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TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 20, 1859.

Who have Violated Compromises?

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN HICKMAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Delivered in the House of Representatives, Dec. 12, 1859.

I wish to say a word to the Aministration side of the house; and I intend, in what I say upon this occasion, and upon every other, to treat every man here as I would be treated myself, respectfully; but I shall express my opinions, if I choose to do so, all of them, fearlessly. There is a contest between the North and the South, and the admission might just as well be made now as at any future time. There is a state of feeling existing between the North and the South which cannot be removed; it is as deep laid as the foundations of mountains, and, sir, it pervades every section like an atmosphere. If you want to know why the North have feelings upon this subject, I will tell you. They have become satisfied that there is but one thing which will satisfy our Southern brethren; and that is, the right to carry Slavery everywhere, to plant it everywhere, to sustain it everywhere, against the united wishes, as it is against the united interests, of the North.

This determination to extend Slavery is Southern interest, and the Representatives of the South are compelled to ask as much. I do not complain of them for so doing; but when our interests are directly adverse to theirs, and lie in another direction, why should we be denounced for pursuing our interests as they pursue theirs?

More than this. The North has grievous charges to prefer against the South, and they are charges which they will have answered. That is my conviction; and if the expression of these sentiments stamps me with the title of Abolitionist, so be it; I will wear it as well as I can. Yes, sir, they have charges to make against the South, which they will have answered. They charge them with the violation of covenants, compacts, and compromises. That is what they charge them with, and it is well that they should know it. It is useless to cry peace, sir, when there is no peace. Why, sir, when the compromises of the Constitution were entered into by our fathers, it has been said that, if the same spirit had existed which exists now, those compromises never could have been made. I see the truth of the remark; I feel the truth of the remark, sir; for when those compromises were entered into, they were entered into under the solemn conviction that the power of Slavery from that day was not to increase, but to be diminished. If they had had the feelings or if they had pursued the policy which our Southern friends are now intent upon, those compromises never could have been entered into. What did they get? What did our Southern friends get by those compromises? They got the Slavery representation. They got the foundation for a fugitive slave law. They got exemption from export duties. They got three very large advantages. What did the North get, or what did the interests of Freedom get? Why, sir, they got the implied pledge, that, after the year 1808, the importation of Africans, or the foreign slave trade should cease.

Now, sir, the South boast to-day that they are in full possession of all the benefits of all the compromises of the Constitution; that they have the Slavery representation: and, if I understood a gentleman who spoke a few days ago, he declared that they have here, by force of the three fifths representation, twenty members upon this floor. They boast, sir, that they have the fugitive slave law, and that the North does not abide by its provisions. They are certainly exempt from duty upon exports; and where is the North, with her share of the compromises of the Constitution? Why, sir, we hear it boldly avowed, not here, but it will come here before spring, it will come before the flowers come, that they do not intend that the foreign slave trade shall be closed. They intend to open the traffic. Yes, sir, they have opened the traffic; they make bold to say so, and Southern courts refuse to punish offenders. I say, then, the North charges upon the South that they have swept away from the North the benefits of the compromises of the Constitution, when the South are in the full enjoyment of all the advantages which could possibly result to them.

When you come to the compromise of 1820; when, in order to get Missouri into the Union as a slave State, they gave to us of the North the solemn pledge and entered into bonds that Slavery should never exist north of the southern line of that State; after having got Missouri in, and reaped all the advantage which they could reap from that compromise, the South came here not the North—the South came here, almost a united South, to say that the benefit which the North received from the compromise of 1820 should be swept away; and, sir, Southern breath swept it away; and we had, in consequence, the struggle in Kansas as to whether Slavery should or should not go into territory from which it had been prohibited.

But, sir, the North charge, further, that in the compromise of 1832—the great compromise of the great compromiser—Northern trade was paralyzed, and Northern industry destroyed. And then sir, last, and not by any means least, we have the compromises of 1850 and 1854, which I choose to join together, as they constitute but one single compact. After we bought—yes, sir, after we bought California into the Union, giving to the South monstrous prerogatives, which I will not undertake now to enumerate, they made us the solemn guaranty that if we would adopt the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, to leave the whole question of Slavery to the final determination of the people of the Territory, and exclude all agitation of the Slavery question from Congress, they would abide by it. Now, sir, where are we? Who is there that represents that Southern sentiment of 1850 and 1854, upon this floor? Who is there that represents it? Is there any Southern member who represents it? It is likely that there is. If there be, however, he has maintained a most respectful silence up to this moment. No, sir, the Southern sentiment destroys all the benefits which the North were to reap from the compromise of 1850 and 1854. I will not undertake to say what the motive of the gentleman was who introduced the Kansas-Nebraska bill, but I think that no man ought to have doubted what the effect of that bill would be. The South undoubtedly expected that it would conduce to the interest of Slavery, and the effort was strenuously made, I think, in Kansas, to force that benefit from the main provision of the bill. But from the moment that it failed to plant Slavery in Kansas, it has been repudiated; and if I understand the position which the South occupy to-day, it is that they will have nothing to do with this thing of squatter sovereignty. They bitterly despise and denounce it.

Now, here is the first, the second the third, the fourth, and the fifth compromise which the North has entered into with the South upon this all-absorbing subject of Slavery; and the North charge upon the South, that, in every single instance of compromise, they have violated its sanctity, after having received the benefit, or tried to receive the benefit, arising from their side of the bargain. And these charges have to be answered—not here, merely, but at other times and other places. They have to be answered next year, and I assume now the position that the South have got to satisfactorily explain these things, or they have got to give up the Federal offices. [Applause and cries of "Good" upon the Republican side.] Now, the South have rights, guarantied under the Constitution; but the South have not all the rights. The North have a few. Individually, I would not withhold from the South, or from any portion of the South, the least, as, I would not the greatest right, guarantied to her either by fundamental law or statute. I would treat her as I would treat a young sister; I would give her more than she is entitled to, rather than less, because she is the weaker party. I would bestow bounties, even, upon her; but when she comes here, or anywhere else, and demands, as a right, what is not her right, and seeks to wrest from the North what she is not entitled to, I would deny her. That is my position, and those are my principles at the present time; for if I understand the politics of the country, if I have not been blinded for the last four years, there are no polities in the United States now but "nigger." The whole politics of the country are involved in the negro question. Shall Slavery travel into the Territories, or shall it not? that is the question. There is no other question, and there will be no other question, in the Presidential contest of 1860; and if I am constrained to choose between the party which insists that Slavery shall travel everywhere, against right, and that party which says it shall not go anywhere, even when it has a right, I cannot help it. That is all. I stand upon the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. I believe it is sufficient for us. It is anyhow the bond between the North and the South, and I will try it a little further, and I am with the men who are for that principle. I know how it will result. It will result exactly where the Republicans desire it should end; it will end in the exclusion of Slavery from all the Territories of the United States. If there is any man who is committed to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, who does not answer that question in that way when it is propounded to him, all I have to say is, that he is either willfully blind or slightly dishonest.

Sir, I have never uttered a political sentiment in my life, that I can remember, that I would not utter here, in the hearing of the South—not one. I have always stood by the Democratic party, when I believed it to be right. I adhere to the principles of the Democratic party; I have always opposed that party when I believed it to be wrong, and I intend to do so forever. There shall not be any misunderstanding between any gentlemen upon the Democratic side of the House and myself. I feel perfectly certain that the party has been bankrupted by this Administration of James Buchanan. I know it. I know it; for whenever the Democratic party can no longer control Northern masses, then that party is bankrupt; and that is the condition of that party to-day. There is not a Northern State, not one, as there is scarcely a Northern county, that can be carried upon the doctrine upon which Mr. Buchanan this day bases his Administration. I want the party to put itself exactly right at Charleston; and, if it will not put itself right, I want it to put itself plainly wrong. I do not want the people, either of the South, or of the North to be deceived by any platform which can be interpreted in one way in one section and in another way in another section. If it is the sentiment of the Democratic party that Slavery shall travel with the column of our advancing civilization, I say, put it so before the people, express it plainly, and receive the Northern verdict upon it.

