GAZETTE—CITY DEPARTMENT.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 16, 1857.

INTERMENTS IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

FROM JAN. 7, TO JAN. 14, 1857.

	Adults.	Children.
Disease of Lungs	6	2
Inflammation of Bowels	0	1
Scarlet Fever	0	2
Measles	0	1
Whooping Cough	0	1
Still Born	0	1
Unknown	0	3
Cerebral Fever	0	1
Debility Infantile	0	2

OF THE ABOVE WERE

Under 1 year	7
From 1 to 2	2
5 to 10	1
15 to 20	3
30 to 40	1
50 to 60	1

Males, 6, Females, 12; White, 18; Colored, 1; Total, 19.

By order of the Board of Health.

A. O. MURDOCH,
Physician of Board of Health.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Hons. Wm. B. McClure, J. E. Parke and G. Adams. JANUARY 15, 1857.

Commonwealth vs. Hugh McGlaughlin. Indicted for selling liquor on Sunday. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, but ordered him to pay the cost.

Commonwealth vs. Mary Cunningham. Indicted for keeping a disorderly house, on oath of John Andrews.

The defendant lives in the second story of the frame building in Allegheny City, owned and occupied in part by the prosecutor. She is a washerwoman, and consequently a number of people come daily to see her, bringing clothes to be washed, and afterwards take them away. Yet, Mr. Andrews swore that a noise was kept up all night, of such a nature as to keep his and his daughter and balance of the family awake, sometimes all night. To these allegations both the prosecutor and his daughter testify.

Wallet sitting in Court tears run silently down the defendant's cheek. They were not forced, but came as silent witnesses of a troubled heart.

The Jury thought in a verdict of not guilty and the prosecutor pay the costs.

Com. vs. Lord Arthur John Hudson; indicted for obtaining goods under false pretences.

We gave a full account at the time, as far as we could ascertain, of the operations of Lord Arthur John. The prisoner is rather prepossessing in appearance, small in stature and about 25 years of age.

Mr. Collier opened for the defence, stating to the jury that Arthur John Hudson, on the 17th of Nov. intending to cheat and defraud Peter Perchment, represented that he had $17,000 deposited in the banking house of S. Jones & Co., and that he was descended from the English nobility. On the strength of these assertions he obtained from Perchment, one pig, six bottles old Monongahela whiskey, one pair of blankets, and to the great damage of the said Peter Perchment, procured a contract of sale for all his real and personal property, he having been at great expense in getting out the title papers. This, Mr. Collier said, he intended to prove by several witnesses.

Peter Perchment, sworn.—Reside in Wilkins Township, on a farm belonging to me, containing 96 acres. Lived there on the 17th of last November. A man calling himself Arthur John Hudson, came to my farm that day, in company with two other persons. They came into my sitting room, and after sitting there awhile went out and commenced looking over the farm, out buildings, &c. Afterwards they came back, when Hudson took me aside and asked if I was disposed to sell the farm, and what would do the lowest cash down on the nail, I would take for it. I told him I would take $5,000 in cash.

Then he asked me how much I would take for all my movable property. I told him I did not actually know what I really had, and that the best way for him to do, would be to let me have a sale, when he could buy in whatever he wished. He told me that he did not ask me that, but asked me simply what I would take for all my movable property, leaving me nothing but my wearing apparel. I told him I would take $2000 in cash. He agreed to this, and asked for a memorandum of the sale, stating that he did not wish anything at all moved off the farm, and that he would send some person to take charge of the farm next day.

A few days after this he came back in company with a servant, went over the farm, making calculations of what he intended to do. On this occasion he ordered me to quit working the horses in the coal mines. I did so and lost a contract. I had to supply coal to a neighboring Factory.

On another occasion Lord Jno. Hudson, accompanied by Miss Blount, Sir Chas. Miller and a Mr. Broadhead, came to the farm, and seeing a fine pig running around ordered one of the boys to catch it and put it in the buggy, as he wanted to have a roast. I told him it would be scarcely proper to put a live hog in a buggy with a lady. He replied that she was no better than he was, and that the hog belonged as much to her as to him, for she would eat part of it. I then proposed that the hog should ride in the other buggy, when Sir Chas. Miller objected to such a proceeding, and said that the hogs might all ride together.

At other times he got several bottles of whiskey, a turkey, and a pair of blankets, and the witness went on to state that he came into town to get the title deeds drawn, &c.

Cross examined by Mr. Hays.—When he brought the man one to take charge of the farm, he called me aside and handed me a $10 bill, telling me to give him $2 in change and keep the balance, and when they were settling up their accounts they would settle this also. The $8 more than paid me the suppers, pig, and other things he got that night. I drank with Mr. Hudson several times; do not know that he was at all intoxicated. He paid me the expenses of every time he was at my house. I made him a tender of the title deeds.

