Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 26, 1858.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

News of the City and Neighborhood.

THE REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the City of Allegheny, at a meeting convened at the Town Hall, on Friday evening, 22d inst., appointed the following Committees of Vigilance, and earnestly request the gentlemen comprising the committees to take such honorable measures as may be necessary to bring out the Republican vote at the Special Election on the 26th inst:

1st WARD—Robert White, D. W. Smith, Samuel Dyer, H. Skyles, I. M. Drennen, Geo. Mathews, John Atwell, David Nesse, H. Gerwig, John Price.

2d WARD—John Ramsay, Wm. F. Dill, Jas. Kirkpatrick, J. O. Coffin, J. B. Smith, John McIntire, H. E. Davis, Jas. Calhoun, Wm. Murdyck, Jas. Sanderson.

3d WARD—Wm. Herd, Wm. Owens, A. C. Alexander, Robt. Bay, C. W. Dodsline, Geo. P. Bellmain, John Meyer, S. McGinnis, Thos. Moritz, Jacob Elshuit.

4TH WARD—J. D. Baldwin, R. P. McDowell, Saml Wilson, W. W. Ball, Richard Bard, T. Biddlestaff, A. M. Birchfield, Phillip Foster, J. A. Myler, H. Anshutz. jan26 2td

THE RETURNS!

Will our friends who may see this send us as many returns of the election as they can from the country districts?

RAILROAD UNION.—We made notice some time since of the fact that a contract had been entered into between the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago; Cleveland, Pittsburgh & Wheeling and Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroads, by which the cars of the two latter companies were to run into this city on independent time. This contract was signed by the various interested parties on the 21st inst. and went into effect yesterday morning. Hitherto the freight business of the C. P.; & W. Road has been done in Manchester; that of the P., C. & C. Road in Allegheny city. Hereafter it will all be done on the Livingston property, known as the American Hotel yard, immediately east of the present passenger depot of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., and extending from Penn street to the Allegheny river. Workmen are engaged in removing metal etc. from this ground preparatory to the laying of tracks, switches etc. for the business which they will do.

Col. Jno. P. Glass, well and favorably known in this community, will act as freight agent for the C., P. & W. and P., C. & C. Roads. His place of business will be in this city at the ground above mentioned.

This new arrangement will throw an immense amount of travel on the track between here and Rochester. No less than twenty-five trains per day will be run over this track, being eleven passenger trains going and coming, together with freight trains, etc.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—Capt. Robert Cooper, of Freeport, committed suicide by drowning himself, on Friday night last, at Mr. John Karn's landing, in the Allegheny river. His body was found on Saturday morning about four hundred yards below the house, and followed to its final resting place on Sabbath, by a large and respectable concourse of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Cooper had been laboring under mental derangement for several weeks back, brought on by a fear of coming to want, as we are credibly informed; and at the time of this rash act was sojourning with some of his acquaintances in the neighborhood of Mr. K.'s residence. On the evening the deed was committed he took his pocket-book, watch, etc., from his pockets and placed them upon the mantle-piece, as if in the act of retiring. He then excused himself from the family and walked out in the yard; remaining longer than was necessary, the curiosity of the family was excited, and one of the members walked out to ascertain the reason of his remaining so long, when, sad to relate, he brought the melancholy news of this self-destruction, as his hat and gloves were picked up floating along the shore. Capt. C. always bore a good character for honesty and correct business habits, and we regret to have this startling news to communicate to his many friends in this city and vicinity.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Com. vs. Amanza Stewart and Enoch Howell, indicted for grand larceny on oath of Jno. S. McCord. This case is fresh in the recollection of all. These are believed to be the men who robbed the drawer of Mr. M'C.'s hat store, in November, of some $200. The police discovered, soon after the theft, that Howell, who bears none too good a character, had purchased a fine suit of clothes, and a splendid shawl, for some woman. A depreciated bill which Mr. McCord identified, was traced back to Howell. Stewart was identified as the party who had drawn off the attention of the clerks in the store while the money was stolen. The case was before Judge McClure in the Quarter Sessions nearly all yesterday. The mother of Howell was the last witness examined last evening, and at about five o'clock the Court adjourned until nine o'clock this morning. Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., is counsel for the prisoners, who are both young men, Stewart comparatively a boy. The case may go to the jury this afternoon.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.—The Sons of this "ilk" met last night at the Diamond Exchange to eat, drink and be merry in honor of the bard of Scotia—Robert Burns. There is no country in Christendom, which furnishes so ample material to her sons for gleeful times as good old Scotia. She has given to the world, through worthy Robbie Burns, songs for every occasion. Meeting and parting, joy and sorrow, the near and far, the past, present and future, the comforts of the home fire-side, the pleasures of "John Barleycorn," the adventures and hair-breadth escapes of errant knights like worthy Tam O'Shanter—all these find fitting celebration in the songs and poems of that prince of excise-men, the poet of Nature, worthy Robert Burns. In every land, in every sphere of labor, in the greater world of thought, at the bar, in the forum and the pulpit, her sons have won the freshest and most enduring laurels. Had Scotland given the world no other man but Sir Walter Scott, that world would have been her debtor forever.

