PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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TERMS:

DAILY—Six Dollars per annum, payable in advance.
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Weekly, " " " " 2 00
The terms of payments are strictly required, and the paper is stopped when the year is out, unless it is renewed

Read the Master on each page of this paper.

THE CONTEST FOR SPEAKER.—The debates in Congress on Tuesday and Wednesday were wholesome chat for the country. They served to reveal the true character of several suspected members, and placed others on the record fairly and squarely before the people.

Among the rest, Mr. HENRY M. FULLER came forward and enrolled himself where we have placed him from the start. He avowed himself what his antecedents indicated—a friend of the South and ready to vote for the admission of Kansas and Nebraska as Slave States. He stands now by the side of Richardson, so far as the slavery question is concerned.—"National" man, who deems it his duty to sacrifice the interests of the nation for the benefit of a section (and that section not his own) lest he should be deemed a "Sectional" man. Our district of him is thus fully justified. [Judge Jessup! what have you to say in the face of this revelation?]

We are well aware of the embarrassing position in which Mr. KNOX of the Somerset district, has been placed, and can appreciate the motives which, it is fair to infer, actuated him in voting for FULLER; but this avowal of the latter absolves him from all obligations to his colleagues, and if he persists (we presume he has not done so) in voting for him there will be no alternative but to regard him as occupying the same position as that of Mr. FULLER. There can be no more voting under mistaken apprehensions.

The "National" Know-Nothings of this State, who also approve the twelfth section of the National platform, are moving in all possible ways and directions to influence the votes of Pennsylvania members, and withdraw them from the support of BANKS. Councils have been convened wherever practicable and resolutions passed endorsing FULLER and denouncing BANKS. Leading men are called on for letters of remonstrance to their representatives against voting for BANKS, and the lobby is to be filled with indignant Pennsylvanians, who cannot endure the thought of being separated from their southern brethren. As a specimen of this kind of work we extract the following from the telegraphic columns of the New York press:

"PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1855.—The Know-Nothing State Council, adhering to the National Council in June last, are notified by the President to assemble at Sansom Street Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 25th day of December, 1855, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

"The President" who convokes this meeting is Mr. Joseph W. Hunsicker, who presided, not over the State Council which convened at Reading, but of those who bolted from it. This *Telegraph*, however, deems to regard his call as that of the genuine President of the Order, by which it would seem that the bolters have succeeded in throwing the regular organization overboard.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS for January is received from Dewitt & Davenport. It contains a tale in seven chapters, entitled "Sentiment and Action," by Miss ——, in which the Most literary variety. This also is the first of the 6th vol. Published weekly at $3 per annum by Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, New York. Edwards, No. 10 Park Place, New York.

DECREASED GOLD EXPORT.—The San Francisco *Transcript* states that the export of gold from California during the present year will fall far short of that of 1854. Up to the present time the sum total (exclusive of coin) has been $26,610,503, while for a corresponding period of last year, it was $42,195,827, which shows a falling off, thus far, of $5,585,324. Since the 1st of July last, however, the ratio of exportation has nearly equaled a corresponding period of 1854. The great disparity occurred in the early part of the year, when, owing to the consternation created by bank failures, few bills of exchange were purchased by persons returning to the Atlantic States, each one choosing to be his own carrier, and in this manner no account was taken of much of the gold that went out of the country.

But the great cause of the reduction in shipments is evidently other than these, and yet that cause is not a decreased productiveness of the mines. Were figures accessible, they would probably show that the actual product the present year has been as great as at any other corresponding period since the discovery of the mineral wealth of the country.

The *Transcript* then proceeds to state that the cause is to be found in the decreased importation of merchandize, and the consequent lessened necessity of sending gold in payment. California is now a producer of other things besides gold. She grows wheat enough for her own consumption, as well as nearly all the other staple articles of food; manufactures have also arisen; cattle are grown in abundance; and all these things tend to keep the gold in the hands of the people of the State. The permanent addition to the stock of gold in the country is as large as ever; the only difference is that instead of being all shipped to the Atlantic ports a considerable portion enters into the productive industry of the State and contributes to its enrichment.