Court adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The Court room outside the railing was crammed with spectators, anxious to hear the evidence in this interesting case.

Peter Perchment, recalled—saw Hudson at Blount's on Wednesday; he made out a check for $17,000, which he said would be cashed at S. Jones' as soon as the deeds were made out; went to Jones' on Friday to see if Hudson had money deposited.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hays—saw Hudson at my house on Wednesday and Thursday; he was there on Friday but did not see him; he got a turkey there that day.

Mr. Harper, sworn—Am employed at Jones' Banking House, as teller; Hudson had no deposit there in November or at any other time; the first time I saw him he came into Jones' with a customer, and made inquiry in regard to the manner in which to get money transferred from England to this country.

John Fowler, sworn—Know Mr. Perchment; knew him in the middle of November; worked on his farm; know Hudson; saw him out at the farm; had conversation with him; understood that the farm was sold; Hudson came out with another gentleman; told me he had bought the farm, and all the movable property; told Mr. Hudson, when he requested it, and had promised to do better with me than Perchment would, that I would work for him; Hudson went with me to the stable and looked at the stock. He came out on the Friday following, while Mr. Perchment was in the city, and told me the farm was sold and Perchmant had the money in his pocket; he took a turkey away, worth about seventy-five cents; he also got a pig.

Cross-examined—Saw Mr. Perchment start to town on Wednesday, in his own buggy; never heard Perchment say anything about the sale in the presence of Hudson.

The case for the commonwealth closed here, and Mr. Hays opened for the defence by calling

Mr. Aiskins, sworn—was out at Perchments with Hudson on the 17th of November; Hudson was rather intoxicated; never saw him sober till I saw him in Court. He stated in the presence of Perchment that he was a millwright.

After this witness was through Mr. Hays stated he had no others to call, and addressed the jury at length in an able speech. Mr. Hudson, a young man, an utter stranger to the prosecutor, had on first sight, bought a farm and all the chattels on it from him, without examination or inquiry by the prosecutor in regard to the circumstances of the purchaser from others; and the consequence was, Mr. P. had lost a pig, a turkey, and some whisky. (Laughter) Hudson had paid $8 for his entertainment at the public house of Mr. P., when the bill was only $2, and he had got besides a pig, a turkey, and a few bottles of liquor. But did Mr. P. exercise ordinary caution and foresight in the matter of the sale of the farm, as the law requires, in a suit of false pretenses, to make out a case? Has the Commonwealth proved that Hudson is not a lord, as he represented? After going out to the farm of Mr. P. intoxicated, feeling very "patriotic," and wishing to make himself like Crusoe, "monarch of all he surveyed," he proposes to purchase a farm, and finally Mr. P. loses a pig, a turkey, and a few bottles of bad liquor, and my lord loses $10.00. Why, gentlemen, the charge in this case is a perfect absurdity. The "lordship" was not an assumption or assertion of my lord—it was the highly wrought imagination of Mr. P. Mr. Hays read an authority, showing that false pretenses must be made out from the character of the notions of the defendant. Mr. P. began to suspect in a day or two that he had wrong impressions in regard to Hudson; but Mr. Hays would venture to say that there was not a man in the Court room who would be so foolish as to believe Hudson a lord, taking his appearance and actions into consideration, as he had carried a pig all the way into the city in his own buggy—an action not very indicative of a peer of England. In order to convict, it must be shown that Perchment exercised prudence and common sense in his part of the transactions.

The able District Attorney, Mr. Collier, replied for the Commonwealth. Defendant had been indicted for obtaining goods under false pretences. He had represented that he was an English lord, and that he had £17,000 in possession of S. Jones & Co., and if it was clear to the jury that the defendant on account of these pretensions, got only one pig and one turkey, it comes under the law. The way that Hudson had connected and carried out his scheme shows that he was a deep and cunning rascal, and had arranged a shrewd plan to defraud the prosecutor. The next step he would have taken would be to get away the rest of the moveable property of the prosecutor. Mr. Collier cited an authority which says that, if a man pretends to have money, and obtains goods under that pretense, he is guilty of the charge under which the defendant is tried. On this he would base his principal argument. The only fault in this case is that Hudson was baulked, finally, and found out in his schemes. The defendant wanted the personal property on the farm, and merely went through all these preliminaries in pursuance of this object. Hudson had told Fowler that he had paid Perchment for the farm and all that was on it, and it was now his. He had taken a time to go out and get these articles when Mr. P. was not at home. Mr. P. had acted with ordinary foresight, as he had had the defendant arrested as soon as there were good grounds for suspicion.

