THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1859. VOLUME LXXIII--NUMBER 21.

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au14:6m

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fa8:dly

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se25:1yd&wT

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je22

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ap1:1yd—my29

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ja12

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my31:1yd

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Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY BY
R. ERRETT & CO.,
FIFTH STREET, ABOVE SMITHFIELD.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 30, 1859.

[For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Inquiry into the Formation of Washington's Farewell Address:—By Horace Binney.

[CONCLUDED.]

By turning back to my extract from Hamilton's letter of July 30th, it will be seen that Hamilton then sent to Washington a certain draught which he had made "as perfect as time and his engagements would permit." In the same letter he speaks about digesting supplementary remarks to the first address, and adds: "The more I have considered it, *the less eligible* it appears." There seems to be a *certain awkwardness* in the thing, and seems to imply a doubt whether the assurance (of his intention to decline a re-election in 1792) would be believed without the evidence (Madison's draught.)

On the 10th of August, as may be seen by turning back to the extract from the letter of that date, Hamilton sent Washington the other draught, "on the plan of incorporation" of Madison's. On that same day Washington wrote to Hamilton acknowledging the receipt of his letter of July 30, with its inclosure, states that he had given it a "cursory reading," and pronounces "the sentiments contained in it *extremely just* and such as ought to be inculcated;" and adds: "The doubt that occurs at *first view* is its length for newspaper publication."

On the 25th of August, Washington expresses his preference for the paper then sent back to Hamilton, and says: "I have given it several serious and attentive readings and prefer it greatly to the other draughts. It is more copious, more dignified on the whole and with less of egotism, and better calculated to meet the eye of the discerning reader." He then goes on to say: "When the *first* draught was made, I thought the occasion was fair to say what is there contained of myself." He then adds the following: "The draught now sent comprehends *the most, if not all, these matters*, is better expressed and, I am persuaded, goes as far as it ought with respect to any personal mention of myself." He then says: "I should have seen myself *no occasion* for its undergoing a revision, but as your letter which accompanied it intimates a wish to do this, I send it in conformity thereto," etc. He then makes the request that he (Hamilton) would return it after he had carefully re-examined it; "for it is my intention to hand it to the public before I leave this city;" and concludes: "if any change or alteration takes place, let them be so clearly interlined, erased or referred to in the margin, that no mistake may happen in copying for the press."

Now I think the following inferences from this summary are indisputable: 1st, the draft sent to Washington on the 30th of July was Hamilton's own production. He says he had made it "as perfect as time and his engagements would permit." Washington, in his letter of August 10th, acknowledges the receipt of that draught, says he had given it a cursory perusal, declares "it shall have the most attentive consideration I am able to give it;" adds his doubt at "first view" that it was too long for the newspapers. Surely Hamilton's language implies that it was his own production, and as surely we must infer from the expressions in Washington's letter of August 10th that it was a new matter to him; he had only given it "a *cursory* reading," and at *first view* thought it too long. It was, it is true, twice as long, or nearly so, as his own draught, including Madison's.

These inferences are corroborated by the fact that Hamilton had requested that that draught should be sent back to him for revision and by Washington's remark that he thought there was no necessity for revision. If the draught had been Washington's own production, it would have been presumptuous for Hamilton to say to him, "I have corrected your draft *once*, but after you have had it, it will need *revision*," and it certainly would not be modest for Washington to say, "it needed no further revision." But if it was the production of Hamilton, then the conduct of both was as modest and proper as we would expect of two such men.

Washington, in his letter of August 25th, approved that production, thought it needed no revision, urges Hamilton to make his corrections plainly, and send it back so that it may be copied for the press. It was sent back on the 6th of September, copied by Washington, signed on the 17th, sent to Mr. Claypoole and published on the 19th.

Can there, then, be any room for a doubt that the draught mentioned in Hamilton's letter of the 30th of July, which Washington was pleased with on a "cursory reading," but "at first view" thought too long for the newspaper, and yet upon more careful examination approved and so anxiously urged its early and careful revision, so that no mistake should occur in copying it for the press, was the Farewell Address? Can there be a doubt that Washington himself copied it for the press, or that it is that copy which is now in the hands of Mr. Lenox?

It is true there is no evidence that Hamilton's draft ever came to Washington's hand; no certain, undoubted, distinct trace of it after it was mailed on the 6th of September. Some doubter may say, perhaps, it was miscarried.

Now while we bear in mind Washington's manifest anxiety to get the revised draft, have it correctly copied and placed in the hands of the printer, let us suppose some accident to happen to the mail or the letter, and the draught, so that they did not reach their destination, can we believe it possible that nothing more would be said about it by Washington? The thing is incredible: a letter mailed in New York for the President of the United States in Philadelphia, the fact of the mailing again announced two days after, and not only is no noise made, no word spoken about the failure, but on the 17th, just eleven days after the mailing of the draught, the Farewell Address is signed by Washington and sent to the printer. Is it conceivable that Washington, after calling upon Hamilton to prepare an Address—after weeks had been spent in writing, examining, correcting and revising the corrected copy—and after heartily approving that copy, would, upon learning that it had been lost in the mail between the two adjacent cities, coolly and silently set himself to work, and either alone or with other friends, prepare another address within eight days after receiving Hamilton's last letter, and then publish it, without one word of explanation or apology to the friend who had labored for him with so much industry and so much to his satisfaction? It is impossible, utterly inconceivable. Is it not obvious and clear that the draught revised by Hamilton, mailed to Washington on the 6th, must have been received, copied and signed by him on the 17th, and published two days after?

