs were caught by plaintiff and secured, Walker, as agent of Spear, claimed the logs and tendered plaintiffs the amount which the laws allow them for their trouble. They refused the tender, and Walker took the logs by force. The present action was instituted to recover from Walker the value of the logs thus taken. Verdict for defendant.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—A laborer on the Section No. 2 of the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad, named Geo. E. Leech, appeared before Ald. M'Kenna on Thursday and made oath that between eight and nine o'clock on the night of Monday, the 12th inst., John M'Clay fired a pistol at him while he was standing in front of the residence of Maj. Thomas M'Keown, and that he cried out at the same time "ha! take that!" and deponent believes that M'Clay intended to take his life. M'Clay was arrested by officers Fox and Dougherty, examined before Alderman M'Kenna and fully committed for trial.

The office of Ald. M'Kenna, corner of Fifth and Grant streets, is as neat and well-furnished an Alderman's Office as we know of. M'Kenna is already doing a large business.

SNOW.—Snow fell to the depth of six or eight inches on the mountains last Tuesday night.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Irwin.

The case of the United States vs. Peter Grundy, indicted for making, forging and counterfeiting U. S. coin, continued to occupy the attention of the Court during Thursday morning. The Court Room was crowded to excess during the trial. The prisoner was accompanied by his wife and a black-eyed little boy.

S. W. Black, Esq., addressed the Court and Jury in behalf of the defendant. His remarks occupied over an hour, and were characterized by force of argument and eloquence of manner. He was followed by Judge Shaler, who briefly reviewed the evidence in the case, and ably contended for the conviction of the prisoner.

The Court charged the Jury briefly. Judge Irwin remarked in substance that there are three points especially to be noticed in this case:—First, the place where the dies and other articles are found; Second, the nature of the defendant's possession thereof; and Third, the circumstances attending that possession. A person intending to manufacture counterfeit coin invariably retires to some secret place, accessible only to himself and his accomplices. The evidence goes to show that the place where these articles were found was accessible to many persons, and that many were in the daily habit of frequenting the place—of making it their temporary abode. The Jury must make inquiry as to what has been found: do the counterfeit coin found answer the charges of the indictment? If counterfeit coin be found in prisoner's possession any where else, in his store or in his pocket, it is strong corroborative evidence. If the implements found are not all that are required for the manufacture of counterfeit coin, the circumstance is favorable to the defendant. The Jury must particularly inquire if the coin could have been made in the house. Again, are the circumstances attending the possession perfectly clear and satisfactory? Do they plainly charge home the crime upon the defendant? Is it possible from the evidence that the offence may have been committed by some other person? If the prisoner's conduct at the time of his arrest, and subsequently, was entirely consistent with his innocence, he should have the benefit of it; it is in his favor. If a reasonable doubt of his guilt arise, his good character, as proven, must have great weight; if, on the other hand, the guilt be clear, the proof of character is of no consequence.

The Jury then retired with directions to bring in a sealed verdict, if they agreed upon one before three o'clock, P. M.

The Court took a recess and convened again at three o'clock P. M.

The Jury in the case of Grundy returned from Jury Room, and rendered a verdict of "NOT GUILTY." The announcement of the verdict was received with applause by the spectators outside the bar. The Court cautioned them against repeating such demonstrations. Several persons again clapped their hands. The Court ordered them to be arrested instantly and committed to jail for twenty-four hours. Unfortunately, Marshal Frost was unable to discover the offenders.

Peter Grundy was then discharged by proclamation.

THIRTEEN PERSONS DEAD IN ALLEGHENY CITY FROM EXPOSURE TO THE COLD AND STARVATION!—This is a startling caption, reader, and yet is, alas! too true.

Our readers will remember an account we gave some days since, of the terrible condition of several families of Germans who arrived here three weeks ago from Germany. We then chronicled the death of three of the children, and subsequently added another to the sorrowful list. It is now our sad duty to announce the decease of NINE other members of those families.

When the party left Germany, it consisted of four men, four women, and fourteen children; in all, twenty-two persons. Two of the women died at sea. One child was left in New York in a dying condition, and has since died. Two men, one woman, and ten children have died in Allegheny. Perhaps of the latter number, one died in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. Of that, however, we are not certain. Thus sixteen out of the twenty-two have died. Six are now living, all of whom are still sick; and one child is now in a dying condition.