The celebration last night, though unostentatious, was hearty and free, and mirth and full hilarity prevailed till

"The wee, sma' hours ayont the twal."

A PRINTER GONE.—John Y. Collins, a compositor for some months past in the *Dispatch* office, died of consumption, at his residence in Allegheny City, Saturday evening. But the previous Wednesday, his only child, a babe, died. Mr. Collins served his apprenticeship in the office of the *Pennsylvania Argus*, Greensburg. He subsequently purchased and published the M'Keesport *Standard* for a considerable time, but owing to his physical condition, and the moderate success of the office, he disposed of it and returned to his first love, and has since maintained himself and family at the case.

The above we clip from the *Dispatch*. Mr. COLLINS also had a "case" for some time in the office of this paper, and was a steady, sober and industrious man.

His remains were taken for interment to Monongahela City on Sunday.

We observed a plentiful lack of editorial matter in the columns of our neighbor of the *Union* for some days last week. Lecompton was scarcely touched upon. The reason of this is now apparent: the editor is in Washington City, seeking the very comfortable little place now occupied by Mr. Hastings, to wit: that of Collector of the port of Pittsburgh. We hope Mr. Bailey may succeed; not that we have the least objection to Mr. Hastings, but Mr. Bailey has thrown himself so boldly into the breach, and labored so very handsomely to prove that the talk about popular sovereignty in 1856 was all bosh, that he deserves a good office for his zeal. Moreover, Mr. Bailey is a clever fellow, and will become a good Republican some of these days, we hope.

V. M. L. A. LECTURE.—This association has secured the services of Prof. Wines, of Washington, who will lecture on Friday evening, his subject being "Barcelona—with sketches of Spanish Life and Manners." The reputation of this gentleman as an able and interesting lecturer is well known, and we think he cannot fail of having a full house.

Geo. D. Prentice, the accomplished editor of the Louisville *Journal* will probably lecture here on the evening of Feb. 4. No more popular selection could have been made than this.

THE Ladies Furs, on the second story of David' new auction Building, Fifth-st. have been selling at such extremely low prices, and comprise so extensive a variety of elegant descriptions, that all our lady readers can suit both taste and purse with a set of these beautiful articles of dress and comfort. The sale will commence with a fresh stock this morning at 10 o'clock.

DR. HOPPER, for a long time Missionary in China, preached at Mr. Paxton's (First) Church, on Sunday. The exercises excited a great deal of interest in the very large congregation, from the fact that a Chinese woman whom he brought with him to this country some time since, was said that her religious experience in very clear and beautiful.

THREE of the fellows caught at Steubenville, charged with committing the various burglaries there recently, having been examined before the Mayor, were bound over to answer at the next Common Pleas, and in default of bail, committed to prison for safe keeping.

SMUT.—The *Evening Chronicle*'s rollicking historical sketch of a case of *crim. con.* in the Fifth Ward will afford its "immense circle" of readers a specimen of smut not to be surpassed in the *Police Gazette*.

We inadvertently omitted the name of Josiah King, Esq., of Allegheny City in mentioning the names of the late Mr. Avery's Executors. They

IN SELECT COUNCIL, present all the members but Mr. M'Auley.

In the absence of the President, Dr. Pollock was chosen President *pro tem.*

A communication from the Mayor relative to a plan for deepening the channel of the Ohio river, was read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. McCargo presented a petition for gas on Penn st., 9th ward; referred to Gas Committee.

Resolution offered at previous meeting, authorizing the Finance Committee to obtain and fit up rooms for the Controller and Treasurer, was called up and passed.

Mr. Pollock presented a petition for gas lamps on Chatham and Clay sts; referred to Gas Com.

A petition from the Relief Fire Co., to examine into the condition of their building; referred to Committee on City Property.

An ordinance supplementary to an ordinance entitled an ordinance relative to the duties of Recording Regulator, passed Dec. 28, 1857, was read three times and passed.

—In all of which action C. C. concurred.

A communication from Geo. Fortune, relative to expiration of the terms of Guardians of the Poor, was read and ordered to be filed; and it was ordered that when Councils adjourn they adjourn to meet on the first Tuesday of February, to elect Guardians of the Poor. Similar action was had in Common Council.