Although this revised copy of Hamilton's original draft has disappeared, that draft is still in existence, and upon rigid examination and comparison with the Farewell Address furnishes the most conclusive evidence that it was the original of the Address. Mr. Binney uses this evidence with great power and I only condense his remarks.

First, then, the length and extent of those two papers are about the same, and each of them about nineteen printed pages; being about twice as great as Washington's printed copy, including Madison's draught; so that, as our readers will recollect, it drew from Washington the remark, "the doubt that occurs at *first view* is the length of it for the newspapers." Second, in the Farewell Address there are fifty-one paragraphs; in Hamilton's draft there are fifty. There are some subdivisions and consolidations of paragraphs and one paragraph on education was added in the revision, and thus appears in the Address and not in the original draught of Hamilton. This is a very marked circumstance, and, as Mr. Binney remarks, amounts almost to a receipt by Washington for the revised draft. Third, the order and collocation of paragraphs and the subjects of them from the beginning to the end of the two papers is one and the same, making allowance for the division and consolidation of paragraphs as before named, and the expansion in two instances. There is no transposition of the order, except in a partial degree, in a single instance. Fourth, in more than twenty instances, the paragraphs in the Farewell Address begin with the same words as the corresponding paragraphs of Hamilton's draught, and treat of the same subjects in almost the same language to the close. In at least nine other instances, words at the beginning of paragraphs in the draught are changed for synonymous words in the Address, as "*essentially*," for "*substantially*," "*cherish* good faith," for "*observe* good faith," "*why should we forego*," for "*why forego*," etc. In all these instances the corresponding paragraphs proceed with the same subject, and generally in the same language, to the close.

Surely, then, it is not possible to doubt that Hamilton's existing draft is the original of the Revised Draft sent to Washington on the 6th September, 1796, and secondarily of the Farewell Address.

I now conclude with the following extract from the last page but one of Mr. Binney's book.

Hamilton was, in the prevalent literary sense, the composer and writer of the paper. The occasional adoption of Washington's language does not materially take from the justice of this attribution. The new plan, the different form proceeded from Hamilton. He was the author of it. He put together the thoughts of Washington in a new order, and with a new bearing; and while, as often as he could, he used the words of Washington, his own language was the general vehicle, both of his own thoughts and for the expansion and combination of Washington's thoughts. Hamilton developed the thoughts of Washington and corroborated them—included several cognate subjects and added many effective thoughts from his own mind, and united all into one chain by the links of his masculine logic. O.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Mayoralty.

Messrs. Editors—Not being of the number of working politicians I know nothing of the designs or programme of the managers or the candidates, except what appears in the papers. And from what has been there published, I am led to believe that Mr. Wilson is willing to recommit the nomination to the people, while Mr. Sawyer says nothing on the subject.

Now silence on the subject of the nomination may be a prudent course on the part of Mr. Sawyer; on that I make no comments. But in relation to his eligibility I am curious to hear from him or his friends. As between the two men, Sawyer and Wilson, I am not personally acquainted with either of them, and as far as their personal merits are concerned, could vote as freely for the one as the other. But from the time that it was stated that Mr. Sawyer was ineligible for the want of three years' residence, I have looked for some statement or proof from himself or his friends on that important point. To this hour not a word, so far as I have seen, has been uttered. This silence has been so close and persistent that I began to doubt whether the charge of ineligibility could have any foundation in the City Charter. And to be assured on the point, I referred to the Charter itself—and therein I find it written that, "he shall be a citizen of the United States, and have resided four years *next preceding* his election within this Commonwealth, *the last three years* of which he shall have resided in said city.

Now, the propriety of the provision here made as to the qualifications of a man for the Mayoralty, need not and will not be questioned. And I care not what lawyers may say for or against a particular interpretation of its meaning, the intention of the people is plain. And even if there were some technical defect in the wording of the provision, it does seem not to be the part of a candidate for the peoples' suffrages, to attempt to defeat and disappoint their expressed will in their fundamental law, by either proposing to take advantage of a technical defect or by seeking legislative interference—such legislation being nothing less than a change of a permanent provision to accommodate a particular aspirant to office for a single term.

Now, as I said before, I do not know either Sawyer or Wilson personally, but they are both, by common report, good men, still I and many others do want light on Mr. S.'s views of the city charter; and whatever is the truth in relation to his residence for the last three years I know not, but presume there need be no doubt or equivocation about it. Either has resided during the last three years within our city, or he has not. If he has not, I would be at a loss to say whether he, in asking the office, or his friends in voting for him, betray the greatest want of their common appreciation of public opinion. I will only add my private opinion, that if the existing break in the ranks of the Republican politicians (for it does not prevail among the people) is not healed and consequently a Democratic Mayor be elected, there are some of the mismanagers who may make up their minds to *be retired* to private life.

UNION FOR THE CAUSE.

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	26
12 " M.	2[illegible]	30
6 " P. M.		30
Barometer		29 1 10

ORPHANS' FAIR,

OPEN EVERY NIGHT,
AT
CITY HALL.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judges McClure, Mellon and Parke.