One of the children was buried on Thursday, (yesterday,) and two the day before. Nearly every day for more than a week past has witnessed the death of one of these unfortunate sufferers. Is not this horrible?

To prevent any misunderstanding with regard to the matter, we would distinctly state that these families have been carefully attended to since their arrival. Every possible assistance has been rendered them by the Ladies' Benevolent Association and the Guardians of the Poor of this city. The noble-hearted lady of the Association in whose district the families were found, has been untiring in her efforts, and has herself bestowed upon them every possible kindness and comfort. The Guardians of the Poor of this city have also furnished them medical attendance. The cause of this terrible tragedy in real life must be written down in the annals of Emigration. When these families arrived in New York, they were scarcely covered with clothing; the weather being intensely cold, and they without money, they were consequently freezing and starving to death all the way from New York to this city. Their constitutions received a severer shock than they could bear and they lingered in agony a few days, beyond the power of man to save them, and dropped into untimely graves. Kind hands, prompted by generous hearts, were ready to soothe their dying agonies, but they could not avert the impending death.

THE CASE OF HANAY CUMMINGS CONTINUED.—In the U. S. Court, on Thursday, Messrs. Switzer and Hampton, for the defence, asked a continuance of the trial, offering at the same time an affidavit of Cummings, setting forth that he had been in jail since last October; that he was without money, and was 400 miles from his home in Potter County where all his friends reside; that he had endeavored to communicate with his friends but had received no tidings from them; that several material witnesses for his defence were consequently absent, and that he could get their attendance at the next term.

Mr. Hampton hoped every advantage would be given the prisoner. The penalty of the law is a severe one in a case where a Postmaster is found guilty of abstracting money from a letter —not less than 20 years imprisonment. The indictment was found only on last Wednesday, and it was the usual custom, he thought, to give the prisoner the advantage of the term.

Judge Shaler opposed a continuance. It would put the United States to much inconvenience, having witnesses now present from Massachusetts and Michigan, and several are expected from Wisconsin. He thought Cummings had plenty of time to prepare.

The Court remarked that no rule gave the prisoner the advantage of the term. The matter simply turns on the question of due diligence. A person who had been imprisoned four months could have made an affidavit setting forth the names of his witnesses and the character of the evidence to be adduced, and then availed himself of the act of Congress which provides that the United States in such cases shall procure the attendance of the defendant's witnesses and bear all the expense.

After some further remarks by counsel, Judge Shaler not pressing the matter, the Court granted a continuance until the May Term, 1855. The witnesses for the U. S. entered into recognizance to appear. The bail of defendant was fixed at $4,000, which he has not yet given.

The Traverse Jury was then discharged for the term, and the Court adjourned to meet again this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE SUICIDE IN ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP.—We mentioned in Tuesday's *Gazette* the suicide of Mr. David Wilson. We copy the following particulars from this week's Washington *Reporter*:

On Sabbath morning last, Mr. David Wilson, of Elizabeth Township, Allegheny county, committed suicide by hanging himself from a beam between the stable and corn crib, with a bandanna handkerchief, which he had bought on the preceding day in Monongahela city, for the purpose, no doubt. Mr. Wilson sustained an unblemished reputation, and was among the most exemplary members of a Christian Church, holding an official relation in the same. We have not been able to learn the probable cause of this painful event. The circumstances of the deceased were unembarrassed. He owned a beautiful farm, finely improved, and was an active and useful member of society. We have known him for more than twenty years, and in all that long period of time, we have held him in the highest respect. He has left a large circle of relatives and friends to deplore his untimely end.

DISTRESS BY FIRE.—On Thursday morning between four and five o'clock, fire broke out in the Saw-Mill owned by William Dilworth, Jr., and situated on Bank Lane, Allegheny City, near the landing place of Lee's Saw-Mill Run Ferry. The flames spread with great rapidity and the entire building was destroyed in half an hour after it first caught.—Several engines were on the ground but the fire had got too far under headway to be subdued.

Mr. Dilworth believes the fire to have been the work of an incendiary. The engineer states that he had just risen from bed and discovered the fire. It evidently originated in the second story at a part of the building farthest from the engine. Mr. Dilworth's loss is estimated at about $2000, on which he had no insurance. No lumber was destroyed. About one hundred dollars worth of cables which were in the building at the time were consumed.