I should have said something about Union Meetings at the North, but my friends from New York [Mr. Haskin] has rendered that entirely unnecessary. I say this, which will cover everything I should have said at greater length: that there is no sentiment now in the North which can plant itself upon Southern policy, as I understand it, and live; for the reason that it would be governed by selfish considerations. And if this condition of things existing between the North and South shall lead to a dissolution of this Union, which no one would deplore more than I should, all I can say is, the North, under those circumstances, will endeavor to take care of themselves. I have never seen a Northern man, in latter times, that was much scared. I know many men have been alarmed, in times past, at the cries of dissolution; but I have never yet seen a Northern man who expressed any alarm as to the results of a dissolution of the Union. I will state what my conviction is on the subject. I do not know, however, that I thoughly understand what is meant by a dissolution of the Union. If it means a dividing line of sentiment between the North and South, and virtual non-inter course, why we have reached that dissolution already; for Northern men cannot now travel in the South; and, as I understand it, any postmaster in any village of the South, where the receipts of the office would not amount to five dollars, can, if a letter bearing my frank goes into his hands, open it, examine it, and burn it, on the pretext that it is incendiary. Sir, we have reached that dividing line between the North and the South. But, if dissolution means that there is to be a division of territory, by Mason and Dixon's line, or by any other line, I say "no;" that will never be. I express my opinion and that opinion may go before the country, whether false or true—when I say "no;" the North will never tolerate a division of the territory. [Applause from the Republican benches.]

Mr. Gartrell—I should like to know how you are to prevent it.

Mr. Hickman—I will tell you how it will be prevented. I am neither a prophet, nor the son of a prophet; but I express my belief that there is as much true courage in the North, though it may not be known by the name of chivalry, [sensation,] as there is in the South. I do not use the word contemptuously, for I admire true chivalry everywhere. There is as much true courage at the North as there is at the South. I always believed it, and, therefore, I will express it; and I believe, sir, that with all the appliances of art to assist, eighteen millions of men reared to industry, with habits of the right kind, will always be able to cope successfully, if it need be, with eight millions of men without these auxiliaries. [Great sensation, some applause from the Republican benches and the galleries, and hisses in other parts of the Hall.]

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 58 Fifth St.—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock A. M.	00	34
12 " M.	00	38
6 " P. M.		36
Barometer		28 4-10

CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—In accordance with a resolution of the Republican City Convention the following persons have been appointed a City Executive Committee for the ensuing year: 1st ward, John H. Sarber; 2d ward, Aaron Floyd; 3d ward, George W. Leonard, chairman; 4th ward, Wm. H. Ewing; 5th ward, Richard Thompson; 6th ward, George J. Lamborn; 7th ward, Lewis Robb; 8th ward, Christ. King; 9th ward, John Routh.

W. MAYS, Pres't.

THE complete vote in the Fifth and Sixth Wards on Saturday was as follows:

Fifth Ward, 2d Prec't.—Alderman: J H Jones* 149; W A Adams, 69; W McCartney, 38. Select Council: R Thompson, no opposition; Common Council: W Siebert* 134; James Dain* 104; R Colville* 98; Fred Kirsch, 94; R McGowan, 68; S S Davis, 8. School Director: J S Patterson, no opposition. Assessor, no vote. Judge: A J Copples, no opposition. Inspector: no opposition. Constable: R Smith, no opposition.

Sixth Ward.—Select Council: A B Berger* 291; Common Council: W B Hays* 247; Dr. McCandless* 215; Theo Robbins* 193; W Rowbottom* 169; W Barnhill, Sr* 138; Benj Powers, 117; Thos McVay, 100; Wm Dickson, 92; Chas A Beck, 59; James H Jones, 14. Assessor: Emanuel Ecker* 132; R Lafferty, 95; John Waight, 69. Constable: Jos Butler* 137; R Gillespie, 81; J E Flanegin, 80.—Judge: Wm Shore* 267.—Inspector: Wm Barnhill, Jr* 117; John Lowry, Jr, 91; R Matthews, 43; W F Murdock, 29; S C Bracey, 16. School Director: Jas Lowry, Jr* 158; G J Lamborn* 122; W Collingwood, 94; J D Kelly, 56; Jos Marshall, 54; J Montgomery, 44; Wm Culp, 30.

In the first precinct of the Fifth Ward, J. H. Graham and George Hill have been nominated for Common Council, and W. W. McGregor for Alderman.

HATE'S PATENT MEAT CUTTER, got up by Russell & Erwin, Manufacturing Company, Connecticut, has been introduced into our city, and will be found for sale at the Hardware Store of J. N. SHALLENBERGER & Co., No. 101 Market street, near Fifth, and P. H. LAUFMAN & BROTHER, No. 78 Union street.

We called in at the Messrs. Laufman's store on yesterday afternoon to see one of these machines in operation, and found the principal Hardware dealers of this city spectators with ourselves—all admiring its decided superiority over all others now in use, and voting it, unanimously, a complete success. We have seldom seen so simple a machine answer so fully the purpose for which it is designed. The chief points of merit which recommend this machine are as follow:

1. It works more steadily and easily than any other meat-cutters, doing, with the same amount of power, four times the amount of work.

2. It *cuts* the meat without tearing it.

3. As the parts are few and readily removed, it can be easily kept clean; hence it is admirably adapted to the making of small quantities of hash, mince-meat, etc.

4. The knife is *kept sharp* by the action of the rollers.

5. With stuffer attachment, it stuffs with greater rapidity and uniformity than any other stuffing machine in use.

6. Combining as it does a meat cutter and stuffer, the work of both can be done at one operation with less power than is ordinarily required for either.

7. It will cut four pounds of meat per minute, and cut it well.

These meat cutters are all the rage now in the East, upwards of 3000 of them having been sold this season, and the company being unable anything like to supply the orders sent to them.

We have no hesitancy in pronouncing this one of the best articles of the kind ever invented, and we have not a doubt it will take precedence over all other machines now in use. Nothing can be more simple, complete and effective in operation. It is in short the *ne plus ultra* of meat cutters and stuffers. Go and see it as above.

CHANGES.—Stephen H. Geyer, Esq., has been chosen by the Commissioners, Solicitor of the county, vice John Barton, Esq.

We learn that a majority of the Commissioners have voted to remove Mr. Solomon Sala, who has for the last year filled the office of janitor at the Court House. They have appointed in his place a German, who has been sub-janitor for several years, whose first name is Frederic, and whose other name we do not know. Mr. Sala has been a faithful officer and is an honest, good man, and a sound Republican. The Commissioners can find no better man to fill his place. We hope they themselves may always be as faithful in office.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE GOURMANDS!—A flock of some five hundred turkeys, in good condition, passed down Grant street, en route to Birmingham, where they will be slaughtered for Christmas tables. There were also in the flock a number of fat geese, how many we could not ascertain. This bountiful supply of fowls is a contribution from Harrison, Belmont and Carroll counties, Ohio. They come at a good time to ensure sales, and doubtless this small army will all suffer martyrdom during the holidays.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

Book of Plays.—Hunt & Miner have sent to us a book with the above title. The matter in it is carefully arranged and specially adapted for private representation, with full directions for performance, by Silas S. Steele, and is published by Evans, Philadelphia. With some original pieces, the book contains a large number of the plays, comedies and farces of the most popular dramatists from the days of Shakspeare to those of the present period, all or most of which are compressed into one act and into parlor scenes, or such as can be easily arranged by the ordinary household resources.