Judge M'Clure then delivered his charge, defining the law, which provides, among other things, that if a man assumes a false title, it comes under the law of Pennsylvania in regard to false pretences. If the jury were satisfied that, without the representations made by the defendant to Mr. Perchment, he would have delivered up the articles taken, the prisoner is not guilty; if otherwise, he is. The case is just as important as though the amount really taken were larger. Hudson stated to prosecutor that he had £17,000 in Jones & Co.'s banking house, and filled up a check for the prosecutor, telling him as soon as the deed was ready the money would be forthcoming. Perchment, in compliance with these preliminaries, went to have the title deeds drawn up. The Court felt gratified that the amount taken was only of such trifling importance. Parchment came to town, a distance of eleven miles, and made inquiry at Jones' in regard to the alleged deposit. He had used ordinary caution, and by so doing had saved his farm, as it passed by law to his wife, though personal property is not deliverable except by a bill of sale. The man who holds the deeds holds the property, and if Hudson had got the deed, his companions would have been but miserable apprentices in rascality, if they wouldn't have testified that Perchment had got his money. Hudson had represented that all was ready on getting the deed, and all that was necessary was to make it out and get the money. The defendant used the movable property as though it were his own. He did not give the $8 for the pig and turkey, but for the tavern bill. The defendant exercised acts of ownership with the property, though fortunately for Mr. P., nothing was removed but two articles. But, having the property in his possession, he could have taken it all, if he had not been discovered in time. Mr. P. may think Providence for staying his ruin when he was on the brink. The jury were not required to find whether the defendant was a lord. Any one count of the indictment would convict of false pretenses, if proved.

The Jury then retired, but not having returned when the Court adjourned, they were ordered to bring in a sealed verdict.

SALES OF PROPERTY, STOCKS, &c.—The following sales were made at the Merchants' Exchange last evening, by P. M. Davis, Auctioneer:

10	Shares M. & M. Bank Stock at	$64.25
7	" do do do	64.00
20	" Exchange do do	61.00
1	" Citizens Deposit,	56.50
20	" Western Insurance Company,	28.00
14	" P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co.,	21.50
5	" do do do	21.87½
18	" do do do	21.25
5	" Northern Liberties Bridge Co.	40.00
2	" P. C. & L. Telegraph Co.,	26.00
6	" Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.	0.00
20	" C. V. R. R. Co. ($50 paid in),	5
20	" Hempfield R. R. (part pd in),	5
10	" Pitts. & Steub Turnpike Co	2.00
50	" Pittsburgh & Washington do	25
297	" do do do	20
10	" T. & Mt. P. Plankroad Co.	25

Also by order of Trustee of Gen. Lariner:

Lot on Front street 32 by 60 feet with two three story brick houses, Nos. 115 and 117 ..... $2,750.00

Lot in Seventh Ward 20 by 100 feet, corner of Diamond and Colwell sts. 150.00

Lot on turnpike, Lawrenceville, 20 by 112 (subject to $20 ground rent 160.00

Lot in rear of the above on Foster st. 24 by 80 feet 125.00

Lot on turnpike 20 by 168 feet with frame dwelling, kitchen, stable, &c. 800.00

5 acres coal in Westmoreland co. at per acre 20.00

Interest in 10 acres of coal in do do for 3 years 80.00

Interest in 2,000 acres timber lands in Fayette (an undivided fourth) for 1,025.00

Water power, Dam No. 1, Youghiogeny river 200.00

The sale of the City Hotel property and the Eagle steel works were postponed until the evening of the 22d inst.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Hons. M. Hampton and H. W. Williams. JANUARY, 15th, 1857.

Marcus McCormick vs. John Watson impleaded with Robert Watson. The plaintiff in this action was a pilot on a pair of coal boats owned by defendant, and undertook to pilot them from this place to New Orleans, but when about twenty-five miles below the mouth, sunk the boats in attempting to land. McCormick brought this action to recover for the proportion of the distance he had run the boats. Verdict for the plaintiff for $22.60, subject to the opinion of the Court upon the question reserved

Wm. Larimer, Jr., for use of Thomas Mellon vs. John S. Shaffer & Co. Action to recover about $8,000, amount alleged to have been overdrawn by defendants in their banking account with Larimer.

The defence set up was that Larimer was a member of the firm of John S. Shaffer & Co., and was so proved by the clerk of the firm, and not rebutted by the plaintiffs.

The Court charged the jury that if there was a partnership between the parties, the plaintiff could not maintain the action, but that his remedy was by Bill of Equity on account rendered.

Before the verdict was taken, the plaintiff took a non-suit.