DEATH OF AN U. S. OFFICER.—A private dispatch was received last night from St. Louis, announcing the death at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, of Major Harding, formerly commandant at the Allegheny Arsenal. Major H. was quite an aged man.

A WATCHMAN, on Wednesday night found a horse running at large through the streets. He was taken to a livery stable and shortly after died, from exhaustion as is supposed.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.—The Allegheny Councils met last evening at the usual place.

A resolution was offered appropriating $100 to the Ohio street Soup House. An amendment was offered that $100 be given to the Soup House and $100 do the Ladies' Benevolent Society.—The matter, after considerable debate, was laid over.....The reports of the Market and Water Works Committees were read and adopted.....A judgment obtained against the city by William H. Young for $427,43, was read. Mr. Ashworth, of the Finance Committee, was authorized to enter bail for the city, within 30 days.....Report of Finance Committee read and adopted. The Committee was authorized to sell the stock dividend of the O. & P. R. R. due the city, in order to cancel four bonds about to come due, and pay certain private claims. Considerable other business was transacted which we have not space to record.

WE inadvertently did injustice to Mr. Patton a day or two ago in noticing his examination before Mayor Adams, on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday. Mr. Patton was discharged, he having fully proved that the liquor was sold by another man and that his store was closed all day. Our informant led us into the error.

SERMON FOR THE ORPHANS.—The Rev. Mr. Collier will preach a sermon in behalf of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum, in the Methodist Protestant Church on Fifth street, on Sunday morning next, at half past 10 o'clock. The orphans will be present and will sing a hymn.

INCREASE OF SALARY.—The salary of the Judge of the United States Court of Western Pennsylvania has been raised by Congress from $1,800 to $2,500.

ADMITTED.—John H. Bailey, Esq., was yesterday admitted to practice in the U. S. District and Circuit Courts, on motion of J. P. Penney, Esq.

BY TELEGRAPH

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE!

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ASIA.

HALIFAX, Feb. 14.

The steamer Asia arrived with advices from Liverpool to Saturday, the 3d inst. She brings one week later dates than those by the Atlantic.

The cotton market at Liverpool was dull, and prices were easier, though not quotably lower. The sales during the week amounted to 37,000 bales, of which the speculators took 1,300 and the exporters 4,600.

Trade at Manchester and in the manufacturing districts generally was dull, and prices were drooping.

Breadstuffs—There was a small speculative demand for Flour and Wheat, but prices had undergone no change of consequence, during the week. The outside quotations for Western Canal Flour were 43s, and for Ohio and similar brands 46s. Corn dull, with limited demand and prices had declined 1s per quarter; white is quoted at 44s and yellow at 43s.

Provisions—Lard firm with an improved demand at the last quotations. A moderate business was doing in provisions at steady prices.

There was a moderate demand for Rice, and prices were firmer, though not quotably higher.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The stock market was firmer, and U. S. Stocks had advanced. Consols closed at 91¼. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £192,000.

The British ministry had resigned, and as there were indications of much difficulty in forming a new one, considerable anxiety prevailed.—Lords Palmerston, Russel and Lansdowne were all talked of as candidates for Premier, but up to the latest accounts nothing definite had been arranged.

The three most prominent spoken of at the time of the steamers sailing, were Palmerston, Lansdown and Clarendon.

New difficulties had arisen in the Germanic relations.

No fighting of importance had taken place in the Crimea.

Supplies for the English and French troops were being received.

The political news is highly important. As we predicted, the resignation of Lord John Russel has been followed by that of the entire minority.

Prussia has gained a triumph over Austria, the mobilization of the Germanic army having been carried against Austria in the diet.

England has agreed to loan Sardinia £1,000,000.

The Prussian army is to be placed on a war footing.

Prussia refuses to permit the French army through her territory.

The French force to guard the Austrian frontiers is 80,000.

The Greek difficulty has been arranged.

Mr. Soule is reported to be lying seriously ill.

LIVERPOOL, 2d.—Cotton—Milligan's circular quotes the sales of Cotton for the week at 37,000 bales; prices easier but not quotably lower. The quotations are—N. O. fair 3¾; middling 5½; fair upland 5¼; middling 5. Sales on speculation 1300 bales and to exporters 4500. In Flour and Wheat there has been a small speculative demand; Western Canal Flour 43s; good Ohio 46s. Corn declined 1s; sales 44s yellow 43s. Lard firm. Provisions unchanged.