MR. GIDDINGS, in a letter to the Ashtabula *Sentinel*, says that the Republican caucus of Saturday preceding the Monday of the first meeting of this Congress, resolved unanimously, upon his motion, that they would support no candidate for Speaker unless pledged, among other things "to organize the standing committees of the House, by placing on each a majority of the friends of freedom who are favorable to making report on all petitions committed to them."

In connection with this statement the following debate took place in the House on Tuesday, (not furnished by Telegraph,) and is of interest:

Mr. Letcher called Mr. Gidding's attention to the resolution offered by the latter and adopted in the Republican meeting, insisting that a majority of Free Soilers be placed on the standing committees, and asked various questions in regard to it.

Mr. Giddings remarked he understood that every Northern man was pledged to that doctrine.

Mr. Campbell (Ohio)—No such resolution was a test for him.

Mr. Giddings exclaimed—God forgive me for voting for a man who is not in heart and conscience with it!

Mr. Banks desired to say, if any such resolution was adopted, it was not tendered to him for approval. Nobody had asked him for pledges.

Mr. Giddings was frequently interrupted, and had quite a time answering the various interrogatories put to him from all quarters of the House.

Mr. Giddings, in the speech which preceded this explanation, excited the House by the vehemence and thoroughness of his anti-slavery utterances. He was so ultra, in fact, that the timid men from the North, who have not been used to such nutriment, were somewhat taken aback. By some the speech is regarded as injudicious just at this juncture; but it remains to be seen whether it is not safest to be frank, even at Washington. We have not yet seen a report of his speech and cannot therefore judge of its propriety.

THE ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE OF PENNSYLVANIA for 1855 being now closed by the leading transportation companies, the Pottsville Miners' Journal gives the following statement of the coal tonnage of the year from the principal regions:

Railroads. Canal.	1855.	1854.	Increase.	Decrease.
Schuylkill Navigation, Canal,	2,286,000	2,175,000	111,000	
	1,940,178	1,837,455	102,723	
	460,342	250,000	210,342	
	490,643	410,000	80,643	
Lehigh.				
Delaware & Hudson Co.,				
Penna. Coal Co.,				
	5,079,213	4,672,455	604,708	
			4,079,213	
Increase from the principal regions.			604,723	

According to the same authority the whole supply of anthracite this year will be about 6,300,000 tons, and the increase from all the regions will be somewhere near 650,000 tons, or about the same increase over the last year as the latter was over the preceding one.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, in giving these items, says "it is to be regretted that there is no method of ascertaining the amount and value of the bituminous coal dug out and sent to market from the Western parts of the State. If this could be known, the money given to Pennsylvania in exchange for her coal would appear, perhaps, fifty per cent. greater." It has been ascertained, and the amount stated as various occasions. It is, in round numbers, about 1,000,000 tons, worth on the spot about $1,250,000. As soon as possible after the close of the present year, the exact figures, relative to this trade, will be obtained and published; but the grand total, we are able to say, is indicated in the amounts we have given above.

NEW CASTLE AND DARLINGTON RAILROAD.—In addition to what we said yesterday, in regard to this work, to show the probability of its being good paying stock we may add, that the route runs through a valley for the space of six miles, which is lined on each side with immense veins of fine bituminous coal. The veins are three in number, all cropping out on the hill sides above the railroad track, and they are of the thickness of three, five and seven feet, the latter being the highest, thus giving thirteen feet of coal, for the distance of twelve miles, of easy access to the road. This coal is wanted at Cleveland and Erie, to supply the Lake demand, and will yield a large income to the road. The work will also immediately connect with the famous Darlington cannel coal mines, and this valuable and important mineral can be delivered by it to the Ohio and Pennsylvania canal, the Erie extension canal, and the Cleveland and Mahoning railroad.