"Geology; for Teachers, Classes and Private Students. By Sanborn Tenney, A. M., Lecturer on Geology in the Massachusetts Teachers' Institute." For sale by J. L. Read, Fourth street.

We noticed the reception of this book some days since. It is valuable as a text book for High Schools, Normal Schools, Academies and other Seminaries. It is believed that it will also be useful to the general reader. The book takes a wide range, giving descriptions of all the common minerals, and condensing to the view the most important facts about the vegetable and animal kingdom. The author acknowledges his obligations to Profs. Agassiz, Gyot, Emerson, Crosby and many other eminent men who have sent him their countenance and aided him with their suggestions in preparing this work.

"The Ladies' Reader, designed for the use of ladies' schools and family reading circles; choice selections from Standard Authors in prose and poetry. Philadelphia Butler & Co. For sale by J. L. Read.

We have carefully looked through this book with feelings of unmingled satisfaction. No School Reader has ever been laid before the public deserving of greater praise. In fact this book is needed. The last few years is crowded with the best authors in prose and poetry, but we still cling to our old selections for school readers, letting the gems of our language lie hidden in the full volume, and denying the growing mind those choice excerpts which form the staple of the knowledge of young people, in many instances, and which may be of immense advantage to them. This book is up with the times.

It contains judicious selections from Story, Irving, Cooper, Poe, Holmes, Cozzens, Mitchell, Prescott, Bryant, Tennyson, Longfellow, Hawthorne, Ware, Hoffman, Eliza Cook, Miss Landon, Mrs. Ritchie, Browning, and a host of the best authors of the past and of the present day. We most cordially commend this book, not only for the school, but also for the parlor or drawing room.

An Exposition of the United States Constitution, by Henry Flanders. For sale by J. L. Read.

The author has prepared this as a manual of instruction. The book consists of some 300 pages, and presents in a clear and familiar style the leading principles of the Constitution, as they are laid down in Story. The book is designed to teach all boys and young men at school certain things relative to the charter of liberty under which we live, not to know which is to be ignorant of the first requisites to American citizenship.

THE ART EXHIBITION.—We walked, on Monday, somewhat hurriedly through the rooms which the Art Association have selected for their exhibition, in the new buildings above Odd Fellows' Hall. We were agreeably disappointed and not a little surprised at the number and richness of the collection. Two paintings (portraits) are there, believed to be original Vandykes. There are some most life like portraits, by Sully. There are some gems from Paul Weber's pencil—an elegant view among the mountains of Switzerland, a little piece of water bosomed in mountains, presenting a scene of beauty so true to nature that it does not seem possible to surpass it.

A view at Wissibickon, from the same pencil, also attracts much notice. This is a still life piece, and has in it all the elements of truth to nature.

Mr. Wolff has on exhibition from his collection a charming little piece—a little girl blowing soap bubbles. The subject is not ambitious, but its treatment is fine. The light and shade is masterly.

An authmnal scene on the west side of the hall from the Dusseldorf collection is, perhaps, in its own style, the best of the whole. The fore ground presents several oak trees, bare of foliage, which one can scarcely realize to be upon a flat surface. The background is a cold gray wintry sky, and open glades among the boles of huge trees are seen in perspective.

We are assured by a gentleman who knows, that the collection is equal to that in Philadelphia. The catalogue has not yet been printed, but will probably be finished to-day. The number of pictures on exhibition is probably two hundred and fifty. All persons of correct taste who desire to encourage this worthy attempt to cultivate art here, will spend a little money at the door of this collection.

BANK STATEMENT for the week preceding Dec. 19th.

BANKS.	Circula'on	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
B'k Pittsb'gh	262,306	399,922	1,720,526	567,694
Exchange B'k	625,080	191,920	1,580,585	244,464
M. & M. "	277,872	101,240	794,411	173,341
Citizens' "	238,275	91,168	689,512	127,568
Mechanics' "	356,640	124,511	832,752	99,136
Iron City "	249,695	102,387	695,169	183,560
Allegheny "	266,705	82,186	802,763	194,473
	2,279,573	1,093,334	7,315,718	1,590,236
Last week	2,213,013	1,111,682	7,211,068	1,636,322
Increase	66,560		104,650	
Decrease		18,348		46,086

BANKS.	Treasury Notes and Notes of other Banks.	Due to Banks.	Due by Banks.
Pittsburgh	$ 43,131	$82,782	$19,043
Exchange	121,035	27,643	29,469
M. & M.	85,433	106,313	35,549
Citizens'	9,171	10,538	37,096
Mechanics'	48,807	38,401	18,621
Iron City	30,138	3,684	11,703
Allegheny	38,540	32,667	44,573
	$ 376,255	$ 302,028	$ 196,045
Last week	382,469	260,950	184,731
Increase		41,078	11,314
Decrease	6,214		

BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY.—The company have at length taken steps towards the use of the track of this road, which has been laid now for a long time. The late snow, mingled with the mud, has been so thoroughly tramped and rolled on the track that a good deal of work was needed to prepare it for use. Men were employed yesterday in salting the track, previous to running the plow car over it. The road will soon be in running order and we shall have that most convenient of connections with Birmingham, the horse rail car.

BROKE DOWN.—At the fire on Saturday night the Fairmount Engine broke down and was considerably injured thereby. The firemen have seldom had a severer job on hand than the one they encountered on that night. Had it been a clear, dry night, the flames would have been very destructive, and would have ranged almost unchecked over the buildings which lie in juxtaposition. The structure which was destroyed and the buildings in the vicinity which were damaged cannot be put in the condition they were before for less than $20,000.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for January, has been laid upon our table. It opens with an illustrated article on "Holidays in Costa Rica," followed by "Rural Pictures," drawn by Port Crayon, and a "Pipe of Tobacco," illustrated. The literary articles are of the usual high character. For sale by Hunt & Miner, Masonic Hall, and John W. Pittock, Odd Fellows' building; and also by W. A. Gildenfenney, 45 Fifth street.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATOR.—This is the title of a monthly Magazine, devoted to Science, Literature, Morals and General Education, edited by R. Curry, A. M. The first number anticipates the new year, bearing date, January, 1860. It is printed in the *Gazette* building, by Ralston & Young, and contains a large amount of valuable reading. This magazine has 32 pages, and is published at the low price of one dollar per annum in advance.

COAL.—The M'Keesport *Weekly* says: "Many boats already loaded are still lying at the wharf at this place, for lack of pilots. More boats, we are informed, were laden here this fall than ever, at any time before, being about one hundred pairs; a gratifying evidence of the growing prosperity of the place, and its coal commerce."

CHANGE.—The M'Keesport *Weekly* has passed under the editorial control of A. J. Foster, Esq., who in a brief and modest editorial makes his bow in the issue of Saturday last. We wish Mr. Foster all the success he can desire.

HELPER'S IMPENDING CRISIS, only 50 cents in paper binding, and $1,00 in cloth, at John Pittock's, Odd Fellows' Hall, Fifth street.

A LIST of Valuable Stocks will be sold this evening, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, by J. G. Davis, auctioneer.

FT. WAYNE, Dec. 19, 1859.