Thursday, 29th.—Commonwealth vs. Hugh Lafferty, indicted for larceny, on oath of Harvey Applegate, was put on trial. It is charged that Lafferty broke into a house of Applegate, in Elizabeth township, and took therefrom a bedstead, coffee mill and a bread pan. The defence set up that Lafferty had a claim upon the bedstead, that his wife had bought it and Lafferty broke upon the house to get it. The larceny was committed in 1857. Subsequently Lafferty brought a suit in the District Court against Applegate for slander, and then Applegate instituted this suit in the Quarter Sessions. The jury found a verdict of not guilty and the prosecutor pay the costs. The Court instructed the jury that in a felony they could not make the prosecutor pay the costs, as the prosecutor was simply the agent of the Commonwealth. So the verdict was simply not guilty and Lafferty was discharged by the crier.

Two cases against Charles Dunfield, charged in March last with receiving stolen goods, were submitted to the jury for a verdict, no evidence having been found against him sufficient to warrant a trial. Verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. James Gardner. This is son of the notorious Mr. Gardner, was charged with stealing a pair of shoes worth $2.50 from Wm. Chambers. Verdict of guilty.

Another of the cases of Hays and others was taken up, it being a suit for riot, with assault and battery. Geo. P. Hamilton, Esq., for the defence, moved to quash the indictment, on the ground that there was a previous indictment pending against the same parties for riot, and that two indictments for the same offense could not be pending against the same parties at the same time. The Prosecuting Attorney said that the prosecution did not intend to urge the first charge of riot, which would therefore be dropped. Mr. Hamilton then moved to quash as far as related to one of the defendants, there a[illegible] named as Michael Polly, on the ground that his name was Michael Colly.

To this plea the District Attorney put in the replication that the said Michael had been and is now as well known by the name of Polly as Colly.

A distinct issue was here raised as to the name of Polly. Justus Conner testified that he and his brother kept a grocery store at the Six Mile Ferry, and that a man named Michael Polly had a pass book with them for two months past—that said man worked for Mr. Hays, on No. 7[illegible] but he did not know the man personally.

Henry Kirtland, Robt Wilson and Henry Hays were examined to the same point. The naturalization papers of Polly or Colly, and some receipts from him, were also put in the case.

Mr. Swartzwelder, for the prosecution, suggested that where a man was as well known by one name as by another, he can be indicted by either.

The Court then stated the matter to the jury and they without leaving the box, rendered a verdict, that in their opinion, his name was Colly. Mr. Swartzwelder said that hereafter this man must never be known by the name Polly. The Court ordered that a *nol pros* be entered, so far as this individual was concerned, and the case went on: Commonwealth vs. Henry B. Hays, Robt. Wilson, Wm. Yearlen and John Watson, indicted for riot, on oath of Daniel Risher, Robt. Woods, Esq., for the prosecution, stated the case. Mr. Risher had purchased a lot of land near Six Mile Ferry some time ago, and it was his only outlet to the river. Over this land, and over a portion of Mr. Hays property, under the Act of Assembly, Risher located a lateral railroad. Under the decisions of the Court, Mr. Risher had the right to build his railroad, and use it after the 1st of June, 18[illegible].

Mr. Hamilton stated that all this matter of right of way, and possession of property, is totally irrelevant. The only question here is of a breach of the peace. He would admit that Mr. Risher had the right there.

The case then went on at some length. Mr. Risher was put on the stand. It appeared that the road of Mr. Hays and Mr. Risher's intersected each other. At the point of intersection, Hay's road was six feet higher than Risher's, and this did not permit a locomotive to pass under it. Mr. Risher went on to the road of Hay's, early in November, and with axes, etc., cut it away so as to give passage to his cars. Then Hays ran down his cars to the gap made by the cutting, and dumped their loads on Risher's track. When the said coal was scraped away, Hays filled it again; when Hays repaired his track, Risher again cut it away. Then a personal collision ensued, in which, as is alleged, there were threats of attack with an axe. Hence this case, which is the first one of the term, attracting any attention. It was still before the Court last evening, when that body adjourned.

As a meeting of the Republicans of the Second ward, the following persons were appointed a Vigilance Committee to attend the polls on Tuesday next. The committee is requested to meet at the Duquesne Engine House, this evening at 7 o'clock.

Reub Miller, jr, Geo Gallop, W H Glenn, Hamnot Lowe, Saml Shirley, Geo N Armstrong, Jas Finley, Dr J H Christy, Walter Bateman, Robt Rogers, Jno M'Kee, W J Howard, [illegible] Forner, N Buckmaster, F Owens, Thos Rankin, A J Lee, Wilson Miller, Henry Overington, Capt Thos Owston, Jas I Bennett, J E Brady, Jas Black, Geo W Weyman, M W Rankin, Chas Mellor, A Ghering, Arthur Stewart, Jno Loughlin, A H Haumer, J B Campbell, Dr Arthurs, Jas R Reed, Minas Tindle, W M Hersh, James B Murray, John B Sneathen, D H Chambers, Geo Singer, Thos Sanders, James Gray, Isaac Williams, W C Mackey, Philip Shepler, Thos Barley, W Singer, Aug. Hatton, Dr Wright, Saml Young, D Maguire, Saml Fahnestock, A S Nicholson, Jacob W Paul, C W Ricketson, Wm Woods, E B Thomas, Jas Thomas, Lafe Irwin, Calvin Adams, A Floyd, Jacob Kinzer, P A Madeira, Mont Fedder, Jos Spencer, John Wilson, J K Morange, H A Weaver, R R Bulger, John Simmons, T B Davitt, Reese Owens, Saml Barnes, Saml Wilson, Hugh Jones, Jno M'Aleer, Wm Anderson, J Heron Foster, Alex Wilson, W C M'Cullough, E Forrest, A Rolff, M Pfeiffer, Capt Jas Matthews, And Morris, Michl O'Hara, Wm Means, John S Boyd, Luke Loomis, Jno Chalfant, Thos M Marshall, J M'D Crossan, Jas Knox, Jos Grindrod, Z Green, Wm Thompson, Tobias Fehl, A J Hagan, Samuel W Lightner, J B Dunlevy, T F Willson, J J Cooper, James Scholey, Otto Kunz, J B M'Donald, A M'Farland, Dr King, Dr M'Creery, A Fulton, jr, Thos Steel, John Marshall, Wm Weyman, Theo Frank, Eckert Reinaman, C M'Clure Hays, Dr Hulihen, A S Bell, Dr L Chamberlain, Danl Kinzer, M F Kunz, Wm Lemon, Dr D M Dake, S F Von Bonnhorst, B P Bakewell, Thos Bakewell, Alex Atkinson.