That there will be a large passenger business cannot be doubted. There will be the travel from New Castle, from Youngstown, from Warren, and all the thriving villages on the Mahoning and Shenango rivers, which have large business connections with this city. This local travel, added to the through-travel to Cleveland, will bring upon the road an amount of business which will amply pay for the investment. We consider the investment a safe one, but this is not the main reason why Pittsburgh ought to take the stock asked of her. The work is necessary to the welfare and continued prosperity of this city, and there ought to be no hesitation in filling up the amount required.

THE democrats of Florida have adopted the Georgia platform, and provided for the election of delegates of the Cincinnati Convention upon that basis. It includes, substantially, the following propositions:—

1. The recognition and adoption of the principles established in the Kansas-Nebraska act, and their application to the admission of new States.

2. That neither the Missouri Compromise nor any other anti slavery restriction shall hereafter be extended over any territory of the United States.

3. The prompt and faithful execution of the fugitive slave law, and its permanent continuance upon the statute book.

If these propositions shall not in substance be incorporated in the platform adopted by the Convention, the delegates from Florida will be instructed to withdraw.

The telegraph reporter at Philadelphia sends us word that the debate in the House withheld from us last Saturday was not received there until Sunday, and consequently could not be sent here in season to anticipate the mail. This exonerates him; but why was it not received there until Sunday? The House adjourned at an hour early enough on Saturday to permit the forwarding of the whole debate in season that night. The blame lies at Washington, we presume. But how comes it, we would ask Mr. Felton, that the debate on Tuesday was cut short in precisely the same way, and a most interesting part of it omitted? The New York and Philadelphia press had it in full; we had not.

HOLIDAY PREPARATIONS.—We are reminded by the busy stir evident on all hands, that the winter holidays, with all their bright anticipations and claims upon old and young, are coming on. Christmas, so long watched for by youthful eyes, is almost here, and all are ready for its observance and enjoyment. The memory of childhood is ever tenacious of the happy illusions which cluster around this annual season of merry making; and the interest which the young so deeply feel they manage by some magnetism to communicate to parents and friends until it embraces the whole community within its circle, and brightens, even in old age, happy reminiscences of bygone enjoyments. Time, while it flits by on rapid wing, marking its passage by these annual souvenirs, leaves us still a season of mirth and pleasure to temper our saddened reflections and brighten a picture otherwise too sombre to view.

Foremost in making preparations for these holidays are our Storekeepers, who are exercising their taste and skill in adorning their windows and stores with bounteous collections of attractions. Booksellers, Dry goods dealers, jewelers, variety storekeepers, Confectioners—all are busy and ready for active competition with each other in their efforts to satisfy buyers. Our advertising columns afford the evidence and the details of this; and those who have wants to supply in this way will benefit themselves by consulting them.

SCHUYLER.—The New York *Tribune* of Wednesday afternoon contains a letter from Paris stating that ROBERT SCHUYLER, the railroad fugitive, died at Genoa about the middle of November. He died poor, for his gigantic frauds had not enriched him. His health had steadily declined from the time he absconded, and he died literally of a broken heart. So the letter says.

CORRECTION.—A friend has called our attention to a mistake copied by us from the Mercer *Whig*, relative to the parentage of Judge Findley, recently deceased in Mercer county.—The deceased was not a son of Gov. Findlay, but of the member of Congress of that name from Westmoreland county. The Governor and the Congressman were individuals totally distinct from each other.

FULLER ENDORSED.—The editor of the *Louisville Journal* endorses his brother Know Nothing in the following style:

"Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania, *is as sound upon the slavery question as* Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, besides being a better man."

After this Fuller may well claim rank as the Prince of Dough-Faces.