Thompson's Exrs. vs. James Miller. Action to recover amount of a promissory note. Juror withdrawn and judgment confessed in favor of plaintiff for $776.10.

Darragh and Mellon vs. Wm. Chambers. Rule to show cause why the reference in this case should not be stricken off.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.—Special meeting, Jan. 15:

Select Council—The report of the Police Committee was read and accepted.

The Committee of Claims and Accounts recommended the appointment of Clerk of Committees. Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Mr. Bau presented the report of the Auditing Committee, which was read and accepted.

A resolution was adopted to have the report of the Auditing, Street and Water Committee, published at the lowest rates. Select Council concurred.

A resolution of thanks to the President and Clerk of Councils for the energetic discharge of their duties was passed.

Council then adjourned.

THOSE of our readers who use tobacco in any shape, or dealers who wish to purchase for retailing, are referred to the advertisement of Edward T. Megraw, in another column. His cigars and tobacco are of the choicest brands, and in regard to the former we can say that no better can be found within the city. Let our readers try for themselves and judge. His store is situated at No. 241 Liberty street, opposite the head of Wood, where every variety of the weed, domestic and imported, may be found to suit purchasers.

THE FUNERAL DISCOURSE of John Marshall, sr., will be delivered at the M. P. Church on Fifth street, on Sunday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., by Rev. J. Covel.

In view of affording the members of the Second M. P. Church, (Bulsville) an opportunity of hearing the funeral discourse, there will be no service in their house at 12½ o'clock, A. M. The members of the congregation are respectfully invited to attend.

MR. LOWRIE, the inventor and maker of the steam fire engine "Citizen," gave a supper to a number of his friends, Thursday evening, where all enjoyed themselves. Mr. L. states that it was ten years since he first projected the engine, and he had met with a great deal of opposition and difficulty in carrying out his designs, but that no efforts of his were wanting to make it what he had at first intended." We hope that this invention may finally succeed, and that the efforts of Mr. L., in the service of our citizens may at length meet their reward, pecuniarily as well as otherwise.

THE first meeting of the new Councils will be held to-day, at ten o'clock, to inaugurate Mr. Henry A. Weaver, the newly elected Mayor of our city.

The new Councils of Allegheny City will also meet to inaugurate Mr. Harman DeHaven as Mayor of that city.

FATAL BLOW.—Alexander Walker, residing in the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, died, on Wednesday morning, from injuries received by a blow from a clasp-shot in the hands of some one unknown, on Saturday, 4th inst., at the fire on Sandusky street, Allegheny.

THEATER.—A first rate bill is offered for this evening.

REVIVALS.—Revival meetings have been held every night since the opening of the new year, in the two Methodist churches on East Common, Allegheny.

At the Sharpsburgh election, on Tuesday, the Republican candidates for borough offices were elected by from between fifty and a hundred majority.

A PRINTER'S SCIPPAN, we understand, will be given next Saturday evening, in celebration of the birthday of Ben. Franklin.

REV DR. BIDDLE has received a call from a "Dutch Reformed" congregation in Jersey City.

NEURALGIA, one of the most painful, as well as debilitating diseases known to the human family, is readily cured by that popular medicine, *Carter's Spanish Mixture.* Hundreds of persons have testified that they have found speedy relief from this distressing affliction by the use of the Mixture, after the most skillful physicians had utterly failed to do them any good.

TELEGRAPHIC.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—SENATE.—Mr. Seward, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the protection of steamboats, from damage or destruction by fire. Among other things, it provides that the wood work shall be removed a certain distance from the furnace and flues; the fire rooms and passages protected with iron, and in the event of fire, to be extinguished by steam to be worked by machinery outside of the fire room. Act to take effect within one year after its passage in the House.

The House passed the Senate bill with amendments, relative to foreign coins; it provides quarters, eighth and sixteenth dollar pieces shall be received by federal officers at twenty, ten and five cents, but not again paid out. The one cent pieces to consist of 88 parts copper, and 12 of nickel, and the coinage of half cent pieces to cease.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, rising to a question of privilege, said that he understood a remark made by him on Tuesday, was considered by Mr. Rust as insulting to the latter.

Mr. Campbell thought it due to him to say that it was not his intention to insult or cast imputation on the gentleman, and now disavowed such design. Mr. Rust remarked that at that time he understood Mr. Campbell differently, but was now gratified with the disavowal of the gentleman.

On motion of Mr. Pugh a resolution was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what would be the annual income of the Government according to such estimates as he may be able to make it 1-6 of the duties on such imported articles as are authorised by the tariff act of July, 1846, should be remitted; what should be remitted, and what if ½ should be remitted.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the House bill for the settlement of the claims of officers of the revolutionary army.