Eds. Gazette: Will you please correct any wrong impression which may have been made by an article in the Cleveland *Herald*, compounded of falsehood, silliness and wickedness, to the effect that the Western Directors of the P., Ft. W. & C. Co. were parties to and instigated the proceedings against the Co. in the Federal Court in Cleveland. In my efforts, thus far successful, to maintain possession of the road in Indiana and Illinois, I have been sustained by the western members of the board; and I believe they are unanimous, with one exception, that Cleveland proceedings were unwarranted and ought to be set aside.

G. W. CASS.

SPECIAL MEETING OF COUNCILS.—A special meeting of City Councils was held in their chambers on Monday night.

In Select Council all the members were present except Messrs. Barbin, Duncan, Kim, Nixon and Tomer.

Mr. Brown, from the 4th Ward, submitted a number of petitions from the 1st and 4th Wards, that the Councils would assist in throwing off from them a portion of the business tax. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Berger, of the 6th Ward, presented the petition of certain residents on Gibbon, Chesnut and Forbes streets, in the 8th Ward, asking that the grading on said streets, to which they have already adapted their buildings, &c., may be made permanent. They present the fact that they are informed that a new grade is in contemplation. This petition was numerously signed. On motion of Mr. Bennett, the whole matter was referred to the members of Councils from the 8th Ward.

Petitions from John Dugan, Robt. Binsley, Jacob Tuchs, and John S. Miller, were presented and read, asking a reduction of business tax, which they declare onerous. These were all referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. M'Auley, of the Fourth Ward, read the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be and are hereby authorized to make corrections and reductions in all cases wherever said committee may be satisfied that an over-assessment has been made of business tax by City Assessor. Read three times and passed.

A communication from City Controller was read, and also the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Controller be authorized to certify for warrants in favor of Kramer & Rahm for $258 57, and in favor of Thomas Neely for $11, and charge the same to contingent fund. [Kramer and Rahm's bill is for account, and Neely's for serving tax licenses.] Read three times and passed.

The Controller also submitted the bill of D. Armstrong, Esq., Prothonotary, as follows:

To original writ of sci. fas. on municipal claims commencing on the 21st day of February, 1859, to November 30th, 1850, $8 0,85; credit by amount of costs collected in my office between July 11, 1859, to November 30, 1859, $212,40. The balance due and claimed is $568,45.

Mr. Brown moved to lay the matter of the bill of Mr. Armstrong on the table, on which Mr. Kammerer called the yeas and nays as follow:

Yeas—Messrs. Berger, Brown, Fitzsimmons, Herdman, M'Cargo and Ward—6

Nays—Messrs. Bennett, Blair, Kammerer, Kincaid, Phillips, Reed and Pres't M'Auley—7.

So the motion was lost.

Mr Kincaid moved to refer it to the Committee on Claims and Accounts, which motion was adopted.

Petition for gas lamp on corner of Ross and Fourth streets, referred to Committee on Gas Lighting.

A resolution of November 28th, referring a petition for certain changes in the Market House was referred to the Market Committee, with power to act. In S. C., last evening, Mr. Kincaid moved to strike out "with power to act," which was carried.

Then Mr. Brown moved that S. C. non concur in action of C. C., which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Bennett offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Street Committee and Recording Regulator be requested to report to the next meeting of Councils whether the Pittsburgh & Birmingham Passenger Railway Company has complied with all the conditions in the ordinance granting the right of way to said Company, and if the work on Smithfield street has been done under the supervision of the Recording Regulator and approved by the Street Committee.

Read three times and passed.

Also the following:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be requested to prepare and submit to the next meeting of Councils an act of Assembly authorizing license on vehicles of all descriptions using the streets of the city.

Read three times and passed.

In all action not otherwise noted, C. C. concurred. Adjourned.

Common Council.—Present, all the members except Messrs Bailey, Barnhill, Barr, Demler, Fulton, Gildea, Oyer, Rees, Robbins and Ward.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The following petitions relative to an abatement of business tax, were presented and referred to Finance Committee, with power to act:

By Mr. Floyd—From John J. Owens, J. & T. Arout, Jos. Spencer, Boyd Tracy.

By Mr. Campbell—From Seidel, Striker & G. Schenck, M. Kolber & M. Hard, A. Mcintyre, W. C. Gallagher, Thos. Dougan.

By Mr. Barnes—From Luke O'Brien.

By Mr. Thompson—From M. Rush.

By Mr. Coward—From R. Shaffer.

By Mr. Magee—From John Phillips.

By Mr. Dickson—From J. Irwin & Sons, Thos. Bell & Co., John Diamond, Robert Anderson.

Mr. Floyd presented a petition for a gas lamp on the corner of Ross and Fourth streets. Read and referred to Committee on Gas Lighting.

Mr. Magee presented a petition asking for the passage of the ordinance fixing the grade of streets in the 8th Ward. Read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Campbell presented a report from the Finance Committee, with an ordinance to fix the amount of security to be given by the officers of the City. Report accepted and ordinance read three times and passed.

Mr. Magee, from the Special Committee to which was referred the Ordinance fixing the grade of streets in the 8th Ward, presented a report, with the ordinance establishing and fixing the grade of Chesnut street, between Forbes and Bluff streets, Magee street, between Locust and Bluff streets, Gibbon street, between Magee and Chesnut streets, Locust street, between Magee and Cooper streets, Vickroy street, between Stevenson and Cooper streets. Report accepted and ordinance read three times and passed. In Select Council, non-concurred in, and referred the whole matter back to the members of Council from the 8th Ward and the Recording Regulator. C. C. recede and concur.

The ordinance granting the use of a certain street in the city of Pittsburgh to the Pittsburgh & Manchester Passenger Railway Company, which was laid over at last meeting, was taken up and read a third time and passed.

Mr. Darlington presented the following;

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred dollars be taken from appropriation No. 12 and placed to No. 7, for the purpose of removing ice from the street gutters.

Read three times and passed.

Mr. Siebert—An ordinance to increase the salaries of the Street Commissioners

Mr. Darlington moved to amend so as to have hereafter but one Street Commissioner, and making the salary eight hundred dollars.

Mr. Robb moved to lay the ordinance and amendment on the table, which motion was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Birkhimer, Campbell, Coward, Donnell, Floyd, Magee, Robb and Ross—8.

Nays—Barnes, Darlington, Davis, Dickson, Fryar, Hill, Norris, Reed, Siebert, Thompson and Pres't Errett—11.

The amendment was then adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Barnes, Campbell, Darlington, Davis, Dickson, Donnell, Fryar, Magee, Norris, Reed —10.

Nays—Birkhimer, Coward, Floyd, Hill, Robb, Ross, Siebert, Thompson, Pres't Errett—9.

On motion of Mr. Siebert, the ordinance was then laid on the table, by the following vote:

Ayes—Birkhimer, Coward, Davis, Donnell, Floyd, Hill, Norris, Robb, Ross, Siebert, Thompson, Pres't Errett—12.

Nays—Barnes, Campbell, Darlington, Dickson, Fryar, Magee, Reed—7.

Mr. Campbell, the following:

Resolved, That the committee on Streets be instructed to report for the consideration of Councils a draft of an Act of Assembly, to be submitted to the Legislature, extending the authority of Councils to order the grading and paving and repaving of streets, lanes and alleys in the city.

Read and referred to the committee on Streets. In S. C., non-concurred in, on division, 2 to 9.

Mr. Thompson the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on City Property, in conjunction with the City Solicitor, be authorized to enquire into the facts concerning the sale of the steam fire engine "Citizen," and report the same to Councils.

Read three times and passed.

Mr. Campbell the following:

Resolved, That the Market Committee be instructed to enquire and report to Councils at next meeting on the expediency of leasing the Market House and City Hall.

Read three times and passed.