WE were pleased to recognize the smiling face of our friend, Mr. GEORGE PIERCE, as conductor on car No. 7 of the Birmingham Citizens' Passenger Railway. No more obliging, courteous and accommodating gentleman could have been selected for this responsible position. Mr. P.'s pleasing address and prompt attention to passengers will soon win him troops of friends in his new position, and render him a valuable acquisition to the road.

"LOCALS" IN LUCK.—We see that the "dimocracy" of the Sixth ward have nominated J. C. Harper, of the *Journal*, W. M. Hartzell, of the *Dispatch*, and James Onslow, foreman of the *Journal*, candidates for Council.

To the Republican Voters of the City of Pittsburgh:—The City Republican Executive Committee, appointed by the Convention of 1858, have held several meetings since the present division on the subject of the Mayoralty, and deem it their duty to present a narrative of their proceedings.

The committee do not arrogate to themselves any authority whatever—deeming that their functions were determined upon the organization of the late Convention. Still, they viewed with deep concern the unfortunate position of the party and desired to interpose, in the hope of harmonizing the claims of the two gentlemen now in nomination for the office of Mayor. They did not venture upon this meritorious effort until they had been repeatedly solicited by large numbers of prominent Republicans—embracing warm personal and political friends both of Mr. SAWYER and Mr. WILSON—to assemble for the laudable purpose of exercising those powers which, in their judgment, neither of the committees appointed by the last Convention could exercise without conflict, disorder and probable dismemberment of the party. Without expressing preference for either of the gentlemen named, they sought only by every means in their power, to effect a compromise, so as to enable us to present an unbroken front, and to encourage and strengthen the great cause all over the country, with intelligence of a signal victory at the commencement of a year destined to witness the most momentous Presidential contest which has ever occurred.

To accomplish this desirable result the Committee, at their first meeting, appointed sub committees, composed equally of the friends of the two candidates, with instructions to wait upon them and to submit the following interrogatories:

1st. Are you willing to have the Convention recalled and submit to its action?

2d. Are you willing to refer the nomination back to the Republican voters of the city?

3d. Are you willing to refer the contest back to the Republicans of the Third ward?

These questions were prepared with great care and the committee thought that a satisfactory solution of the misunderstanding between the two candidates would be found in their prompt and disinterested responses in the affirmative.

The committee appointed to wait upon Mr. Sawyer, reported at an adjourned meeting that that gentleman had promised a definite answer on the day after they saw him. No answer, whatever, came from him, although two subsequent meetings were held for the purpose of receiving any reply that he might wish to make. Mr. Sawyer did not, and would not, commit himself by any written answer to the propositions, but, in his conversations, evinced a determination to rule or ruin the party.

Mr. Wilson, on the other hand, immediately made this manly and dignified response:

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 22, 1859.

F. C. Negley and James S. Franklin, Esqs., Committee—Gentlemen: Your favor of yesterday, submitting, on behalf of the City Republican Executive Committee of 1858, the following questions, viz: 1st, Are you willing to have the Convention recalled and submit to its action? 2d, Are you willing to refer the nomination back to the Republican voters of the city? 3d, Are you willing to refer the contest back to the Republicans of the Third Ward? has been received, and I answer, promptly and cheerfully, all these questions affirmatively.

While I claim to be the regular and sole nominee of the Republican party for the Mayoralty, I regret as much as any man can do, the unfortunate division which has taken place, and am exceedingly anxious that the breach should be healed at any reasonable sacrifice on my part.

This state of affairs cannot be justly imputed to the action of myself or any of my friends, and I accede to the propositions above submitted from a sincere desire to promote the harmony of the party, upon which alone it must depend for success.

Very respectfully, your obd't serv't,

GEORGE WILSON.

We must do the latter gentleman the justice to say that he manifests a sincere disposition to make sacrifices for party and principle at any and all personal hazards. He is animated solely by a desire to attain this end, and while he conceives it to be his wisest establi[illegible] all times.

In view of these facts, therefore, the committee have resolved to give Mr. Wilson their support, and to recommend him to the Republicans of the city as the regular nominee for Mayor.

The committee would further say to the Mr. Wilson and unanimous support of the party, because they believe Mr. Sawyer to be ineligible [illegible] the purpose of investigating the subject that they organized. There seems to be no doubt of Mr. Sawyer's ineligibility, [illegible] every vote cast for him will be given to the Democratic candidate; and we are persuaded that the warmest friends of that gentleman will not go so far as to permit personal predilections or any motive to operate on their judgments to such a degree as to cause them to become the allies of the pro-slavery administration party.