RICHARDSON DESCRIBED.—The Louisville *Journal* gives the personal experience of its editor in relation to certain prominent characteristics of the Democratic candidate for Speaker, which, as they have gradually leaked out, have filled the nation with astonishment and disgust. The editor says:

"Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, whom the administration members support, is no doubt ostensibly sound upon the Kansas-Nebraska question, but he is a drinking, coarse, vulgar, and rude man. His characters in relation to him, copied by us a day or two since from the *Clevelander*, are true. We chanced, less than two years ago, to be thrown near him where he and several other members of Congress were gathered in a circle by themselves. A gentleman, by our side pointed him out to us and remarked, that, if we would listen a little while, we should be certain to hear some hard swearing. We didn't listen, but we couldn't help hearing. We have heard, we are sorry to say, a vast deal of awful swearing in our time, we have heard gamblers swear, we have heard sailors swear, we have heard fishwomen swear, and we have even heard fishwomen swear, but never in all our lives did we hear such horrible swearing as that of the administration candidate. The variety and intensity of his oaths were wonderful. And then the novelty of many of them would have been amusing but for their dreadful blasphemy.—We confess we not help thinking that he was in the habit of devoting more time and study to the invention of new modes of swearing and cursing and blaspheming than to all the other pursuits of life. We do believe that he could out-curse anything under heaven—except perhaps his Holiness the Pope. But, if ready profane wit was the seventy-four for the Speakership, they would go to him."

LATEST FROM KANSAS.

The Lexington (Mo.) *Express* issued an extra on the 7th of December, a couple of editions of that paper had just reached from a visit to Kansas, which we have not seen. They passed the night of Monday, the 3d of December. These Missouri spies report as follows:

During the night (3d inst.) the town was in commotion. Men paraded the streets and horsemen were riding to and fro all night. In the morning, at an early hour, the drums were beaten, and the troops commenced drilling on the prairie.

Lawrence is beautifully situated in a valley and is commanded by a range of hills on the southwest side, from whence it could be easily battered down by artillery without coming in range of rifle shot. There is in the town a large stone house, three stories high, and 100 by 80 feet square. This building has been turned into a fort, and is the only defense of the place. There are no breast-works thrown up, nor trenches dug as was first reported.

The Missourians proceeded to Lecompton, where they found three hundred men "ready for the command of Gen. Richardson, awaiting the orders of the Governor." There, too, they met Coleman, who had killed Dow, and who, says the Express, "it was here since learned was on that day acquitted of all crimes in that matter." Acquitted of all crimes! when it is notorious that he was guilty of murder premeditated and cowardly murder—that he had wronged and insulted Dow, destroying timber on his claim, and using that vile, insulting language toward him, and finally shot him like a dog.—This murderer is acquitted—by whom we do not know—and thousands of Missourians have invaded Kansas, and such is capture the witnesses of the crime, and among those Coleman for witnesses is the blood-smeared scoundrel himself.

St. Louis Intel. 13th.

Our latest news from Kansas, is over a week old, but it is quite as exciting as anything previously received. Companies are continued to move over from Missouri, and the pro-slavery forces, numbering fifteen hundred, are encamped near the seat of war, Lawrence. They have six pieces of artillery, obtained in a forcible manner from the United States Arsenal near Liberty, Mo. They demand the immediate surrender of the Abolitionists, the latter to say they will die rather than submit to. They have entrenched and fortified themselves, and say it will require three thousand men to take them. If they are that strong, and hold out manfully, we may look for a serious fight—that is, under the hypothesis that hostilities are, inevitable as the letter says. Shannon, over kicking up all this noise and disturbance, calling out the military to quell a private brawl, is repentant as matters begin to wear a threatening aspect, and wants to compromise. This Atchison and Springfellow will not hear to.

The Independence *Messenger* of Saturday, 8th, has the following from the seat of war:

Since the issuance of our last paper, our streets have been filled with men, who are on their way to Kansas, to give aid to the authorities in enforcing the territorial laws. Our last account informs us that there are 1600 men at the camp at Wakarusa, six miles this side of Lawrence. They have six pieces of Artillery in camp.