Ordinance from C. C. relative to outstanding warrants, &c., was laid on the table.

Mr. Miller offered a resolution to appoint a committee of five, two from the Select and three from the Common, to vote the stock of the city in the Allegheny Valley R. R.

On motion of Mr. Brown, laid on the table by a rising vote of 12 to 5.

S. C. then adjourned.

In C. C. present, all the members but Messrs. Floyd and Sterling.

Members, on motion, proceeded to draw for seats, individually.

The two Councils then proceeded to meet in joint convention to elect City Printers. Bids were read from the Dispatch, Gazette and Chronicle, and resulted as follows:

Messrs. Bailey, Barnhill, Caldwell, Darlington, Dickson, Errett, Fulton, Hunter, Hutchison, Layton, McCandless, McGeary, Norris, Rees, Ross, Robb, Sergeant, Smyser, Thompson, Ward and McKelvy, Prest. of C. C. and Messrs. Berger, Brown, Bennet, Kim, Kincaid, Kammerer, Little, Morrow, Mackin, Moorhead, McCargo, Miller, Phillips, Totten, and Ward of S. C., voted for the Gazette and Dispatch, and Messrs. Pollock of S. C. and Messrs. Campbell, Dignam, Gildea, Hamilton, Little, Mellon and Reed of C. C., voted for the Dispatch and Chronicle. The Gazette had 36, the Dispatch 44 and the Chronicle 8. The Gazette and Dispatch were declared duly elected.

The joint convention proceeded to elect four members of the Board of Health, three for 3 years and one for 2 years. B. C. Sawyer, for the 3d Ward, had 26 votes and Dr. Gallagher 19 votes. For the 5th Ward, P. C. Negley had 16 votes and Dr. Ward had 28 votes. For the 7th Ward (to serve two years,) Wm. McCutcheon had 26 votes, Wm. Arthurs 6 and H. Lytle 4.—For the 8th Ward, D. Hutchison was unanimously elected. The Select Council then retired.

Mr. Barnhill presented report of Aqueduct Committee, embodying a memorial to the Legislature, that the State refund to the City the amount still due to it on account of the Aqueduct. Report read and accepted, and resolution directing the memorial to be printed and a copy to be furnished to each member of the Legislature, read three times and passed. In S. C. action concurred in.

Mr. Mellon, from the Ordinance Committee, reported back the ordinance relative to P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co. with a recommendation to strike out the 14th section and the proviso to the 10th section. Reported verbatim, and was accompanied by a letter from G. W. Cass, President of the road, pointing out various objections to the ordinance.

Mr. McCandless moved that the recommendation of the Committee be agreed to. Mr. Mellon called for a division of the question. The vote was then taken on striking out the 14th section, which was agreed to by a rising vote of 14 to 12. The vote on striking out the proviso to the 10th section was then taken and resulted as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Bailey, Caldwell, Dickson, Dignam, Hamilton, Hunter, Hutchison, Mellon, McCandless, McGeary, Norris, Thompson, and President McKelvy—12.

Nays—Messrs. Barnhill, Campbell, Darlington, Errett, Fulton, Gildea, Layton, Little, Reed, Rees, Ross, Sergeant, Smyser, Ward—14.

Mr. Campbell offered the following as an additional section, which was agreed to:

SEC XIII. That if at any time hereafter the City of Pittsburgh shall be compelled to pay the interest on any of the bonds issued to the U. & P. R. R. Co., or if a judgment shall be obtained against said city for any portion of said interest, then all rights and privileges guaranteed to said Road by this ordinance, or the contract made under it, shall immediately cease, and they shall be and are again resumed by said Company until the said city shall be fully reimbursed for said payments and relieved from all such judgments.

Mr. Darlington offered the following as a substitute for the proviso to the 10th section:

And the said railroad co. do hereby agree to carry passengers and every description of freight from Pittsburgh to Chicago at the same rate of passage and freight per mile as is charged per mile by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. from Pittsburgh to Chicago.

The ayes and nays were called and were as follow:

Ayes—Messrs. Barnhill, Campbell, Darlington, Errett, Gildea, Hamilton, Layton, Little, Reed, Ross, Sergeant, Smyser, Thompson, Ward—14.

Nays—Messrs. Bailey, Caldwell, Dickson, Dignam, Fulton, Hunter, Hutchison, Mellon, M'Candless, M'Geary, Norris, Pres't M'Kelvy—12.

Mr. M'Candless offered a resolution as a substitute for the ordinance, as follows:

Resolved, That the Councils refuse to permit the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R. Co. to cross Penn street in this city.