THOMAS ROWLEY, Chair'n,
LEWIS KIM,
WM. SHIELDS,
F. C. NEGLEY,
HUGH HARKINSON,
THOMAS W. SOUTH,
J. S. FRANKLIN.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—The case of Captain [illegible] Barnett, was called up in [illegible] plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery on oath of Henry Overington. [illegible] appeared as counsel for Mr. Over[ington]. He stated that he desired that the [illegible] a little, as there was one witness whom he desired to call who could explain the facts under which the difficulty occurred. The Court put the case off until Saturday. Mr. Rippey said he desired the [illegible] to see the condition of the prosecutor [illegible] come forward and presented a visage dreadfully marred, his right check being scarred terribly, his eye cut, his nose scratched and his whole face discolored. We heard a full version of the affair, but await the examination to publish the whole facts in the case.

FOR THE NECESSITOUS.—On Monday morning next, January 2d, 1860, at 10 o'clock, there will be distributed three hundred loaves of bread at the Mayor's office, where the indigent widows and the wives of invalid husbands are requested to call and receive a portion of the donation. This is a most merciful provision and will no doubt be thankfully partaken of by many worthy beneficiaries, whom the severity of the season and the visitation of sickness have rendered destitute and deserving objects of liberality. We have the poor in our midst at all times, and among them many who may justly appeal to our considerate sympathies and the free will offerings of generous hearts.

MESSRS. THAYER & ELDRIDGE, 114 and 116 Washington street, Boston, are about to publish a life of John Brown, written by James Redpath, one of the true Free State men of Kansas, when it was dangerous to hold sentiments of that kind in that territory. Redpath was intimately acquainted with John Brown, and his book will doubtless be one of rare interest. Some 20,000 copies of it have been sold in advance of its publication.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We learn through David L. Smith, of Allegheny city, that on last Friday the steamer "Nick Thomas" ran over a pair of coal boats near Cavern Rock. The crew were all Pittsburghers, and numbered some eighteen, about one half of whom were seriously injured. The injured parties were taken to the Hospital at Paducah. We were unable to learn the names of the crew, with the exception of Mr. George [illegible], who was pilot.

THE card from the Republican City Committee, appointed in 1858, upon the subject of the Mayoralty, appears in our columns to-day. It was published yesterday in several of the city papers, but by some misunderstanding on the part of Wm. Shields, Esq., of the Third ward, was omitted. At his request, it has been appended as it appears to-day.

AT a meeting of the democrats held in the Ninth ward, Wednesday evening, Dec. 28, the following ticket was nominated:

Select Council, John M'Cargo; Common do, Wm Morland, Wm Wills, Matthew Edwards; School Directors, Saml Hays, John Day; Assessor, John Pow[illegible]; Inspector, Jos. Weeks; Judge, Jas. M. Weeks; Constable, Simon P. Snyder.

THE CHARTIERS VALLEY RAILROAD.—The Mansfield, Ohio, *Republican* says: "We hear it reported that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad has agreed to advance $600,000, sufficient to finish the Chartiers Valley Railroad from Washington to Pittsburgh."

Don't believe the report.

MOULDERS' CONVENTION.—The Moulders will hold a Convention in Albany, New York, on the 10th of January next. The Moulders' Union of this city, which is composed of a very large number of highly respectable and worthy mechanics, will be represented in the Convention by Mr. Wm. Kenney, of the Seventh ward.

WE notice the Ladd, Wetter & Co. Sewing Machines are everywhere acknowledged to be the best for family and manufacture use. Persons wishing to buy machines will do well to call and examine the above before buying otherwise, which they can only do certain kind of work, whilst these will do both light and heavy work equally well, and are not as liable to get out of repair. A. M. Marshall & Co., of Allegheny city, are the agents for the above valuable machines.

HAPPY NEW YEAR to all the sons and daughters of toil! The year about passing away to be numbered with those beyond the flood, has abounded in mercies to the laboring lasses, and none has conferred more inappreciable blessings than the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, now so universally introduced throughout the country. As a New Year's gift, nothing could be more appropriate. Call and examine them at corner of Market and Fifth streets, second story over Hugus' store.

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 the kind, and one that should be taken advantage of. 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.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

Thirty-Sixth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 29.

HOUSE.—Mr. Morris, of Illinois, resumed his remarks from yesterday. The great doctrine of Popular Sovereignty is in peril. The Democratic party is divided. The ultra representatives from the slaveholding States have abandoned it. It was not disputed that the Cincinnati Platform recognizes it; but this, it seems, makes no difference. The President and ultra Democrats have driven the political car fearfully to the precipice. This was inaugurated last session with the infamous Lecompton swindle. The President pursued those who opposed it, especially from Illinois, with personal malignity, while he was bidding for the nomination of the Charleston Convention.

Judge Douglas was the only man in the North, who has succeeded a general election since the crusade was commenced, and he fought hand to hand with the cohorts of Lincoln, and the hungry President's pack, cheered on by Attorney General Black. Good Democrats had been removed in Illinois, and Abolitionists put in their place. Democrats who refused to bow to the dictation of the President, were pursued with hellish malignity. He said Cook, Postmaster at Chicago, was the President's manager, to get delegates to send to Charleston. The address he issued, was prepared at Washington, for Cook can scarcely read, and cannot spell a sentence in the English language correctly; but who understands better, the mixing and drinking of mint juleps. He gave notice that the Democracy west, at Charleston, would not submit to new tests.