The Ordinance fixing the amount of security of city officers came back from S. C., action of Common Council non-concurred in. Common Council adhere to their action. Select Council insist, and appoint Messrs. Bennett and Berger a committee of conference. Common Council appoint Messrs. Campbell and Darlington.

The Committee report sundry amendments, which were adopted. Select Council also adopted the report. Adjourned.

JOHN W. PITTOCK, of Odd Fellows' Hall, is constantly receiving from the Eastern cities *all the latest* papers and magazines. Persons wishing anything of this kind will find a full assortment at the above mentioned place.

ALD. STEEL has been renominated for the office of Alderman, by the Republicans of the Second Ward. Mr. Owston is to be his colleague. Ald. Steel has made an excellent officer.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

Thirty-Sixth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 19.

HOUSE.—Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, caused to be read a newspaper article, commenting on an extract from the Boston Journal, associating his name offensively with Helper's book, and saying, among other things, that the South should look about to see whether there were traitors on her own soil. He said that so far as this article applied to him, it was an infamous and malicious fabrication, and a falsehood from beginning to end. If he had received Helper's book, as charged, it must have been through the mail, but he had no knowledge that the book ever came into his possession—certainly he never read a word of it. Ever since he had refused to act with the Democrats on Lecompton, which he believed an infamous swindle, he was pursued with the ferocity and malignity of the devil. He repeated that the whole publication, so far as it was intended to affect him, is a lie from beginning to end.

Mr. Singleton, of Miss., replying to Mr Hickman, emphatically denied the latter's charge that the South had violated all compacts and compromises. Where and when had the South demanded anything more than she was entitled to under the Constitution? Whenever aggressions had been made, they were by the stronger on the weaker section, and the South was obliged to take her present stand, with a view to preserve fraternal relations.

Mr. Hickman said he would reply by asking a question.

Mr. Singleton said that was a Yankee way he didn't like.

Mr. Hickman said that if he understood the history of Legislation in 1850 and 1854, there was a demand made from the South that the Missouri Compromise line should be repealed, inasmuch as it prevented Slavery north of 36° 30 min., and was unjust to the South, which went almost in a body for its repeal, and with the aid of a few northern representatives, accomplished it. In return, they gave the North what he, Mr. Hickman, considered was a direct pledge, namely, that the question of Slavery from that day forward should cease to be agitated in Congress, and the settlement of the whole question be left to the people of the territories for their determination.

After further debate, in which strong language was used by Mr. Singleton of the intentions of the South, he reminded the Republicans that the chivalric son of the South, Jefferson Davis, had been a leader in the war with Mexico, and that he might again lead an army. He said the South would extend into a government, and would take possession and administer the estate.

A call of the House was then made and the eleventh ballot taken. Whole number of votes 230; necessary to a choice 116; Sherman 112, Bocock 86, Boteler 21, scattering 12.

Mr. Bocock then said that he consented to the use of his name as a candidate for Speaker in the hope that it would prove a rallying point for all opposed to what was termed an aggressive party. This hope had gradually grown dim and had become entirely extinguished. He therefore formally withdrew his name.

Mr. Moore, of Ala., nominated Mr. Boteler.

The House proceeded to vote with the following result:—Whole number of votes 230; necessary to a choice 116; Sherman 112, Boteler 29, Bocock 19, Miles Taylor 12, Phelps 16; remainder scattering among various gentlemen.

Considerable confusion ensued, many members being desirous of adjourning, and others to vote again. Finally another vote was ordered. Thirteenth ballot—whole number 226; necessary to a choice 114; Boteler 21, Barksdale 20, Bocock 12, Miles Taylor 7, Sherman 110; rest scattering.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.—The Vice President being absent, Mr. Bright, of Indiana, moved that Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, be appointed President of the Senate pro tem.

Mr. Foote, of Vt., said the more recent practice of the Senate had been to proceed to a ballot. The Senate then balloted for President pro tem, with the following result: Fitzpatrick, 33; Foster, 19; Hamlin, 1. Mr. Fitzpatrick then took the Chair.

The chair presented a report from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States with copies of his accounts for the third and fourth quarters of 1858 and the first and second quarters of 1859.

Mr. Mason asked that his investigating committee be authorized to appoint a clerk. Agreed to.

Mr. Pugh called up his resolution submitted on last Thursday, instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of revealing so much of the act for the organization of the territorial governments of New Mexico and Utah as requires all laws passed by those territories to be submitted to Congress for approval or rejection.

Mr. Hale, of N. Y., said it was not in order to proceed to legislative business prior to the organization of the House.

Mr. Pugh stated that he desired to reply to the remarks of the Senator from Georgia, Mr. Iverson, which he made the other day, and he cared not whether he spoke on the resolution or on the point of order. He desired to defend the Northern Democracy from the charge of unsoundness which did not come with a good grace from those in the South who had not done so much for the party as the Northerners. He spoke of the difficulty in the North of battling against sectionalism and defending the rights of the South. They never elected the Senator from Georgia to be a judge as to the soundness of their Democracy. He repudiated the sentiment that the position of Senator Douglas on Territorial rights was akin to the Wilmot proviso or anti-Democratic. I read from a speech in the Congressional Globe, showing that Mr. Cass sustained the same position.

Mr. Pugh also quoted from a speech delivered by Mr. Iverson himself in the House of Representatives 11 years ago, which was as strong in support of non-intervention views as Mr. Cass' famous Nicholson letter or Mr. Douglas' Freeport speech. He referred to the instructions sent by the Georgia Legislature to her Senators when the Kansas Nebraska bill was up, in favor of non-intervention, and he said he stood on the Georgia platform. He proceeded to reply to the remark of Mr. Gwin, that he had understood the Kansas bill when he voted for it, he would never have given that vote, by saying that Mr. Gwin did not vote of his own motion, but was instructed by the California Legislature to give that vote, and that the Legislature wrote down for him in that instruction what it thought the Kansas Nebraska bill meant.

Mr. Gwin—I voted before the instructions got here.

Mr. Pugh—I do not suppose the Senator pretends that he is a better exponent of the views of his State than his legislature is. Now, having read the non-intervention platform of Georgia, I propose to read the squatter sovereignty platform of California. He then went on to remark that this odious epithet, squatter sovereignty, which has been used to frighten the people out of their property, was invented for the benefit of California, and was applied to her in the formation of the State Constitution, in which Mr. Gwin, himself, took an active part. The Lecompton Constitution was squatter sovereignty. He did not see any safe ground upon which the advocates of the Lecompton Constitution could stand for one moment. The doctrine announced by Mr. Iverson is to be the doctrine of the Democratic party. Having quoted the sentiments of the California legislature while the Kansas Bill was up, Mr. Pugh then proceeded to read the Democratic platform adopted in California since the last session of Congress, which is almost literally copied from the Ohio platform drawn up by Mr. Pugh himself. He stated what he understood the Kansas Nebraska Bill to mean, adopting for that purpose the language of the President, who signed the Bill, giving his own interpretation of it as found in the Message of January 24th, 1856. He also quoted the resolutions adopted by the Florida legislature in December, 1847, in support of his position. He said his object was to show that various attempts are now being made, contrary to the opinions formally entertained by the Legislatures of the Southern States, to break through the Compromise of 1850, and to break through the Covenant of the Kansas Bill, and on that text to preach sermons on the soundness or unsoundness of the Northern Democracy.