Mr. Sergeant moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to by a rising vote of 14 to 9. While the vote was taking, Mr. Layton called for the ayes and nays. The chair ruled him to be out of order. Mr. Layton appealed, but the decision was sustained.

Dr. M'Candless moved that this Council take the general management of the railroad into its hands. Ruled out of order.

Mr. Thompson offered the following amendment, which was agreed to:

That the said railroad co. will, within 30 days from the passage of this ordinance, extend a suitable wooden foot-path, on the same level as the railroad track, from the Pittsburgh end of the bridge as far as the Penn st. pavement.

Mr. Hunter offered a resolution to refer the ordinance to the Street Committee. Lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Bailey, Caldwell, Campbell, Fulton, Hunter, Hutchison, McCandless, McGeary, Norris, Smyser, McKelvy, Pres't—11.

Nays—Barnhill, Darlington, Dickson, Dignam, Errett, Gildea, Hamilton, Layton, Little, Mellon, Reed, Ross, Sergeant, Thompson, Ward—15.

A motion to refer the ordinance to the Ordinance Committee was lost. Also a motion to lay it on the table.

The ordinance was then put on its final passage, and the ayes and nays were as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Barnhill, Caldwell, Campbell, Darlington, Fulton, Hamilton, Sergeant, Smyser —8.

Nays—Bailey, Dickson, Dignam, Errett, Gildea, Hunter, Hutchison, Layton, Little, Mellon, McCandless, McGeary, Norris, Reed, Rees, Ross, Thompson, Ward, McKelvy, Pres't—19.

Mr. Smyser offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the application of the P., Ft W. & C. R. R. be referred to the Finance and Street Committees in conjunction with the Presidents of Councils, with power to act.

Mr. Errett moved to strike out the words "with power to act;" agreed to. The resolution being read twice and objection made to third reading, Mr. McCandless moved a suspension of rules, and the ayes and nays being called were as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Bailey, Caldwell, Campbell, Dickson, Dignam, Fulton, Hamilton, Hunter, Hutchison, Little, Mellon, McCandless, McGeary, Norris, Sergeant, Smyser, Ward, and President McKelvy—18.

Nays—Messrs. Darlington, Errett, Gildea, Layton, Reed, Rees, Ross, Robb, Thompson—9.

There being two-thirds, the rules were suspended, and the resolution was read a third time and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Bailey, Caldwell, Dickson, Dignam, Fulton, Hunter, Hutchison, Mellon, McCandless, McGeary, Norris, Smyser, Ward, and President McKelvy—14.

Nays—Messrs. Campbell, Darlington, Errett, Gildea, Hamilton, Layton, Little, Reed, Rees, Ross, Robb, Sergeant, Thompson—13.

Mr. Dickson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Mayor be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mr. Bravo, for ten dollars, for laying board walk in upper part of Ninth Ward.

Referred to Street Committee.

The Councils then adjourned to meet on Tuesday, Feb. 5.

What do the Physicians say of M'Lane's Vermifuge, PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS.—Listen to the testimony of an eminent physician in favor of M'Lane's Vermifuge, which is now universally acknowledged to be the best in use; even members of the medical faculty (who are so often opposed to the use of patent medicines,) cannot withhold the approval of this invaluable remedy:

LYNN, Stark Co., O., Jan. 8, 1849.

I have used Dr McLane's Worm Specific, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., in my private practice, and am prepared to say that the unparalleled success with which I have prescribed its use, both for children and adults, induces me to say the most in its favor of any specific or patent medicine ever before brought to my notice. The mode of administration, the smallness of the dose, and the certainty of its efficacious effects, give it, in my opinion, a decided advantage over any other medicine of the kind before the public.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of PITTSBURGH, PA. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable

Telegraphic.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 25.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the following members a Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad: Phelps, of Missouri; Jones, of Tennessee; Washburne, of Maine; Millson, of Virginia; Curtis, of Iowa; Corning, of New York; Underwood, of Kentucky; Grosebeck, of Ohio; Gilmer, of North Carolina; Singleton, of Mississippi; Farnsworth, of Illinois; Phillips, of Pennsylvania; Leach, of Michigan; Bryan, of Texas, and Scott of California.

Mr. Keitt, in absence of Mr. Harris, of Ill., who had moved a resolution for the expulsion of Matteson, moved that a further consideration of the subject be postponed one month, saying that he understood, on good authority, that Matteson was detained at home in consequence of the severe illness of his wife. The motion was agreed to.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Invalid Pension Bill.