Diplomatic movements are going on in Prussia which checkmate Austria. In the session of the Germanic diet, the proposition of Austria for the general mobilization of the Federal Army and that of Prussia to place contingents only on a war footing, were carried against Austria. This check will prevent Austria from having any command of the Federal Army. The Austrian defeat caused dullness in the funds.

Prussia is preparing for action. The Prussian Government has decreed the immediate mobilization of her own army, and the 4th and 5th corps have been ordered to occupy Saxony and Selesia.

A Prussian dispatch addressed to the Cabinets at London and Paris states that the result of the last conference at Vienna, harmonizes with the views of Prussia. Prussia regards the admission of Prussian representatives to Vienna as indispensable to her accession to the treaty.

Denmark has appointed a military commission to place the Danish forts in a state of defence.

SARDINIA.—The treaty between England, France and Sardinia, has been published in Sardinia: 15,000 men are to be sent to the Crimea, under the command of Sardinian generals. England is to send Sardinia £1,000,000, or two millions, if wanted, at 3 per cent., and France and England guarantee to protect Sardinia during the present war.

A portion of the French army has been detained to aid Austria and will march through Lombardy to prove to the Italians the reality of the Austrian alliance with France.

The Turkish Ambassador at Vienna has received plenipotentiary powers to attend the conference.

SEBASTOPOL, Jan. 10th.—It is understood in camp that considerable deviation will be made from the original plans of attack, with a view of taking important points of defence in flank, and a reserve of two divisions of the French army is immediately to take up a new position, the object of which is partly to stop supplies from reaching Sebastopol, by a road which the Russians have made from Inkermann.

A dispatch from Gen. Goldsmith, dated the 10th January, says that the English have ceded to us a portion of their lines, viz: the works commanding and destined to batter a breach in the Malskoff tower, on which a serious attack will most probably soon be made.

There is much grumbling among the British respecting alleged injustice and partiality of the recent breval.

Up to the 12th January nothing had been done by the British except getting up shot, shell and provisions. The French and Russians exchange a few shots, and a constant fire is kept up by riflemen.

The last night was the coldest yet experienced. During the night a body of 250 Russians attacked a point on the French lines, when a sharp conflict ensued and 40 Russians were killed with the bayonet.

The French force now numbers eight divisions of 68,000 men, and the 9th division is on the way to the Crimea.

There was apparent gaiety at Sebastopol. At midnight all the chapel bells commenced ringing, and at one o'clock the Russians within the lines commenced cheering. The French, taking this as an insult, opened a fire upon the town. The Russians immediately replied along the whole line of defence by the fiercest cannonade that had yet been experienced. Under cover of the firing a strong party of Russians made a sortie on the front and flank of the British left.—The Russians captured the British vidette and drove in the covering parties, but on being engaged retired towards the town. Simultaneously with the attack on the British, a strong sortie was made on the French, the Russians penetrating within the parapet and spiking three mortars. The French rallied, drove back the enemy inside the lines of advance, and at day-break the batteries were all quiet.

Jan. 14.—The sanitary condition of the British army is improving. The establishment of a central depot has much improved the sufferings of the troops.

Jan. 15.—There has been a continued fall of snow, which is now 3½ feet deep.

Preparations for the renewal of the bombardment are progressing rapidly on the part of the British.

Polish deserters from the Russians have given important information respecting the range of their batteries, the movements observed among the Russians, and it is reported that Gen. Liprandi has received strong bodies of reinforcements.

Jan. 16.—The Russians have appeared in considerable force near Balaklava, which, it was thought, they had abandoned. There was another heavy fall of snow to-day.

The 39th British infantry have disembarked. 400 horses were also landed.

A dispatch in La Perrie, dated the 19th, announces that the fire is almost suspended on both sides. All are seeking shelter from the storm. The condition of the besiegers is good. The horses suffer from cold.

Jan. 20.—A dispatch from Menschikoff states that during the night a successful sortie was made against the French centre. Several were made prisoners and many were killed.

Jan. 22.—The weather is fine, but the British troops continue sickly. Abundant supplies of all kinds have been received, including shot, shell and clothing, but no houses. We have no progress to report in the siege. The British 85th and 14th regiments have disembarked.