He quotes from Mr. Gwin's speech in Grass Valley, California, where it is stated that Mr. Douglas was deposed from the Chairmanship of the Territorial Committee on account of his views on the Kansas bill. He would not stand up here to defend Mr. Douglas, who was an able speaker for himself. If he was expelled from that Committee for that reason they might also be compelled to expel ninety-nine hundredths of the Democracy in every non-slaveholding State in the Union. It was no longer a question of individuals but of principle, but instead of assailing a man who was absent, it would be more manly to do as Mr. Iverson did, and arraign the entire party. He could see nothing in the Lecompton case that ought to divide the Democratic party, or make it necessary to change the Committee on Territories, but the fact of the case seemed to show that Mr. Douglas was not removed for that cause. After he had made his speech in the Senate, denouncing the Lecompton Constitution, and taking issue with the Administration and almost the entire body of Democratic Senators north and south; the Senate proceeded to put him again at the head of the Territorial Committee, and he remained there until the Lecompton controversy was dead and buried. Now the avowal is that he was not removed for that cause, but because he had the misfortune to entertain opinions which are entertained by almost the entire body of the Democratic party in the North. He would appeal to his brethren in the northern States, whether they recognized this as a test of Democratic fellowship. If, as the Senator from California has proclaimed, you are parties to this decapitation, do you mean to have it go forth to the country that whoever entertains these views is unfit to be a member of the Democratic party?

Mr. Rice, of Minn.—I was a party to the transaction, and uphold it.

Mr. Pugh went on to refer to the usage of the Senate on the subject of committees: First, never to displace a Senator without his consent; and second, never to promote any one else over him. He was soon going out of the Senate, and would therefore frankly declare that this usage was intolerably bad; one which has operated to give the Senators from slaveholding States the chair on every single committee controling public business. The Senator from Illinois was the only exception, and he has been decapitated. Now, he thought the simplest way out of all this controversy was to do justice and put down all these attempts from one section of the Union or the other to disturb the platform of the democratic party. He regretted the excitement prevailing at present on the slavery question. The proceedings in the House of Representatives, as well as in some of the State Legislatures, ought to admonish us that we have fallen on evil times. We have defiance and threats from one quarter and the other, which are fraught with danger to this glorious Union.

Mr. Gwin explained the action of the California Legislature in reference to the resolutions referred to by Mr. Pugh.

A long colloquial debate, of no special interest, ensued between Messrs. Gwin, Pugh and Davis, of Miss.

Mr. Hale hoped that inasmuch as the question of order he raised this morning had been elucidated, the chair would now decide that point.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, desired to say a few words on the question which had been up, if Mr. Hale would withdraw.

Mr. Hale—I will withdraw anything the Senator from Oregon desires. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lane remarked that it was not his purpose to prescribe rules or lay down a platform of principles for the democratic party. He had nothing to do with the case of Mr. Douglas, and he had no doubt there were many good democrats in the Northern States who did not agree upon this question of territorial rights with the majority of the party. He would not not say they were not good democrats; they disagreed with him; nor would he say that not holding the views of Mr. Douglas would have been a reason for him to oppose that gentleman as chairman of the Committee on Territories. He was sorry to find that his own views on the territorial question differed materially from Mr. Pugh's. He held that a territory is the common property of the whole people in which every State in the Union has equal rights, and that while in a territorial State the people could not, by unfriendly legislation or a system of unequal taxation infringe on the rights of the people of any State of the Union. In the case of Arizonia, for instance, which was well adapted to slave labor, he would not submit to it; that the people of the South should go there, and by unfriendly legislation exclude the people of the North. The principle of the equality of the States must be maintained, and their equal right in the territories was so clear in his mind that he could not see how any man could doubt it.

Mr. Brown, of Miss., protested against the assumption on which Mr. Pugh's resolution was based, that there are no laws in New Mexico establishing slavery. Slavery went there under the constitution, as horses, dry goods or any other property went, and then the legislature, under a solemn duty, made laws protecting it. These laws did not abolish it there.

Mr. Lane remarked that he would submit to no wrong, nor would he seek to do any, but he only desired to carry out the principle of securing to every section of the country equal rights.

Mr. Brown commended Mr. Pugh's speech for its broad nationality and concurred most heartily in many things he had said. It seemed to him that the views of the different Senators could be harmonized, and in order to do so he would give his own position: 1st, he held that slaves were recognized as property under the constitution.

Mr. Pugh—According to the laws of States.

Mr. Brown—Does it not go farther? Does not the constitution itself recognise them as property in the broadest sense? Is there any other property that you can pursue into another State and recapture it?

Mr. Pugh—The constitution says persons held in service or labor in a State under the laws thereof. The federal government makes nothing property, but all the rights of property are under the laws of the States.

Mr. Brown—Slaves were property before the Constitution existed. Therefore it did not belong to the Federal Constitution to say what a State should recognize as property. His next proposition was that the owners of slaves have the same right to take them to a territory that the owners of any other kind of property to take that and their property, and is entitled to the same protection by the law making the power of government, with other property. When the government fails to protect our property anywhere and everywhere, it ought to be abolished. If that be treason, make the most of it. He asked nothing for his section that he would not accord to the other, and closed by saying—"thanking the Republican benches for the polite attention they have given me, I take my seat."

Every seat on that side of the chamber was vacant. The Senate adjourned.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.—LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Times' city article of Wednesday evening says the English funds are again very buoyant to-day, and nearly all descriptions of securities have likewise shown an upward tendency. There has been a demand in the Discount market, and the tone was good to the last.

The Directors of the Great Eastern Company finding themselves unable to present their statement in time, have postponed the meeting of the share holders till January 7th.

The Daily News says that in the meanwhile, with a view to provide for meeting the Company's liabilities, the Board has arranged to raise money upon security of the vessel, or in other words to mortgage her.

PARIS, Wednesday.—The rates for bills discounted by the Bank of France have advanced considerably. The funds are less active, but steady. Rentes 69f 85c.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—Letters received from Vera Cruz state that Gen. Degollado lost half his army and all his artillery at the recent battle with Miramon, near Queretaro. He was pursued by the Church party, and retreated to Monterey, but was forced to abandon that point. Gen. Miramon left Phiadelajara to attack Mazatlan; He had suspended Marquizas, and took possession of the balance of the three millions of specie. A letter published by the *Picayune*, dated Mexico, Dec. 6th, says that great excitement had been occasioned at the capital in consequence of the report that Juarez had signed a treaty of intervention with the United States.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—River rising slowly; rose 5 inches since Saturday: no ice running now. The river is lower than it has been for the past 20 years; only 3 feet 8 inches water to Cairo. Weather quite cold, indicating snow.

An arrival from below reports the channel cut out, making 5 feet steamboat water between here and Cairo.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Advices from Sierra Leone report that a brig, supposed to be the John Harris, of N. Y., had been captured on the African coast by an English steamer and taken to Freetown. The brig had 500 slaves on board.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—An immense Union meeting was held this evening, 30,000 strong. Resolutions were adopted nominating Gen. Scott for the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Democratic Senators spent several hours in caucus this morning, on the subject of Public Printer, but adjourned without making nomination, there being conflicting views.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—Advices from Brownsville have been received to the 14th inst. The town is now defended by 300 men. Cortinas has received reinforcements, but no fight has taken place since previous advices.

MEDINA, O., Dec. 19.—Saturday, the warehouses of the Orleans Mill, owned by Hills, Whalen & Co., were destroyed by fire, with grain valued at $20,000. Total loss $60,000; insurance 30,000.