Mr. Gartrell, in a speech in support of slavery, habituated not to defend the institution as being strictly in accordance with right, the sternest dictates of humanity and the word of God. The time for apology is past. The Southern people are united and stand up before the world to defend and entirely justify it. Other nations, including France and England, are beginning to see the error of their ways, and are ready to embark in a system of slavery more barbarous and oppressive than any heretofore known. He considered the prophecy of Randolph relative to slavery as a social, moral and political demoralization as falsified by time and experience, and argued to show that great Britain's emancipation scheme is a failure.

Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, thought that the President had arrived at a lame and impotent conclusion in declaring that the monetary evils of the country proceeded from the bank suspension, while hard money was claimed for a basis of the government transactions. The Secretary of the Treasury had called upon and obtained from Congress the permission to issue twenty millions of red dog wild cat money, the Secretary's report exposing what he regarded its fallacies, and saying that that officer blunders in thinking something will turn up to relieve him from impending ruin.

Mr. Granger said that the Administration by extravagance and folly had increased the expenditures eighteen or nineteen millions of dollars annually, while the revenue has run down twenty or thirty millions. One part of the army is surrounding by snow and the Mormons; another is playing second fiddle to Slavery in Kansas, and the remainder is fighting for the glory of Billy Bowlegs, (laughter,) and now Congress was called on to raise four regiments. If he should vote for them his constituents would find it out. The Government is in trouble and so are the people. The Democratic party, so called, turned the screw the wrong way when they passed the free trade tariff. If they were wise they would restore prosperity to the country by a protective tariff with incidental protection.

Mr. Bingham said the country house should not recognize the right of the President to dictate to them in what manner they shall discharge their duties.—Notwithstanding the threats of the Southern States that they will go out of the Union unless Kansas be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, under no possible state of things would he give to it his sanction. That instrument did not emanate from the people of Kansas; it is not their will; its provisions are in direct conflict with the Constitution and the principles of eternal justice. It is a fact which could not be successfully denied that the reason why the Convention solemnly refused to submit the Constitution for approval or reception was that the people would vote it down, and yet the President has the audacity, with this fact staring him in the face, to demand that Congress shall enter into an instrument as the Constitution of the people of Kansas, when it is known that it is the vile product of federal and local usurpation. But for postponing the delegates to the Lecompton Convention would not have been chosen, and but for the protection of federal bayonets they would not have dared to cower re against the liberties of the people. Their rights were trampled upon and popular sovereignty trampled. Congress has been asked to acquiesce in this outrage for the sake of the Union, and, as the President says, for the peace and quiet of the whole country. They have been told by the court journal that all is quiet in Kansas, but it is not the calm of people secure in their rights; it is the fitful calm which precedes the storm. Let the supporters of the Lecompton Constitution look to it, that the freemen will tread on and not pressed to a point where patience ceases to be a virtue. Kansas is filled with freemen who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them. Resistance to such fraud as is attempted to be forced upon them would be a duty not a crime; patriotism and not treason.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—The chair presented a communication from the Secretary of War, giving the number of troops stationed in Kansas for each quarter, from January 1, 1855, to the present time.

Mr. Mason, from Committee on Foreign Relations, made a report on Central American affairs.

The report reviews at length the whole case, saying in conclusion that the law of 1791 equally with that of 1818 was founded in a wise policy to preserve the peace of the country and maintain amity and amicable relations with Foreign States. It denounces the penalties only against those, whether citizens or foreigners, who, while within the jurisdiction, abuse the protection and hospitalities of the laws by secret and unlawful practices to urge a piratical war against nations with whom we are at peace, and in most case dishonoring the American flag under shield them in transportation. Were such things tolerated it would be in vain to commit the peace of the country to every restless and turbulent adventurer who, unequal to or disdainful of the sober toils of peace, could find food for his ambition only in the pieces of a neighbor's land, and raiders of war. It would take the affairs of the government out of our foreign intercourse, at least from the hands of those to whom they are committed by the constitution, and leave them under control of a the pleasure of unknown and irresponsible agencies. The report concludes with resolutions: *First*, That no further provisions of law are necessary to confer authority on the President to cause arrests and seizures to be made on the high seas for offences committed against the neutrality laws of 1818. The Committee find that such power is necessarily implied by the terms of the 9th section of that act. *Second*, That the cases of Messrs. Wilkes and his followers were arrested being without the jurisdiction of the United States their arrest was without warrant of law, but in view of the circumstances attending it, and its result in taking away from the territory of a State in amity with the United States citizens who were therein with hostile interest it may not call for further censure than as it might hereafter be drawn into a precedent of law it calls for some remark. The committee, inasmuch as the neutrality law may be made more efficient by some proper provision for bringing offenders against it to trial, who, after arrest at sea, are brought into the United States, report a bill making it a duty of commanding officers making such arrests to bring or send offenders, together with the cargo of the expedition to the port whence they started, or where the clearance was obtained, to be surrendered to the Collector to be dealt with according to law. It is made the duty of the Collector to give immediate notice to the District Attorney and Marshal of their presence, together with the facts and circumstances which led to their arrest, and it shall be the duty of these officers to institute proceedings against them.