Mr. Millson referred to the remarks of Mr. Morris, saying the latter seemed to imply that the Southern men were in favor of re-opening the African slave trade, and repealing the neutrality laws. He said Mr. M. was not warranted in saying such was the purpose of Southern Democrats. He never remarked that he was not prepared to say that at some time he would not be willing to re-open the African slave trade.

Mr. Morris replied that he did not attribute such motives to the Democrats of the South, but to ultra men.

Mr. Scott replied to Mr. Morris on California affairs, saying that his attack upon sixty-one thousand Democrats in California came with a bad grace from a friend of Douglas. Had it come from a Republican he would not have been surprised. He stated that Broderick was never strong enough in California to create any fear or cause any desire to hunt him down. The report that had gone abroad that there was a conspiracy among the leaders of the Democratic party to strike down Broderick, he branded as an infamous falsehood.

Mr. Grow complained of the unparliamentary and ungentlemanly conduct of Mr. Branch, of N. C., in accusing him of unworthy motives in defeating the Post Office appropriation bill.

Mr. Branch—Do you accuse me of ungentlemanly conduct?

Mr. Grow—My language was plain. I have nothing to retract.

Mr. Vallandigham said he was one of the Democrats who voted for Mr. Grow's resolution, he had done so because he was not certain of the constitutionality of the act of the Senate in increasing the rate of postage. But yet Mr. Grow was responsible for all the calamities attending the defeat of the bill. In the course of his remarks, he said that Mr. Seward, in 1848, promulgated the doctrine of irrepressible conflict.

Mr. M'Knight, of Penna., Mr. Pryor yielding the floor, referred Mr. Pryor to the manifesto issued to the country in 1849, drawn up by Mr. Calhoun, and signed by the members of the Virginia Legislature, of both houses, including Mr. Bocock, in which this very doctrine of irrepressible conflict was promulgated. Mr. M'Knight said that his object was to show that Mr. Seward has received more honor than was due him.

Mr. Pryor resumed the floor, and both he and Mr. M'Knight were speaking loudly at the same time, causing much confusion.

Mr. Pryor said that the gentleman should not, under a hypocritical and false pretense, reject a speech in the body of this House. He had yielded the floor for a few moments only, and he regarded the gentleman's conduct as another violation of obligations by Northern representatives. [Applause.]

Mr. Pryor having concluded his remarks, Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., rose and said that he regarded the support given to him yesterday as an evidence that gentlemen were willing to forget past political differences for a time, and to unite for high patriotic purposes, rather than as a personal compliment. He dared not, therefore, appropriate their action to himself, or even make it an object of his thanks. Apprehending that the future use of his name would fail to concentrate a sufficient number to organize the House on a broad, national and conservative basis, he unconditionally withdrew his name.

Mr. English, of Ind., nominated Charles S. Scott, of California, as a candidate for Speaker, who ought to be satisfactory to every national man.

After a call of the House, a ballot was taken, with the following result:

Twenty-fourth ballot—Whole number of votes, 216; necessary for a choice, 106; Sherman, 102; [illegible]; Scattering, 11. [illegible]

Arrival of the Steamer Arago.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The following additional foreign intelligence has been received by the arrival of the steamer Arago:

ENGLAND.—The meeting of the stockholders of the steamer Great Eastern has been postponed to the 11th January.

The widow of Sir John Franklin is about to visit Paris, and will be received by the Scientific Societies of the Academies, with the honors usually bestowed on Royalty.

FRANCE.—The Council of State is preparing the project of a law reducing the custom of duties, more especially on articles of prime necessity.

Trade in Paris is now more active, and speculators begin to have more confidence in the pacific relations of France and England.

The failure of the Franco Belge sugar refinery, at Marseilles, caused great trouble and discredit there.

SPAIN.—A third Spanish corps d'armee had left for Morocco. [illegible] it was supported, in the storming of Tutor.

TUSCANY.—The Tuscan Government, by allowing a discount, has collected the land tax for 1860, amounting to six [illegible] millions of francs.

AUSTRIA.—It is said that the payment in silver of the coupons of the Austrian National Loan, will be resumed on the first of January.

RUSSIA.—Frederick Hill, of St. Petersburg, had failed, with liabilities amounting to 10,000 pounds sterling.

Teneriffe letters of December 1st mention the landing there by a French vessel, of a man representing himself as captain George Walker, of the American schooner William. It is probable that he is the captain of the slaver Wanderer, who was left in the lurch by his mate.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A despatch from Marseilles, on Tuesday night, reports that Constantinople letters of the 7th say, the French Minister had made an official demand of the Turkish government for the issue of a finance favorable to the Suez Canal project, and he was supported by the Embassadors from Austria, Prussia, Russia and Sardinia. A stormy session of the Turkish Council of Ministers followed, and the ministers finally agreed to request the powers making that demand to come to some understanding with England.

Illinois Central shares have declined $2.

MADRID, Dec. 13.—The third corps de armee has landed at Ceuta.

General Prim had been attacked on the road to Tetuan by the Moors. The enemy was repulsed with great loss. The Spaniards had forty killed and wounded.

Garibaldi has married the eldest daughter of an Italian patriot.