Mr. Pugh offered an amendment striking out the first and second sections and inserting that there shall be paid to each of the surviving soldiers embraced by the resolution of Congress of the 23d of March, 1783, the difference between the amounts specified in the certificates issued to him under the terms of said resolution and the value of said certificates in money at the time it was issued and received.

The amendment was adopted; yeas 26, nays 21.

Mr. Toombs inquired of Mr. Fish whether the latter was not interested in the bill, and therefore disqualified from voting on it.

Mr. Fish replied that he was sent here by the State of New York, and had the right under the Constitution to vote as the Representative of that State on any bill before Congress. He would state to the Senator from Georgia that he would be entitled to receive something under this bill if it should pass, but that in no case should a cent of the money which he should receive go into his own pocket. He would divest himself of all interest in the matter; and give whatever sum might come to him to the representatives of the New York line who served in the Revolutionary war, and for whom no provision had been made.

Pending the question on other amendments, and without taking the question on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Chapman introduced a bill for the construction of a wagon road from the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains in Nebraska Territory, via Great Salt Lake Valley to Honey Lake Valley, on the eastern portion of the State of California, and for the establishment of a military post thereupon, and a bill making a further appropriation for the completion of the Territorial Road now in the process of construction from opposite Council Bluffs, Iowa, to New Fort Kearney.

The Committee reported a bill increasing the penalty for the voluntary absence of members of either House, making a deduction of $25 per day from their compensation, whether a Sunday shall intervene, or both branches have adjourned over a day or more. Exception is made in the case of sickness of members of families.

The House then went again into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff Bill.

Mr. Keitt said he was opposed to all the free list in measures of this kind, because they would render necessary to the extent of exemption additional duties on articles which were taxed. Branching from this subject he alluded to the slave trade, notwithstanding all the efforts for its suppression it had grown from 15,000 to 150,000 souls per annum, while the mortality among them has increased from 5 to 50 per cent. The African cruisers are not fitted out in the South, but in Boston, New York and other Northern cities. The framers of the constitution foreboded the formation of geographical parties and prophesied the dissolution of the Union, it would be bound by treacherous combinations not quieted by sentimental lucubrations. Some men announced a political millenium, in the event of the election of Mr. Buchanan, but who was to come into the Senate from the State of the President elect, where he received 20,000 majority? Was he, Mr. Campbell, one of the National Conservative men? Look at his record. The Senatorial election was the first alarm gun, or the first flag which flattered from the mast head as a signal of distress.

He, Mr. Keitt, need not be told that some few tricky men were bought; if a true man was not elected, it was because of a direction of duty on the part of national men, or because they were in a minority in the Legislature. He did not speak of these things with pleasure, nor mean to compromise the future, for the tranquility of the present, or help to consolidate any party which may increase strength without establishing principle. The irresistable tendency of the event was to sectional organizations. He did not agree with many friends as to the immutability of the doctrine of squatter sovereignty; he regarded it as a dangerous, mischievous and demoralizing doctrine; it rested on the fact, that the sovereign States of the Union,—exercising the power of government as agents are to be put down by squatters; when men say that slavery depends on policy they assert that those who go to the Territories may confiscate property recognised by other parts of the Union, and this only paves the way for other doctrine that property over and above the Constitution can be stricken down.

Slavery agitation, so far from being crushed out by the late election, has been increased. Slavery existed prior to law; it was as old as the institution of marriage or the inferior position of woman; it did not rest upon compacts or violence, but grew up like any other rudimentary institution. He argued that it was the very foundation of the glory and refinement of Athens and Rome. Although the Ethiopian has for 5000 years been in contact with superior civilization, he is a savage still. He repeated that the tendency of affairs was to the formation of geographical parties, which would lead to a dissolution of the Union, and in this connection showed the power and resources of the South, contending that she is able to save her soil from invasion and conquest, and her flag from dishonor; the South must and will expand; she will carry her institutions into the surrounding States where the governments are falling and the people lapsing into mongrelism; the States Rights men at the South, numbering nine-tenths of the citizens, will rally round the standard of progress; whatever else may perish, these institutions will be saved.

Mr. Bliss said that Mr. Keitt had succeeded in showing that from the earliest period the world had been subject to rapine and bloodshed, and accounted for the fact. He had succeeded in showing that those brilliant little Republics to which he alluded soon fell and faded from existence because their institutions were founded on force and injustice rather than on law.

Mr. Stanton remarked that it seemed to him the Committee ought to determine whether it would do business or not. He therefore raised as a point of order that the remarks of Mr. Bliss were not pertinent to the question pending. He preferred making this point on his personal friend.