The French have undertaken to hold the whole of the British works.

Omar Pasha has sent in his resignation, because Ismael Pasha has been appointed to the command of the army at Roumela, and was not placed under his orders.

Large bodies of Russians are again concentrating in Reni. Sadik Pasha has proceeded with his available troops to that point.

The Russians made a reconnoissance from Tultcha on the 10th and 11th between the Sulina mouths of the Danube, and there was skirmishing on both days.

RUSSIA.—The St. Petersburg Journal gives the official account of the crossing of the Danube, and describes it as a reconnoissance in force. Letters, however, say that it was to rally an advance of the whole army, which stopped by orders from the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, on Sunday morning next, at half past 10 o'clock. The orphans will be present and will sing a hymn.

COMMERCIAL.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION, FOR FEBRUARY:—W. H. SMITH, V. P.—GEORGE BLACK, J. M. COOPER, C. W. RICKETSON, W. B. ENGLISH.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
Friday Morning, February 16, 1855.

FLOUR—sales from store of 56 bbls. superfine and extra at $8,75@$9,00. There is but little disposition to operate beyond present wants. Sales of 25 bbls. Corn Meal, unsifted at $3,62.

GRAIN—at depot, sales of 1000 bus. Corn, in two lots at 87.

WHISKEY—sales of 25, 15 and 10 bbls. Rectified at 34.

PROVISIONS—sales of 1000 lbs. Bacon Shoulders at 6¾, cash, and 20,000 lbs. Bulk Meat at 4¾, 3¾ and 6¾, cash.

COFFEE—a sale of 10 bags at 11½, cash.

ASHES—sales of 5 tons Pearlas at 6¾, four mos.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

The weather continues open, and the River rising slowly, but the ice still remains fast. Word was received from Brownsville yesterday that the ice had broken up there, and we may therefore expect a break up here to-day.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says that the attacks made in that place on the credit of this City have not at all effected the value of our securities in that market.

The Trustees of the United States Bank announce that no claims against that institution will be received after the 10th April next, and that they will proceed to make a final dividend to the creditors.

A carefully prepared statement of the flog slaughtering and packing around the hills for the seasons 1853-1854and 1854-1855, shows that the deficiency in the number of Hogs packed is 124,987—in the aggregate weight 34,640,508 lbs—in barrel Mess Pork 29,771 bbls. and in Lard (of all qualities) 6,931,728 lbs.—[Louisville Jour.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS.

	1854.	1855.
From Jan. 1, to Feb. 2	$6,844,170	$6,885,279
Week ending Feb. 9	1,827,398	1,128,348
Total from Jan. 1st	$8,671,568	$8,013,627

A speedy opening of navigation on the River and Canals is now rendered certain; the ice was breaking up in the Ohio River this afternoon, with a general rain, and the River rising rapidly. This well grounded hope brightened up the countenances of business men to day, and caused a movement in some leading articles of Produce. Whiskey was in active demand, and prices tending upward. The advices from New Orleans produced some movement in the Molasses market, and several sales of old were effected. Holders asking an advance at the close. Coffee advanced ¼ cent. Private dispatches by telegraph from New Orleans say Sugar has advanced ¼ cent, and freights to the Ohio to 35 cents ⅌ 100 lbs. The indications are now favorable for more activity in business. There is an increased demand in Glassware, and prices are higher; several orders are in the market from the South, which will be filled upon the opening of navigation.—[Cin. Com. Wednesday.

TOBACCO.—Notwithstanding the already high price this staple had attained, a further advance has been established and the market closes very firm. The receipts have been very light and the sales correspondingly so. We quote Tobacco in good shipping order for new lugs from 5 to 6c; good to fine leaf, 6½@8c; common to medium leaf $3 to $4 and old at $5,50 to $7,50, and manufacturing leaf $7 to $10. The sales of the week are only 118 hhds new numbers and 17 hhds reviews.—[Louisville Jour.

The ice commenced moving yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, but was too soft and rotten to injure the boats lying at the levee. At a late hour last night it was running thicker and heavier. We understand the River is open from Kanawha to this point, and rising all the way down. It rained steadily during the afternoon, and the River was rising at the rate of one inch ⅌ hour—having risen over two feet during the past twenty-four hours, with six feet fall in the channel, hence to Louisville. Navigation is once more opened, and business on the River will now be brisk to-day. Most of the steamers ⅌ port have a load engaged, and will leave to morrow.—[Cin. Com. Wednesday.