Havre Cotton Market.—The cotton market is well supported, the sales for the last two days amounted to 1700 bales, the stock in port is 85,000 bales.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—9 o'clock, A. M.—A tremendous fire is now raging on Beekman street. From twenty to thirty warehouses are already in ruins. The fire commenced in Cyrus W. Field's paper warehouse.

10 o'clock, A. M.—The fire originated in No. 53 Beekman street, occupied by Black, Crane & Co., looking glass manufacturers. Among the other warehouses destroyed are the following: On Beekman street—Duncan, West & Co., paper dealers, Bulkley & Co., paper dealers, C. W. Field & Co., paper dealers; H. R. Haydock, drug importer; Endicott & Co., lithographers; Mason & Dodge, heating apparatus. The above are entirely destroyed. The following are some of the buildings now in flames: On Gold street, a warehouse owned by John Perrit, occupied by H. Henkle, importer, and J. O. Smith, japanner; on Fulton street, a store of J. Kepaum, tin ware; Isaac Ayres, globe wire works; George Wade, surgical instruments; Edward Black, importer of musical instruments; Lewis & Herschman, Fulton scale manufacturers, on Ann street. Besides the above, part of Ann street, running from William to Gold streets, which is filled with mechanics' shops, dwelling houses and drinking saloons, is now in flames.

Noon.—The fire has been extinguished; it has proved less disastrous than was at first believed. Six buildings on Beekman street and four on Ann street were totally destroyed, and two fronting on Fulton street, running through to Ann, were greatly damaged; the latter are extensive warehouses, and were occupied respectively by Edward Black, importer of musical instruments, and Alcott, McKesson & Co., wholesale druggists. No estimate can yet be made of the amount of the loss. Cyrus W. Field & Co. had an insurance of $80,000 on their stock.

Evening.—The loss by fire is estimated at $800,000. The insurance will probably cover it. Several firemen are said to have been injured by falling walls.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The steamship Granada was cut through by the ice while coming up the bay, and has since sunk in her dock, up to her guards, with 2 feet of water in her saloon.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—The steamship Arizona, from Brazos, is below. She brings $150,000 in specie. Advices from Brownsville to the 20th are furnished. Cortenas' band of outlaws had been defeated and were retreating. No particulars had been received.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—The committee of Bondholders and Board of Directors of the P., F. W. & C. Railroad, after a very harmonious session, have agreed upon W. B. Ogden, of Chicago, as Receiver. J. K. Edgerton, the Receiver appointed by Ohio courts, has resigned.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—River fell 8 inches in last 24 hours; now 17 feet 3 inches water in the channel. Raining.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 29.—A large Union meeting was held in this city last evening, which was addressed by James Brooks and Ex-Governor Hunt. The resolutions adopted were of rather a mixed character, but the principal one is the following:

Resolved, That we cannot too strongly rebuke the sentiment that the election of a President by a constitutional majority, having views of public policy with which the minority do not coincide, would furnish a just cause for a dissolution of the Union. We, on the contrary, hold such sentiments to be disorganizing and traitorous, odious to all patriotic and Union-loving men, and disgraceful to the civilization of the age, and we hereby give to our fellow citizens, east, west, north and south, our most solemn pledge that whoever may be elected President of the United States in a constitutional manner, shall receive from us, in the lawful discharge of his duties, the same willing obedience and energetic support which we have given to each and all of his predecessors; and we hereby declare our firm and unalterable purpose to protect him in the lawful discharge of these duties from all enemies, within or without, at home or abroad.

There was an effort made to lay this resolution on the table, but it was passed by a large majority, and then the meeting adjourned.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—The Missouri Democrat has the following dispatch from Warsaw, Mo.: "About 11 o'clock on Monday night the citizens of Bolivar were aroused by shooting and throwing of stones on the public square. A large crowd soon congregated, when it was found that some negroes had attacked a few white men. When a sufficient number of whites had collected together, they attacked the negroes, driving them into the woods. The negroes threatened to burn the town down before morning; vigilant watch was kept, however, and the attempt foiled. One negro was dangerously wounded by a pistol shot. Several were captured and confined in jail. The citizens called a meeting and appointed a vigilance committee, who were taking active measures to discover those engaged in the riot. A mounted company is now scouring the woods. An owner of some rebellious slaves was wounded, and only saved himself by flight. Several blacks have been severely punished. Great excitement prevails, and every man is armed and prepared for a more serious attack. At latest advices, however, the excitement had somewhat subsided.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The names of the six Opposition members who voted with the majority of the Democrats for Mr. Scott, for Speaker, are as follows: Messrs. Boteler, Bouligney, Hardman, Moore, of Tenn., Vance and Maynard.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—The river has risen 3 feet, and is now stationary, with 6 feet to Cairo. The Upper Mississippi, Illinois and Missouri are stationary. There is no ice running here. Weather cold.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 29.—The trial of Rev. J. S. Harnden, for murder of his wife, has again been postponed until next term.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR DECEMBER.
JAMES PARK, JR., V. P.
R. J. WARD, | CHARLES PAULSON,
RESSE OWENS | JOSEPH K. HUNTER

Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh Market.

(Reported specially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1859.

The past week has been one of only moderate activity. Business in produce circles appears to be tolerably brisk, but outside of that there seems to be nothing doing beyond the run of trade from the country trade.

The prices of produce appear to be tending towards more firmness, and our quotations show a slight advance on last week's figures. The demand for grain and breadstuffs is equal to the supply at nearly all the large business points in the West.