Mr. Giddings hoped that gentlemen from the North would not undertake to apply the gag when freedom of speech had been so liberally indulged on the opposite side of the Chamber.

The chairman, Mr. Washburne of Me., under the impression that it had been recently ruled that general discussion was out of order, decided that Mr. Bliss must confine himself to the question pending.

Mr. Wade appealed from the decision, which the committee overruled.

Mr. Bliss said he would not reply to Mr. Keitt. He had not prepared himself to speak on the President's Message. He then reviewed that document, taking exceptions to the position therein assumed relative to slavery, and contended for the constitutional power to prohibit it in the Territories.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

One Day Later From Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMEU.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The Emeu left Havre on the 28th Dec.

A despatch from Berlin states that the war enthusiasm in Switzerland is increasing on all sides. The whole Swiss union is organized for defence. An appeal had been made to the women for the organization of ambulances.

The Diet had received from Napoleon a proposition for an amicable arrangement.

FROM WASHINGTON.—WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The attendance at the meeting of the Agricultural Society to-day is large.

President Wilder has been re-elected with one Vice President from each State. The following is the Executive Committee:

Gov. King, of New York, Gibson Mallory, Ky., Dr. Elwyn, Penna., D. J. Brown, D. C., Frederick Smith, N. H., and Dr. Stevenson, Indiana.

Secretary.—B. P. Poore.

Treasurer.—A. B. French.

Secretary Guthrie's invitation to hold the next exhibition at Louisville, Ky., with the guarantee of a fund of $80,000 was accepted.

Resolutions in favor of purchasing Mount Vernon for an Agricultural University were discussed and adopted. The culture of the Chinese sugar cane was also discussed.

The Society adopted a resolution approving of the Commissioner of Patents in relation to obtaining accurate statistics of the staple productions; and recommending the Governors of the States and Territories, to adopt the plan proposed. The Society agreed to wait on the President in a body, and adjourned until to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The Empire City brings details of the wrecks at Havana.

Among the persons lost by the wreck of the Mexican steamer Iturbide, were George Chesney and John Walker, engineers attached to the steamer. They were both natives of the United States.

Officers of the Mexican Navy had arrived at Havana, to take possession of the remaining steamer, Democrat, but the crew in possession refused to surrender.

The captain of the American steamer Chanecery, connected with the conspiracy at the Isle of Pines, it was reported, would be hung. But it was not the intention to consult or cast imputation on the gentleman, and now disavowed such design. Mr. Rust remarked that at that time he understood Mr. Campbell differently, but was now gratified with the disavowal of the gentleman.

On motion of Mr. Pugh a resolution was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what would be the annual income of the Government according to such estimates as he may be able to make it 1-6 of the duties on such imported articles as are authorised by the tariff act of July, 1846, should be remitted; what should be remitted, and what if ½ should be remitted.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the House bill for the settlement of the claims of officers of the revolutionary army.

Mr. Pugh offered an amendment striking out the first and second sections and inserting that there shall be paid to each of the surviving soldiers embraced by the resolution of Congress of the 23d of March, 1783, the difference between the amounts specified in the certificates issued to him under the terms of said resolution and the value of said certificates in money at the time it was issued and received.

The amendment was adopted; yeas 26, nays 21.

Mr. Toombs inquired of Mr. Fish whether the latter was not interested in the bill, and therefore disqualified from voting on it.

Mr. Fish replied that he was sent here by the State of New York, and had the right under the Constitution to vote as the Representative of that State on any bill before Congress. He would state to the Senator from Georgia that he would be entitled to receive something under this bill if it should pass, but that in no case should a cent of the money which he should receive go into his own pocket. He would divest himself of all interest in the matter; and give whatever sum might come to him to the representatives of the New York line who served in the Revolutionary war, and for whom no provision had been made.

Pending the question on other amendments, and without taking the question on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Chapman introduced a bill for the construction of a wagon road from the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains in Nebraska Territory, via Great Salt Lake Valley to Honey Lake Valley, on the eastern portion of the State of California, and for the establishment of a military post thereupon, and a bill making a further appropriation for the completion of the Territorial Road now in the process of construction from opposite Council Bluffs, Iowa, to New Fort Kearney.

The Committee reported a bill increasing the penalty for the voluntary absence of members of either House, making a deduction of $25 per day from their compensation, whether a Sunday shall intervene, or both branches have adjourned over a day or more. Exception is made in the case of sickness of members of families.

The House then went again into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff Bill.

Mr. Keitt said he was opposed to all the free list in measures of this kind, because they would render necessary to the extent of exemption additional duties on articles which were taxed.