The subject was made the subject for the 9th of February.

Mr. Douglas, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, dissented from the report. Mr. Foote, also of the Committee, expressed his full concurrence in the general principles and the propositions laid down in the report, but in so far as the report either in express terms or by implication imputed blame to Com. Paulding, he entirely dissented

Mr. Davis called up the bill to increase the military establishment which had been made the special order for to-day.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted a minority report on the contested seats of Messrs. Bright and Pitch.

Mr. Harlan addressed the Senate on Kansas affairs. He supposed that the leading reason for the passage of the Bill to increase the army was to enable the President to enforce the Lecompton Constitution. There could be no other special reason for an increase at this particular time. In alluding to the harmonious professions made by both factions of the Democratic party, of attachment to the principles of the Kansas Nebraska Bill, he remarked that the President and those who agree with him express their attachment to it on the ground, that it advocates non-intervention, while the opposite faction loved it for the reason that it declares that the people shall be left perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions in their own way, while thus perfectly agreeing in their approbation of that bill, there was a vast difference in the measures they propose. To carry out the views of the President, would be by act of Congress to secure the organization of a slave state on free soil, but to adopt the views of Mr. Douglas, and those who agree with him would be to secure the organization of a free state, within the same limits, just as certainly as if Congress should enact that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall again exist North of 36:30.

Mr. Polk alluded to the fact that several Senators had quoted from Gov. Walker's letter in order to prove that the Lecompton delegates were elected by a minority of the people of Kansas, and that 19 out of 24 counties had not an opportunity to send delegates to the Convention. He read a statement originally published in the Missouri Republican in contradiction of Walker's allegation from Henry Clay, Polk, and other members of the Convention.

Mr. Stuart asked whether Gov. Walker had not been in a situation to know the facts which he stated and whether Mr. Stanton's statements in his message to the Legislature were not to be relied on against the newspaper statements of three or four individuals who were implicated in the very thing charged.

Mr. Wilson said that he was in Kansas in May and July last, and could assert that Walker's and Stanton's statements were absolutely true in every just sense of the word. In fifteen counties no census was taken nor enrollments made, partly from neglect of officials and partly, in some instances, because no officials were there to perform the duty. He then alluded to the various election frauds in Kansas.

Mr. Davis said he was tired of hearing these allegations of fraud.

Mr. Wilson remarked that these frauds were notorious, and he was not surprised that Senators on the other side of the Chamber were tired of them. All who justified or apologized for them ought to be held morally accountable before the country for so doing.

Mr. Davis asked whether the Senator from Massachusetts meant to say that he apologized for or excused frauds.

Mr. Wilson replied that he did not accuse the Senator. Frauds had been committed, and those who justify or excuse them ought to be held morally responsible.

Mr. Davis said that he complained of mere charges of fraud without proof being produced to sustain them. If they were proven, he would be among the last to justify them.

Mr. Brown remarked that as the Lecompton Constitution would be sent to the Senate by Friday, it would then be before them as a practical question.—On his motion the subject was postponed for that time, and the Senate adjourned.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The weekly bank statement shows an increase of loans of $1,699,000; increase of specie $615,900; increase of deposits $808,000; increase of surplus reserve $1,809,000; decrease of

Commercial.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR JANUARY.

R. BRUNE, V. P., EDWARD GREGG, JOHN L. BOTO, B. PEARSON, JOSEPH COCHRAN.

Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh Market.

[Reported specially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1858.

Business has been a little more active than hitherto during the past week. Eastern freight is beginning to arrive for the West, and the wharf looks a good deal more like business than it has done at any time before the winter. Still the activity is only comparative. The orders for manufactured articles are small, the purchases are generally very consequently quite limited. The weather continues spring-like, warm and rainy generally.

There is scarcely any change in the prices of produce. The market does not stiffen any, notwithstanding receipts from all sources are extremely light.

The money market is, in one sense, easy, for first class borrowers, and yet the money they want but the class difficulties is very strict, and those who do not pass as No 1 do not find the market easy. Outside rates may be quoted at 12@24 per cent. Exchange on the East rules at ¼@¾ premium for par funds.