We learn that the Free-soilers here seven companies, of fifty men each, well drilled in Lawrence; but that they have no Artillery. We are also informed that they have proposed to surrender the men, who engaged in rescuing the prisoner from the possession of the Sheriff, and it is understood that the Governor went to Lawrence on last Thursday, to see something touching the matters of difficulty. Should this be true, it is probable that terms will be made, without further trouble.

LATER.—From a gentleman who left the camp at Wakarusa yesterday at noon, we learn that there had been no fighting up to that time. The people of Lawrence had sent in to Governor Shannon and offered to capitulate, but denied that any of the men engaged in rescuing the prisoner from the Sheriff was in the city. It is understood that the Governor demands all the arms of the Yankees to be given up. If some terms were not agreed upon yesterday the town was to be attacked this morning. Governor Shannon was in Lawrence when our informant left. Gen Atchison was at the camp at Wakarusa.

From the Lexington Express, 8th.

LAWRENCE, Dec. 6.

To Col. Dan A. Veitch: Our forces convened at Franklin and Lecompton are 1,200 pro-slavery men, eager to demolish Lawrence, and are hardly restrained by Gov. Shannon, who is on the ground, and unless their arms and provisions are surrendered this evening, Lawrence is razed to the ground to-morrow.

Pomeroy, D. Mott, and several other persons are under arrest in the pro-slavery camp. The pro-slavery party commands 20 six pieces of artillery—six pounders. The probable force in Lawrence, from personal observation, number 500; that is 400 soldiers armed with 800 Sharp's rifles, one piece of artillery certain, and probably more. The northend of Main street dished, and redoubts thrown up to bear on the hill, in case of attack from that quarter. Flag of truce on the hill, raised this morning, and two U. S. flags in the city.

The informant was in Lawrence at nine o'clock this day; rode through and saw 250 soldiers on parade. He met about thirty guards in different portions of the prairie, but was permitted to pass. The difficulty will doubtless be settled to-morrow morning—*most probably by a fight!*

H. R. H.

HEADQUARTERS, Camp on Wakarusa, December 5, 1855.

It is needless for me to give you half the camp rumors flying around. My own impression is that we will not fight, though if you ask me why, I could not tell, nor do I see how these men can be restrained. Our force here is nigher 400. The enemy are well armed, fighting for their homes and altars, and will be a foeman worthy of our steel. Should we cross swords, there will be sad hearts in Lafayette. We know all we have to meet; our spirits are good and buoyant. We have plenty of provisions. All the boys well.

L. A. MACLEAN.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Valuable Family Medicine—So celebrated has Dr. McLane's Vermifuge become, that it is regarded as the only specific cure for worms. Families should never be without a supply of it. At this season particularly, when worms are so troublesome and frequently fatal among children, parents should be watchful and on the first appearance of those distressing symptoms which warn us of their presence, at once apply this powerful and efficacious remedy. We are confident that it only requires a trial, to convince all that it richly merits the praises that have been lavished upon it. It is safe and infallible. Volumes of certificates can be produced, showing its great medical virtues.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills. There are other Vermifuges and Pills now before the public, but all comparatively worthless

P. S. Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills can both be obtained at any of the respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Also for sale by the Sole Proprietors, FLEMING BROS (successors to J. Kidd & Co.) No 56 Wood st. del2-dAw2

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1855.
PITTSBURGH BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 90 Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Authorized Capital.....$300,000.
Paid up Capital and securely invested.....205,000.
THOS. B. FLORENCE, President.
EDW. B. HELMUCH, Secretary.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

	F. VAL.	M. VAL.
Allegheny Co. Bonds, (Pittsburgh and Cleveland,)	$22,000	$16,830
Allegheny Co. Bonds, (Allegheny Valley,	12,000	13,540
Pittsburgh City 6s, Coupon,	18,000	20,460
Philadelphia 5s,	10,000	9,350
Delaware 6s,	20,000	22,400
Reading Railroad,	12,500	12,000
Amount Loaned on Mortgages in the City of Philadelphia,		81,955
Amount Loaned on Notes, secured by Collateral or Personal Property,		24,000
Cash on hand and in bank,		21,324
		$206,000
Amount of Fire or Marine Losses ascertained and not paid,		None.
Amount of Fire or Marine Losses claimed, otherthan those ascertained and unpaid,		None.