LEXINGTON, Dec. 15.—Kelser's flouring mill was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $15,000 to $20,000; insurance $3,000.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 19.—River rising slowly; scant 8½ feet water in canal. Mercury 31°.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Cotton quiet and easier; sales 1050 bales at 11⅛@11¼ for middling uplands. Flour heavy; sales 7000 bbls at $4 95@5 05 for State; $5 60@5 70 for Ohio; $5 50@5 75 for Southern. Wheat quiet; sales 6000 bus. Corn declined; sales 14,000 bus new white at 90@93; yellow 93@95. Beef quiet at $9 50@10; prime Pork $11 37½. Whisky 27@27½. Sugar firm; Molasses quiet. Hogs dull at 7@7¼. Linseed Oil 57@57. Freights on Cotton to Liverpool ¼d; on Flour 2s 3d@2s 6d; on Grain 6¼ on bulk.

The Bank Statement for the week ending Saturday, 17th, shows an increase of loans of $978,000; of Specie $670,000; of deposits $715,000; decrease in circulation $88,000.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19.—Weather cold; some snow fell yesterday morning. River: 22 inches water hence to the falls. Money market stringent, with an active demand; best paper selling in the street at 1½@2 per cent per month. Exchange in better demand and market firm.

Hogs buoyant; an advance of fully 25c was established, particularly on those averaging 190lb and upwards; sales of 2200 head at $5 65@6 25; receipts to-day 6000 head; for the week about 68,000. Mess Pork held higher, holders asking from $16 25 up to $16 50 and $17 25. Green meats firm; 7000 pcs sold at 5c for shoulders and 9¼ for hams, which are decidedly higher. Flour unchanged and dull. Whisky 22½. Sugar is firm at 8½@9. Molasses at 47c. Coffee is steady. Wheat dull; prime white $1 25; red $1 18@1 20. Corn firm with a good demand at 60c. Oats dull and declined 2c. Rye 85c. Barley 73.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—Flour market continues firm, but demand limited; sales of 100 bbls superfine at $5 31¼ @5 37½, and 300 bbls extra at $5 75; extra family ranges from $6 to 6 40. Small sales of Rye Flour made at $4 37½; Corn Meal at $3 75. Receipts of Wheat increasing, but demand only moderate; 3000 bush red sold at $1 34@1 35; white $1 40@1 45. Rye: Del 86c. Corn: sales 10,000 bus new yellow at 83 for dry, 75c for damp. Oats at 43½@45. Coffee: Rio at 11½@12. Sugar: Cuba at 7@7½; N O 8¾@9¾. No change in Provisions. Whisky firm at 27½c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—Flour active; Howard Street $5 25. Wheat steady; 10,000 bus sold at $1 25@1 43. Corn active; 6000 bus sold; 83 for yellow; 72@72½ for white. Provisions unsettled; Mess Pork $16. Whisky dull at 27.

NEEDS CORRECTION.—The illuminated sign at the door of the gallery of Paintings on Fifth st. The painter, for the sake of brevity we presume, spells one word "*Exebition.*" That is not a fine art as applied to spelling.

FOR SALE.—Three *Scholarships* for a full course of Writing and Book-keeping (two unlimited) in the Birmingham Commercial College. Here is an opportunity rarely offered for any one intending to attend an institution of this kind, and one that should be taken advantage of as the above scholarships will be sold very *cheap*. This institution has been in successful operation for over a year, and it is not surpassed by any similar one in this community. For further particulars apply at this office, where the scholarships can be had.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR DECEMBER.

JAMES PARK, JR., V. P.

R. J. WARD, REESE OWENS, CHARLES PAULSON, JOSEPH R. HUNTER.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[Reported Specially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1859.

FLOUR—demand steady and sales from store of 1200 bbls in lots at $5,15@5,20 for Super, $5,50@5,65 for Extra, $5,75 @$6 for family, and $6,25 for fancy.

GRAIN—sales at depot of 600 bush OATS at 56, and firm at the advance. WHEAT, 425 bush No. 1 Spring at $1,20, and 40 sks Southern white at $1,25. BARLEY, 200 bush fall on wharf at 78. CORN, 200 bush Shelled from store at 75.

GROCERIES—firm: sales of 15 hhds Sugar at 9; 20 do at 8¾@9; and 10 do at 8¾@9. Molasses, 24 bbls N. O. new at 50@52; 10 do at 52 and 25 do at 53; Porto Rico, 3 bbls at 44; Syrup, 20 bbls Pa. at 53; 21 do S. H. at 45 and 10 do at 48; and 6 do Balt. Syrup at 54. Coffee, 10 bgs at 13.

STEARINE—a sale of 21 bbls at at 10½.

OIL—sales of 30 bbls No. 1 Lard at 88@90 and 5 do at 90.

FEED—a sale of 2 tons Buckwheat Bran at $15 ⅌ ton.

HOGS—market active; sales of 1100 live at 6¼@6½, net; 125 do at 4¾, gross; 350 do, dressed at 5½@6, and 35 do at 6¼@6.

LARD—sales of 5 bbls leaf at 11; 20 do at 11¼; and 9 kgs at 12.

CHEESE—sales of 50 and 60 bxs at 10.

BUTTER & EGGS—sales of 8 bbls prime Roll and 1,000 lbs do at 16@17; 3 bbls eggs at 20, and 4 do at 18½@19.

HAY—sales at scales of 4 loads at $18@20 ⅌ ton, and 1 load of Straw at $16.

WHISKY—sales of 40 bbls rectified at 25, and 45 do choice at 29.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—sales of 34 sks at $1,05 ⅌ sack of 50 lbs, and 140 do at $1 05, from store.

FRUIT—sales of 100 bbls green Apples at $2,25@2,37, and 50 do at $2,50@$3—the latter for a very choice article. Dried Apples, 30 bush from store at $1,75@$2.

POULTRY—sales of 35 pair Rabbits at 15 ⅌ pair; 10 do Pheasants, at 40 ⅌ pair; and 45 Turkeys at 7½ ⅌ lb.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

In nearly every respect the money market returns the appearance worn yesterday. The classification of bank borrowers is still as rigid as ever, and rates are nearly nominal, such paper as has no avoidable claims on the attention of lenders, being literally subject to rates which are graded to their necessities.

The elements of improvement, however, which have been noticed the last few days, are still more marked in their appearance, and although a great deal more currency than is received could, in addition to the line now in use, be absorbed in safe business discounts, still, the benefit of the sums that are finding their way in, is very easily noticed, even though they are rather small.—[Cin. Com.

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.—The reporter says:—Very little preparation has as yet been made for the spring trade. Business shows the same inertness that has characterised it for months past. The usual quantity of orders has been received, and one or two buyers from the southwest have purchased bills during the month, but our manufacturers have no encouragement for active operations, as the present stagnation will probably continue until after the beginning of the new year. Prices of stock continue nearly nominal, but the tendency toward lower prices will probably be checked by any considerable increase in the demand. Manufacturers seem more inclined this season to heed our reiterated advices to make up their stocks with some reference to the probable demand, and not strive to meet the buyers with an extra large stock of goods.

Some 2400 head of hogs were received by railroad for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day. Prices paid to-day were as high as ever, and equal to those of Cincinnati or any other Western market. Provisions, too, are held high in proportion, but they do not sell, the rates being above the limits of orders received by the provision brokers.—[St. Louis Dem., 16th.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15—P. M.—A speculative demand for corn and all on the market has been bought up at an advance, closing firm at 90c.

Mess pork firm at $17.

Bacon is nominal, and is offered at 8@11c for shoulders and sides.

Lard dull at 10½c.

Whisky is lower and nominal at 24@24½ cents for rectified.

Sugar firm and in fair demand at 7¾@8 for fair.

A good demand for molasses at 42½c.

Coffee unchanged.

Cheese firm at 9½@10c.