The Eastern money market is unchanged. Specie seems to be accumulating in all the banks, in spite of the heavy and constant shipments to Europe. The increase is in part shown by the following statement of the banks of all different cities, prepared by the Philadelphia Bulletin, from the different reports published:

	SPECIE IN BANK.		
New York	November, 1857.	January, 1858.	
Philadelphia	$7,832,000	$9,211,000	
Baltimore	2,347,000	4,011,000	
Boston	1,105,000	1,462,000	
New Orleans	5,222,000	10,959,000	
Pittsburgh	917,000	1,236,000	
Total six cities	$17,423,000	$26,879,000	
Increase in six cities		$9,456,000	

Here we have, in two months, and in six cities, an increase of over thirty-seven millions of dollars, and yet we could get the particulars of all the banks in Philadelphia, it is probable that a corresponding accumulation of coin would be observed. It may be safely said that the Banks in the United States have never before held so large an amount of specie. Thinking the case, a general resumption of specie payments would seem very feasible.

The notes of the Rhode Island Banks are now taken, in account, at the Metropolitan Bank, N. Y., at ¼ of 1 per cent. Better with the exception of the Rhode Island Banks, all the banks in that state are in discredit or liquidation, and their notes are no longer current: South County, Farmers', Westerly, Hopkington, Mount Vernon, Rhode Island Central, Tiverton, Warwick.

The Philadelphia Bulletin says:

"The money market is comparatively well supplied with capital, but the continued stagnation in all departments of trade has materially limited the amount of good paper offered on the street. Paper is retiring rather slowly, but what little there is doing is upon a healthy basis. We observe a few Tennessee, Ohio and Missouri merchants have made their appearance, preparatory to purchasing their spring supplies; and this together with a determination upon the part of a number of our manufacturers to resume operations, are among the most favorable signs of the times."

The Cincinnati Commercial of Saturday says:

"The market for Provisions continues excited and buoyant and prices of all articles further advanced today, closing with no sellers at the advance. Mess Pork was seriously sought after at $13, but not over 700 bbls. could be picked up at this rate. Hog Products were wanted at an advance of ¼c, but buyers put up their views another notch: Lard advanced to 8c, but at the close there were no sellers at this rate. Hogs were in quick demand at the close at 6@6.25. Butter holders were indifferent, and seemed disposed to wait a better market. The receipts were not much over 200, which encouraged the "bulls," and made the bear's face a little longer. There is a large demand for all kinds, chiefly speculative.

The money market continues easy and currency plenty. Exchange is firm, without change."

The New York Post of Thursday says:

"The Java coffee in this market held in first hands embracing 1,000 mats, was sold this morning at 16 cents, for cents. The stock of this description of Coffee is now entirely exhausted at all the ports in the United States, and prospective arrivals are exceedingly small. We only know of one invoice expected in March, which, at 18 cents per pound, would scarcely cover the cost laid down here."

ASHES—There have been no transactions in Pots or Pearls this week. Our quotations are nominal at 6¼@6¾ for Pots and 6¾ for Pearls, on time. Soda Ash is steady at 3¼@4.

APPLES—the demand is restricted and sales are confined to small lots at $1.25@1.37 for good common lots, $1.50@1.75 for prime and $2 for choice. Some sales of good quality on the wharf at $1.25.

BACON—the demand is slightly improved, but is still very light; sales of city cured Shoulders, Sides and Hams at 7, 8 and 9c; ¼c added on time; small sales of western at 7@6 ¼c under these figures.

BUTTER AND EGGS—the market is literally glutted with roll butter, and it is hardly possible to effect sales; we quote prime roll at 12@15, most holders asking (without obtaining) 16. Eggs are also abundant and dull at 9@10.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—the weather continues so soft and open that the inquiry for Buckwheat Flour has almost ceased. There is not much, however, coming in. We note sales in bulk at $1.25 ⅌ 100 lbs, and from store in sks at $1.50@1.75.

BRANS—the demand is very light and sales are made only in the small way at $16@16 ⅌ ton. No large lot could be sold over the inside figure.

BUCKETS AND TUBS—manufacturers at Fallston and New Brighton are selling as follows: Buckets at $1.70@1.95, common and 3 hooped; No. 1 Tubs $4.25; No. 2 $3; No. 3 $2; No. 4 $1.25; per dozen. These are cash prices, per funds, at factory. From store, common buckets are held at $2 per dozen.

BROOMS—there is a fair supply, and prices range from $1.25 per dozen for common to $3 for choice extra, intermediate qualities ranging accordingly.

CORDAGE:

Manilla Rope, coil, 12 c ⅌ lb		Manilla Rope, cut, 14 c ⅌ lb	
Hemp Rope, coil, 12 c ⅌ lb		White Rope, cut, 10 c ⅌ lb	
Tarred Rope, coil, 14 c ⅌ lb		Tarred Rope, cut, 15 c ⅌ lb	
Packing Yarn, fine, 12 c ⅌ lb		Packing Yarn, coarse 12 c ⅌ lb	

BRO CORDS—Manilla, ⅌ coil, 15 cts ⅌ dz.