Branching from this subject he alluded to the slave trade, notwithstanding all the efforts for its suppression it had grown from 15,000 to 150,000 souls per annum, while the mortality among them has increased from 5 to 50 per cent. The African cruisers are not fitted out in the South, but in Boston, New York and other Northern cities. The framers of the constitution foreboded the formation of geographical parties and prophesied the dissolution of the Union, it would be bound by treacherous combinations not quieted by sentimental lucubrations. Some men announced a political millenium, in the event of the election of Mr. Buchanan, but who was to come into the Senate from the State of the President elect, where he received 20,000 majority? Was he, Mr. Campbell, one of the National Conservative men? Look at his record. The Senatorial election was the first alarm gun, or the first flag which flattered from the mast head as a signal of distress.

He, Mr. Keitt, need not be told that some few tricky men were bought; if a true man was not elected, it was because of a direction of duty on the part of national men, or because they were in a minority in the Legislature. He did not speak of these things with pleasure, nor mean to compromise the future, for the tranquility of the present, or help to consolidate any party which may increase strength without establishing principle. The irresistable tendency of the event was to sectional organizations. He did not agree with many friends as to the immutability of the doctrine of squatter sovereignty; he regarded it as a dangerous, mischievous and demoralizing doctrine; it rested on the fact, that the sovereign States of the Union,—exercising the power of government as agents are to be put down by squatters; when men say that slavery depends on policy they assert that those who go to the Territories may confiscate property recognised by other parts of the Union, and this only paves the way for other doctrine that property over and above the Constitution can be stricken down.

Slavery agitation, so far from being crushed out by the late election, has been increased. Slavery existed prior to law; it was as old as the institution of marriage or the inferior position of woman; it did not rest upon compacts or violence, but grew up like any other rudimentary institution. He argued that it was the very foundation of the glory and refinement of Athens and Rome. Although the Ethiopian has for 5000 years been in contact with superior civilization, he is a savage still. He repeated that the tendency of affairs was to the formation of geographical parties, which would lead to a dissolution of the Union, and in this connection showed the power and resources of the South, contending that she is able to save her soil from invasion and conquest, and her flag from dishonor; the South must and will expand; she will carry her institutions into the surrounding States where the governments are falling and the people lapsing into mongrelism; the States Rights men at the South, numbering nine-tenths of the citizens, will rally round the standard of progress; whatever else may perish, these institutions will be saved.

Mr. Bliss said that Mr. Keitt had succeeded in showing that from the earliest period the world had been subject to rapine and bloodshed, and accounted for the fact. He had succeeded in showing that those brilliant little Republics to which he alluded soon fell and faded from existence because their institutions were founded on force and injustice rather than on law.

Mr. Stanton remarked that it seemed to him the Committee ought to determine whether it would do business or not. He therefore raised as a point of order that the remarks of Mr. Bliss were not pertinent to the question pending. He preferred making this point on his personal friend.

Mr. Giddings hoped that gentlemen from the North would not undertake to apply the gag when freedom of speech had been so liberally indulged on the opposite side of the Chamber.

The chairman, Mr. Washburne of Me., under the impression that it had been recently ruled that general discussion was out of order, decided that Mr. Bliss must confine himself to the question pending.

Mr. Wade appealed from the decision, which the committee overruled.

Mr. Bliss said he would not reply to Mr. Keitt. He had not prepared himself to speak on the President's Message. He then reviewed that document, taking exceptions to the position therein assumed relative to slavery, and contended for the constitutional power to prohibit it in the Territories.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

(From the Boston Saturday evening Gazette.)

A Perfumed Breath.—Why is it that any gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*" a destitution would not only remain it away, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Put a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A MARVELOUS CONFESSION may easily be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it a soft and delicate hue. Wash well your face on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

BEATRICE MAID ALICE—Well may you feel a glow of warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price 50 Cts. Bottle.

SETH S. HAYES & CO., Proprietors, New York.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., H. MINER & CO., (80) H. KEYSER, R. E. SELLERS & CO., and FLEMING BROS. T. E. SALLENDER, Machin Hall, Agents for Pittsburgh.

A Card to the Ladies.

DR. J. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS FOR FEMALES, infallibly correcting irregularities and removing obstructions of the Monthly Terms, from whatever cause.

All Medical Men Know

As well as many others, that no female can enjoy good health unless she is regular; and whenever an obstruction takes place, whether from exposure, cold, or any other cause, the general health begins immediately to decline, and the sufferer such a remedy has been the cause of so many miscarriages as a cross young woman, labouring in pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, washing of food and disturbed sleep most always arises from the obstruction of nature and whenever that is the case, the Pills will invariably remedy all these evils.