COFFEE.—The Coffee market continues quiet, but the improved feeling noticed by us yesterday still continued, and most of the holders are firm in their views. We note sales of 100 bags common Rio at 9½cts, and 200 bags good do. at 10@10¼cts. For selected lots of Rio holders are asking to-day 10¼cts. There is a good deal of inquiry for Coffee from the trade, and some considerable sales could be made at a slight decline from the prices asked. Holders, however, are not disposed to make concessions.—[Balt. Amr.

The Money market has continued to present a very quiet appearance, with a steadily increasing tendency. The demand is comparatively very light, and the supply of commercial paper exceeds the offerings of first class paper. The result of this is, that the standard first class paper gradually goes off, and names heretofore considered second class are now looked upon as No. 1. Parties about whose stability there is any doubt, still find it very difficult to negotiate loans—and there is a fair amount of capitals offering, and loans are making to a moderate extent on real estate, at 10@12 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, but a much larger amount of capital might be safely invested in this way, than is to be had.—Lenders are still reluctant to take long paper.—[Cin. Price Cur.

The ice in the River above the Falls still remained tight last night, but it is now probable that it will continue so much longer with the thermometer at 60. The River was rising slowly with about 4 feet water in the channel.—[Louisville Jour. Tuesday

The Foreign Exchange market closed for the Boston steamer with some firmness. The rates paid on London were 109⅞@109¾; on Paris, 5 francs 17½c, and on Amsterdam 41½@41¾c. Business was quite active for exchange, partly from an indisposition to ship Gold under 109¾, but mainly because of the difficulty of raising Money, on satisfactory securities at 7 ⅌ cent. The rates offered by good borrowers on demand are very little less than present current interest in England. The Southern mails are two days behind, which lessened the supply of Cotton bills. The Bank Statement which appeared Monday morning is considered less favorable in its general features than the previous two exhibits. The large increase of Loans—which, by the omission of a figure, our printer made us call $687,000, instead of $3,687,000—is a decrease of Specie, looks like going out, rather too fast. Nevertheless, several of the large Banks were free lenders on demand to-day, and rather anxious to add to their line of short paper.—[N. Y. Times, Wednesday.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—7 cars cattle, 4 do horses, 4 do hogs, owners; 107 head do, Hanna & Dyer; 32 bbls paper, J D Shaw; 15 pkgs wire, R Townsend; 501 bus wheat, Wilmarth & co; 21 bbls pork, Harbaugh & Boone; 6 pkgs lard, J Dunwell & co; 45 doz brooms, Mc-Candless & co; 739 pcs meat, Hanna & Dyer; 1083 do, owners; 55 bbls whiskey, Parker & co; 70 do, Carson & co; 30 do J Tendam; 50 do, 45 do alcohol, 14 do seed, 31 sks feathers, 2 bbls bacon, 495 kgs lard, 153 kgs raddle, 19 sks wool, Jones & Dewyer; 10 hhds sugar, W Noble; 65hds malt, owner; 500 do corn, M'Laughlin & M'Cory; 223 do, English & Richardson; 215 do, W M Corey; 200 do, Johnson & co; 65 do, 70 bbls seed, 2 do butter, Brown & Kirkpatrick; 439 bus corn, 9 bbls lard, Wilmarth & co; 4 hhds butter, J B Caldwell; 2 do, little & co; 23 bbls apples, owner; 30 bbls hay, J Craig; 2 do, little & co; 23 bbls apples, owner; 50 bbls do, Ross & co; 80 bbls flour, Mercer & Lobinson; 50 bbs do, Ross & co; 10 bbls flour, E Lingham; 24 bbs cotton, J Arbuckle; 12 bbls oil, J Dalzell; 23 bgs starch, Kennedy & co.