Flour unchanged and firm at $5,80@5,90 for super.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of foreign Goods at New York for the week, and since Jan. 1, compared with the same periods in 1857 and 1858:

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the port	$ 572,906	$1,200,170	$2,842,229
Thrown on market	570,623	1,217,544	2,261,947
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	89,930,216	57,351,296	107,724,092
Thrown on market	81,016,255	65,216,078	106,377,822

Sugar—there has been a good demand for sugar again this week, and with only moderate receipts, together with unfavorable accounts of the condition of the crop, prices have held an upward tendency from day to day. The sales have amounted to about 4500 hhds, including 500 to-day, and the market closes at the range of our quotations, which shows an advance of about ½c over our previous figures. The sales of the corresponding week last year embraced 10,000 hhds, and we quoted fair to fully fair at 5¾@5¾c ⅌ lb. We now quote:

Inferior	5 @6¼
Common to good Common	6¾@7¼
Fair to fully fair	7½@7⅞
Prime to choice	8 @8½
Centrifugal and clarified	7¾@9
Low clarified	7 @7½

Week's receipts 4847 hhds, against 9978 for the corresponding week last year. Total receipts since the first of September 31,761 hhds, against 62,637 to the same date last year.

Molasses—the receipts have been liberal, but have met with an active demand, and prices have considerably advanced during the past week. The sales up to last evening embraced some 15,000 bbls and 2000 half bbls, yesterday's transactions being at 38@40c for ordinary, &c, and 41@42c for prime and choice in bbls, and 45½c in half bbls, and to-day, some 1200 bbls sold at 41@41½c and 42c for prime and choice, and about 700 half bbls at 45c for poor, and 44@45½c ⅌ gal. for fair to prime.

Week's receipts 18,214 bbls, against 14,608 for the corresponding week last year. Total receipts since the first of September 74,201 bbls, against 93,102 to to the same date last year.

Imports by River.

MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY.—12 tons pig iron, Nimick & co; 32 sks apples, [illegible] etc, Metz; 8 bdls bags, Hitchcock, M'Creary & co; 12 kegs beer, owners.

WHEELING, per Chevoit—14 bbls grease, Floyd & co; 55 skeols, Munn & Barton; 360 bgs corn, Leech & Hutchison; 25 tons pig metal, Wilson, Payne & co; 430 sks corn, M'Elroy; 1 bbl butter, 1 do eggs, 4 do meal, 3 kgs butter, 3 sks apples, Riddle, Wirts & co; 201 sks corn, Hagan & co; 74 bgs barley, Fetzer; 32 do rags, Chadwick & co; 8 bales hay, Culp & Shepherd.

ST. LOUIS, per War Eagle—48 bales cotton, King & co; 50 do do, Park, Painter & co; 63 do do, 38 tcs lard, 28 bbls whiskey, 15 hhds sides, 4 do tongues, 310 bbls flour, Clarke & co; 60 bbls whisky, 30 do coal, Campbell & Pollock; 50 do whiskey, Black & Woods; 20 do do, owner; 35 do do, owner; 52 do liquor, Sahl; 12 do alcohol, Hayden; 100 tcs lard, F Sellers & co; 15 bbls molasses, Little & Trimble; 7 bbls oil, Leech & co; 10 do do, Jones & Cooley, 152 bgs wheat, Kennedy & bro; 40 bgs wheat, 132 do barley, 24 do hemp seed, Brown & Kirkpatrick; 117 bgs oil meal, Knox & M'Kee; 150 do do, Hunter & Robinson; 7 bdls paper, Clarke & co; 100 bbls flour, McCombs & co; 1 bx clothing, 3 bbls apples, Love; 89 bundles spokes, Phelps, Park & co; 12 bxs castings, Scaife; 65 boxes starch, Graff & Vangorder; 124 ale bbls, Rhodes & Verner; 311 hides, Watt & Wilson; 13 bbls apples, Hutchison; 64 bgs rags, Parkins; 20 bxs ware, owner.

RIVER NEWS.

The weather on Monday was as mild as spring and the river had reached 6 feet in its downward course. There is no doubt that the rains of Saturday will cause it to rise as soon as their influence can operate.

The Neptune arrived from New Orleans with a very full load. The War Eagle got in from St. Louis with a full freight, and the Chevoit from Wheeling.

A high-decked, clipper-built, side-wheel boat came down from Brownsville on Saturday, where she has just been built. She is called the Vigo, and a very fine boat she is.

The Gazette, of Saturday, says:—Our special dispatch from Memphis gave an account of the late loss of the Daniel Boone. She struck a snag at Goodrick's Landing, and immediately sunk. No lives were lost; the boat and cargo are a total loss; she is insured, however, for $15,000.

The Anglo-Saxon was due at Cincinnati on Saturday with 1120 bales of cotton from Memphis.

The Melnotte reshipped 601 bales of cotton for Pittsburgh on the Com. Perry at 65c ⅌ bale. The Messenger has also 624 bales for reshipment to Pittsburgh. There is very little produce going eastward.

The Louisville Courier, of Saturday, says:—During the the previous 24 hours the river had receded about 2 feet at the head of the falls—fully an inch per hour—and by this morning there will not be over 7 feet water on the falls, over all, which will deter the flatboat coal fleet from attempting its passage.

The Gazette says that four coal boats were sunk in the Cumberland River on Saturday, two above and two below the shoals.

The St. Louis Democrat says the Baltimore, which sunk about 9 miles above that city at Sawyer's Bend, went down within a minute after she was snagged in the manner we have before related. Her machinery alone, when new, cost $22,000.

Mr. Smith, late a clerk in the Hazel Dell, has become first clerk of the steamer Mars.

The N. O. Delta, of the 15th instant, has the following about Pittsburgh boats:—

"The Andy Fulton is going into the Bayou Macon and Texas trade.

The Indianola intends making a few trips into Old river to bring out a lot of sugar for private parties.

In making a landing at the wharf last evening, the South America stove in the stern of the Stephen Decatur, which prevented the latter boat from leaving. She will have to wait a day or two to make repairs."

Steamboat Register.

ARRIVED.	DEPARTED.
Telegraph, Brownsville;	Telegraph, Brownsville;
Jefferson, Brownsville;	Jefferson, Brownsville;
Col. Bayard, Elizabeth;	Col. Bayard, Elizabeth
Neptune, Cincinnati;	War Eagle, St. Louis.
War Eagle, St. Louis;	
Chevoit, Wheeling.	

River—6 feet—falling.

Regular Steamers.

REGULAR TUESDAY PACKET FOR ZANESVILLE.—The fine new steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Capt. MONROE AYERS, will leave for the above and intermediate ports EVERY TUESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board. no21 FLACK, BARNES & CO., Ag'ts.

Cincinnati, &c.

FOR CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE.—The fine steamer "EMMA," Capt J. H. Marratta, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on SATURDAY, 24th, at 5 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to de20 FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agts.

St. Louis, &c.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The excellent steamer VIXEN, Captain —— Mason, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THIS DAY the 20th inst. at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to de14 FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agents.

For Memphis & New Orleans.

REGULAR PITTSBURGH & MEMPHIS PACKET.—FOR MEMPHIS.—The elegant steamer OBB, Capt. Geo. D. Moore, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on THIS DAY, 20th inst. For freight or passage apply on board or to de13 FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agents.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The large and fine steamer DEFENDER, Captain Evans, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on THIS DAY, at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to de3 FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agents.

Hotels.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, IS THE LARGEST AND BEST ARranged Hotel in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all the routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large traveling parties, and the house will continue to be kept as a first class Hotel in every respect. jal1dly LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

CORN, CORN—1000 bush prime Shelled, 600 do Ear Corn, for sale by del7 HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.