Full and explicit Directions accompany each box, which must be strictly followed, and all diseases peculiar to the sex may be speedily cured.

PRICE $1.00 a Box, and sold by all the Druggists and by SAMUEL S. REED, Agents for Allegheny, HULTON'S Drug Store, Birmingham; JOHN FLOYD, Liberty st., and by W. A. GILDEN, FERNAT & CO. 65 Fifth st., Pittsburgh. They will supply the trade at Proprietor's price, and send the Pills by mail on receipt of $1.00 through Pittsburgh P. O.

COMMERCIAL.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION FOR JANUARY. J. W. HALMAN, V. P., JOSEPH CHURCH, F. B. BRUNOT, D. H. WILLIAMS, F. GEMO.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE OFFICE, Friday Morning, Jan. 16, 1857.

FLOUR—no change; a sale at depot of 150 bbls super at $5 62, and 250 bbls extra to arrive at $5.25; from store, 48 and 18 do super at $5.75@5.87; 100 do at $5.87 for super, $5.40 for extra and $5.87 for extra family; 81 do extra family at $5.62@5.50.

DUCKWHEAT FLOUR—a sale of 6000 lbs for Cincinnati and 2000 lbs from first hands, in sacks, at $2.62; from store, small at at $2.75

RYE FLOUR—a sale of 125 bbls from first hands at $3.70 @3.75.

GRAIN—in steady request: Oats, 160 bush at depot at 38; Corn, 370 bush at depot at 64, 200 do at 63 and 4 do at 64; Wheat, 100 bush from sleds at $1.20; and 40 bush Barley at $1.50.

BACON—Steady but in light demand, sales 7700 lbs new city cured at 8.10, and 11¼; 1000 lbs old Shoulders at 8, and 2000 lbs new cured Hams at 11¾.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of 6 bbls at $12.50 per bbl.

CHEESE—A sale of 25 bbls Goshen at 10¼

CLOVERSEED—A sale from store of 200 bush at $6.50.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

CINCINNATI MARKET, January 15.—FLOUR—The demand mainly speculative and prices tend downward. The sales embrace 500 bbls at $5.37.50 do at $5.50 do at $5.37.50 do at $5.40. We quote extra at $5.50@5.62. No sales were made for future delivery at $5.50. RYE—Sales were made yesterday at $3.00 from pipes 1819 lbs.

WHISKEY—The market closed dull and holders in some cases offered to sell at 22½c without finding buyers. The transaction we heard of comprise 400 bbls at 24@24¼c, the latter from wagons.

BACON—The market is dull. A sale of 12 bbls good Roll at 10c.

PROVISIONS—The market was very quiet to-day, and there was not much done except in some transactions in Sugar cured Hams which sold to the extent of 60 pieces at 11¾c. Other sales the only sales we heard of were 40 bbls shoulders, delivered at Bixley Ohio, at 7½c, packed, and 100 bbls plain Lard, at Chillicothe, at 8¼c.

BUTTER—Sales of 24 firkins at 20c

GROCERIES—Sales of 100 bbls at 9c.

SUGAR—A sale of 50 hhds Cuba at 7¾c. The market is quiet.

COFFEE—There is a good request at 10@10½c for fair to prime old.

MOLASSES—We noticed in our last review sales too wards the close at 31½@32½c for Prime, since which the market has ruled still more in favor of buyers, and we now quote at the three days company 1150 bbls, closing yesterday, at 31c, principally at 31c. The sales of Prime Cuba have been so close some Orleans Refinery Rebuilt at 32c for bbls and 32½c for half bbls. Received since the 24 ult 1817 hhds and 666 half bbls. Exported 79 hhds and 40 half bbls.—N. O. Bulletin 7th

IRON—Sent in Pig to more a little, partly on speculation; sales to day 400 tons to arrive. Galtsite and other prime brands at $30, 6 mos. Common Bars are very firm at $47 and Rail at $45, 3 mos; there is a tendency to advance; late from eastern ports command a light advance on these rates. English sheets and with more firmness, should it have been ascertained that prices on the other side have not decined as was anticipated.

OILS—For English and American Linseed the demand for Oil on the spot is quite limited, but for future delivery there is a very good inquiry. Sl was offered to day for 50,000 gallons but refused, but sales are making in a small way at 50c cash. Sperm Oil is tending to a settling at $1.40@1.50 of sellers.

HAY—Prime Timothy is in good demand and we hear of sales at $20 in the city, and at $18 in the country. Hemp—Dressed Hemp is quite heavy for the market and we quote at $125@130 for common to prime.

WOOL—Is quite heavy for the market and we quote the stock of Spring Lambs, now in the market,