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, will sail from foot of Vestry street, New York, on the 13th and 27th of each month. When these days fall on Sunday, the Monday following will be the sailing day. Passenger fare to San Francisco, $150, including all the way from New York, a distance of 2500 miles, and sleeping berths included. Children under twelve miles of land transportation, over a road of the Nicaragua Transit Company, in carriages with the proprietors, TELEHRA NEVADA, YANKEE BLADE, GORTEZ, UNCLE SAM, PACIFIC, and BROTHER JONATHAN, one of which will leave San Francisco for the Gulf of 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,
6 Battery Green, N. Y.

no6-3m
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 receive 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 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, per and towels. The length of the passage varies from 70 to 100 days. First Cabin Passage $200 and $225, second Cabin passage $150. For freight or passage, apply to R. W. CAMERON,
116 Wall street.
fm30-4fm

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

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND SEEDS.—RALPH & CO., 22 Fulton street, New York, Wholesale and Retail. oct-tf

AGRICULTURAL, &C.

Pittsburgh Hedge Farm Nursery,

SITUATED on Wilkins Avenue, about one quarter of a mile from the second toll gate on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Plank Road, an extension of Fourth street, and about three and a quarter miles from Pittsburgh.

WM. & JAS. HUDDOCK, *proprietors.*

They offer for sale a very large collection of well grown trees and plants suitable for transplanting this fall and ensuing spring.

The Nursery now covers some 30 acres of ground and contains over 200,000 shrubs and plants, and over 10,000 fruit trees, and 20,000 Evergreens and Shrubs, are of fine size for removal to gardens and pleasure grounds. Plants carefully packed and sent according to directions to any part of the United States.

We beg to call the attention of the lovers of shrubbery and venders in the trade to our unrivalled collection of the Spring of 1854, embracing nearly all the Evergreen family, Indigenous and Exotic, that is worthy of general cultivation in this climate of country. Plants can be procured at many things quite large to give immediate effect. Price moderate as usual. From strangers, cash or satisfactory reference in the city of Pittsburgh is required at all times.

Orders addressed to us through Wilkin Post Office, near Pittsburgh, Pa., or left at our stand on market days, in the Diamond Market, will be promptly attended to.
oct24-tf

PITTSBURGH AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE—No. 129 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.—R. H. SHANKLAND, late Shand, Brother & Co., Manufacturer and Dealer in Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, of all kinds, Wholesale and Retail; Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, Evergreens, Fruit and Shade Trees; Guano, Poudrette, Chemical Salts, and all other articles connected with Agriculture.
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Fruit Trees, Evergreens, &c.

THE subscriber would most respectfully call the attention of his friends and the public to his very large stock of Fruit Trees, Evergreens, Shrubbery, Rose, Greenhouse Plants, &c. Of Apple, the stock is large and fine. Of Pear, we have some 6000 Dwarf and Standard of our own raising, of choice varieties. Peach, several thousand fine, with Cherry, Plum, Apricot, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c. Of Evergreens, we have 20 to 30 feet, of which we have many thousands, are fine, persons wanting large quantities will be liberally dealt with. Call and see our stock. ⅌ 25 ct. worth of *certification*. Orders left at the Pittsburgh P. O., or addressed to the Wenango Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation, over a good road, will be promptly attended to. Address, JAMES H. SHAW, Transit Route, Franklin, Venango co., Pa.

The Julius Pringle which left San Francisco in search of Coco's Treasure failed and was in port at San Juan.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 15.

SENATE.—Messrs. Darsie and M'Clintock presented memorials asking the relinquishment of the claims against the Allegheny Orphan Asylum for a collateral inheritance tax. Mr. Darsie read a bill on the subject which was referred.

Mr. M'Clintock presented petitions in favor of Monongahela county.

Mr. Darsie called up a bill to incorporate a Bridge Company over the Youghiogheny River, Mr. M'Clintock in the Chair, which passed.

Mr. M'Clintock, a bill relative to a State Hospital for the Insane, at Pittsburgh, which is on file with a negative recommendation, but will be passed to a vote.

The Committee to investigate the charges of corruption in the matter of the election of U. S. Senator, consisting of Messrs. M'Clintock and Brown of the Senate, and Messrs. Eyster, Salade and Thompson of the House, met last night in the Library Room. Two witnesses were examined with no positive developements. They are now in session.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 15.

SENATE.—Mr. Seward from the Committee on Commerce asked for the consideration of the Bill regulating the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels. Read twice and put on passage. Mr. Benjamin objected and the bill was laid over.

Mr. Toucey introduced a Bill to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Passed, 30 yeas, 15 nays.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the first business in order to be Mr.