Manilla, ⅌ cut, 15 cts ⅌ lb.

Hemp, $1.87, $2.75@$3.50 ⅌ doz.

Hemp, ⅌ coil, 12 cts ⅌ lb.

PLOUGH LINES—Manilla, 87 cts ⅌ doz. Hemp, 70c.

COTTON YARNS—we are not advised of any further change in figures, and continue our quotations:

	FOUND YARN.		
Nos. 8 to 10 inclusive	24c ⅌ lb	No. 16	29 ⅌ lb
Nos. 11 & 12	25 c ⅌ lb	No. 17	30 c ⅌ lb
No. 13	26 c ⅌ lb	No. 18	31 c ⅌ lb
No. 14	27 c ⅌ lb	No. 19	32 c ⅌ lb
No. 15	28 c ⅌ lb	No. 20	33 c ⅌ lb
	POUND YARN.		
No. 400	13 c ⅌ lb	No. 800	10 c ⅌ lb
No. 500	12 c ⅌ lb	No. 900	9¼ c ⅌ lb
No. 600	11 c ⅌ lb	No. 1000	9¼ c ⅌ lb
No. 700	10 c ⅌ lb		

CHEESE—the market is quiet, sales only in the small way of W. R. at 9@9¼, and Goshen at 11.

CANDLES AND SOAP—Candles are steady at our quotations—dipped 12, mould 12¼ and adamantine 26.—Soap remains as before, steady at 5 for common, 6¼ for Chemical Olive, and 7 for do German.

DRIED FRUIT—a lot of 1200 bus Dried Apples sold last week from first hands at $1.12½ cash, in one lot, but most of the lots offered are held firmly at $1.25. Peaches are not offering to any extent and our quotations are nominal at $2.50@3.00.

FEATHERS—we note sales of prime western, on arrival, at 45@50, but only in small lots; from store they are held at 55.

FEED—There have been free sales of Feed, on arrival, within the range of 45@50 for Bran, Shorts, Shipstuffs and Middlings.

FISH—there is a light but regular demand for Mackerel No 3, large, at $11.00@12 ⅌ bbl, and $6.25 ⅌ half bbl; Halibut Herring $8.50; White Fish, ordinary $11; Lake Superior Trout, bbls $9.50@$10. Codfish 4½.

FLOUR—the market is dull, inactive and unchanged $4.00, extra. From store, steady sales of super at $4.50, extra $4.25 and family do at $4.50. Rye Flour steady at $3.00@$3.12 on arrival and $3.12@$3.25 from store.

GRAIN—the supply of Oats is moderate and sales on wharf at 42@43, and from store at 43@47. Barley has been coming in freely by wagon, and and brewers are buying at 50@55. Rye is rather scarce, and we note sales from first hands at 56; a better supply would depress figures. Wheat ranges from 70@85, as to quality, and is in good demand.

GROCERIES—N O Sugar is selling to city trade at 6½@7 and to country at 7@7½, in hds and bbls. Molasses to country sales at 30@32. Coffee is steady at 11½@12 and Rice at 5@5½.

GAS PIPE—the following are the quotations for wrought iron tubing:

	Per Foot.		Per Foot.
¼ Inch Gas Pipe	7 cts	4½ Inch Gas Pipe	22 cts
⅜ " "	8 "	5 " "	50 "
½ " "	9½ "	2½ " "	80 "
¾ " "	10½ "	3 " "	1.25 "
1 " "	15 "	3½ " "	1.50 "
1¼ " "	17½ "	4 " "	1.90 "
1½ " "	20 "		

Subject to the customary discount.

HOGS—the few dressed Hogs that are offering are dull and slow of sale at 4½.

HOMINY—is light demand, and sales to the retail trade at $5.50 ⅌ bbl.

HAY—is fair supply at scales, and sales at $20@24 ⅌ ton.

HIDES—green Hides are selling at 4, and green salted at 5@6c. Dry Hides are quoted at 12@13.

HORSE.—Mr. Foster, a bill relative to a state road to Canonsburg; a remonstrance against an increase of tolls on the Perrysville Road.

Mr. Imbrie presented a petition to fence the Railroads in Beaver County.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The *Times* has advices from Salt Lake to the 10th of December. The Mormons are not counting on an open fight, but guerrilla warfare. The crops are abundant. Every able-bodied man will be under arms in the Spring. The majority of the men are in favor of the war, and it is said they have plenty of spies in the U. S. Army.

ADRIAN, Jan. 25.—Two men and their wives while crossing Devil's Lake were drowned by the ice breaking.

ST. LOUIS, J