The Company has no unsatisfied claims at the Parent Office, and will adjust all losses in this city at Home, and pay in this city all losses occurring at the Pittsburgh Branch. For insurance, apply to THOMAS P. HUNTER, Agent.
de7-3f to No. 90 Water st, bet Wood and Market.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. S. E. corner Third and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.

The following Statement of the Affairs of the Company, is published in conformity with a Provision of its Charter:

Premiums received from Nov. 1, 1854, to Oct. 31, 1855,	$723,129 03
On Marine and Inland Risks,	273,129 03
On Fire Risks,	11,563 49
Premiums on Policies not marked Off Nov. 1, 1854,	$87,170 13
Premiums marked off from 1st Nov 1854, to October 31, 1855,	$331,310 10
On Marine and Inland Risks,	196,205 74
On Fire Risks,	7,802 75
Losses, &c., received during same period,	125,000 00
Losses, Expenses, &c., during the year as above,	$284,252 19
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses,	70,004 08
Fire Losses,	93,634 66
Return Premiums, Re-insurance and Agency,	42,963 18
Expenses, Rent, Salaries, Stationery, &c.,	15,271 40
The Assets of the Company are as follows:	
Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate,	$101,920 94
Philadelphia City 6s, per cent. due,	50,000 00
$15,000 Philadelphia, Wilm. and Baltimore Railroad 6s, per cent. due,	14,750 00
$18,000 Camden & Amboy R. R. 6s, per cent. due,	18,810 00
$10,000 do do 6's do.	7,900 00
100 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company,	2,450 00
100 do North Pennsylvania do	2,400 00
23 do Penn Township Steamboat Company,	625 00
5 do Philadelphia and Havre de Grace Steam Tow Boat Company,	100 00
5 Shares Philadelphia and Savannah Steam Navigation Company,	500 00
2 Shares Philadelphia Exchange Company,	120 00
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance Companies,	14,410 10
Bills Receivable,	164,000 00
Cash on hand,	26,836 00
Balance due at Agencies—Premiums in Marine Policies recently issued, and other debts due the Company,	91,536 98
Subscription in Notes,	100,000 00
Total amount of Assets,	$617,343 08

NOVEMBER 5, 1855.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. in Cash on the capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT. on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st proximo.

DIRECTORS.

William Martin, Joseph H. Seal, Edmund A. Souder, John G. Davis, Robert Burton, John R. Penrose, George G. Leiper, [illegible] Dr. Robert M. Huston, [illegible] Dr. Caspar Morris, [illegible] Dr. Isaac Hays, [illegible] Dr. R. E. Griffith, [illegible] Dr. J. M. Keating, [illegible] Dr. Geo. Fox, [illegible] Dr. Wm. Pepper, [illegible] Dr. T. Mortimer, [illegible] Dr. Wm. Hunt, [illegible] Dr. Jos. Parrish, Pittsburgh. James Devereux, Boston. Thomas Robins, Providence. Joseph Painter, Gen. Smith, Wm. Hasleharst, Wm. Cramond, H. N. Ogilvie, W. M. Lewis, Jr.

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HENRY D. SHARPLESS, Secretary. A. A. CARRIER, Actuary.

WILLIAM MARTIN, Chairman of Committee.
THOMAS C. HAND, Vice President.

J. A. MADEIRA, Agent.
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PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner Fourth and Smithfield Streets,
Authorized Capital $300,000.

INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY against Loss or Damage by Fire, and the Perils of the Sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

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dec8

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WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF
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☞ All losses promptly adjusted by parties insured under policies issued by this Company will be liberally adjusted and promptly paid at this office. No. 99 Water street. au27-dawly

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	Jas. Ormsby,
	Jas. Gordon,
	Jas. Hay