The hog trade through out the West, which has been prosecuted with considerable eagerness, is drawing to a close. It is an even thing, so far, between the Bulls and the Bears, the one contending that the crop is a short one and the other that it is large. It will be some time, yet, before the reliable figures can be ascertained.

The money market is without material change. The banks are discounting the bulk of good paper offering, and their lines of loans are about as usual at this season of the year. Eastern exchange is scarce, but the banks continue to draw for their customers at par.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—P. M.—Flour is in moderate demand, but prices are a shade lower, closing at $5,05@5,20 for super.

Bacon dull and the demand has fallen and limited, and [illegible] for shoulders and sides.

Lard dull and holders anxious to sell at 10@10½c.

Whisky has advanced to 26c for rectified and raw.

Sugar dull, but prices are unchanged, fair to fully fair [illegible]. The receipts during the week were 5,980 hhds.

Molasses dull and the demand limited, but holders are not willing to make any further concessions in order to force sales, and prices held firmly at 40@41¾c; the receipts during the week were 25,000 bbls.

Coffee dull but unchanged, sales at 40@[illegible] at 11@11½c.

Sight exchange on New York has declined to ¼@[illegible]c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—Flour request and demand very unchanged.

Wheat more active and prices easier; [illegible] for choice fall, $1,05@1,20.

Oats easier for buyers; sales at 51@52c.

Provisions very quiet.

Hogs—750 head sold at 5¼@6¼c. The number slaughtered up to-day is estimated at 58,000 head.

HOGS SLAUGHTERED ABOUT THE FALLS TO FRIDAY NIGHT, Dec. 23:—

Packers	Slaughtered total.	In pens.
Watkins, Hunt & Co	47,000	closed
Dr. Ruggles & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton & Bro	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. & White & Co	[illegible]	closed
Harbison, Duncan & Co	[illegible]	closed
Atkinson, Thomas & Co	[illegible]	closed
Owsley & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Albany	15,000	[illegible]
Total	2[illegible]	[illegible]
Last year	2[illegible]	[illegible]

The number of hogs slaughtered at Lafayette thus far this season is [illegible] [illegible].

The receipts of hogs during the week, the season, and comparatively the same period of last season, stand as follows: [illegible]

FOREIGN EXPORTS.—The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1st:—

	1857.	1858.	1859.
For the week	$1,222,769	$1,101,860	$1,160,057
Previously reported	62,[illegible]	56,577,931	65,[illegible]
Since Jan. 1	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

ASHES—there is nothing doing except in soda Ash, which is selling at [illegible]. Potashes are not [illegible] and Pearls at [illegible].

APPLES—in good demand at an advance for chosen varieties; sales of good common varieties at $2,25 ⅌ bbl, and choice at $2,50@3,00, as to quality.

ALE—Pittsburgh manufactured continues in fair demand, with steady shipments to all parts of the country. The established rates at present are:

	Bbls.	Half bbls.
Kennett	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Cream	[illegible]	2,50
X	[illegible]	3,00
XX	[illegible]	3,50
XXX	[illegible]	4,00
Porter	[illegible]	3,00

BAGS—the price current of Messrs. Herbst & Barker for printed bags is as follows: [illegible]

BACON—there are no sales reported. The stock of old is about exhausted, and the new has not yet come in.

BEANS—not much inquiry; some small sales of white at [illegible].

BROOMS—the demand is quite equal to the supply; sales of common to choice at $2,25@3,00, and fancy at $3,50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—the demand continues good and sales are making steadily from store at $2@2,12 ⅌ 100 lbs in sacks to supply the wants of the trade.

BUTTER & EGGS—prime Roll Butter is in regular request at [illegible], as to quality; some sales of packed, in jars, at 11. Eggs are inquired for steadily and sales at 15@16.

BUCKETS AND TUBS—the factory prices [illegible], for Buckets $1,20 [illegible], and Tubs, $4,75@5,75 [illegible].

CORDAGE—

Manilla Rope, cut, 13 c ⅌ lb	Manilla Rope, cut, 14 c ⅌ lb		
Hemp Rope, coil, 11 c ⅌ lb	Hemp Rope, cut, 12 c ⅌ lb		
Tarred Rope, coil, 11 c ⅌ lb	Tarred Rope, cut, 12 c ⅌ lb		
Packing Yarn, fine, 11 c ⅌ lb	Packing Yarn, com 10 c ⅌ lb		

BED CORDS—Manilla, $1,[illegible]; Hemp, $1,75@2,00 [illegible].

PLOUGH LINES—Manilla, [illegible]; Hemp, [illegible].

COTTON YARNS—The market is steady at the following quotations which are corrected to date.

No.	Price	No.	Price
Nos. 5 to 10 [illegible]	[illegible]	No. 16	[illegible]
Nos. 11 & 12	21 c ⅌ lb	No. 17	[illegible]
No. 13	[illegible]	No. 18	[illegible]
No. 14	[illegible]	No. 19	[illegible]
No. 15	24 c ⅌ lb	No. 20	[illegible]

DOZEN YARN.

No.	Price	No.	Price
No. 500	[illegible]	No. 800	[illegible]
No. 600	[illegible]	No. 900	[illegible]
No. 700	[illegible]	No. 1000	[illegible]

Carpet Chain, [illegible] 20c ⅌ lb | Twine [illegible]
[illegible] | Candlewick [illegible]
Coverlet Yarn [illegible] | Family Batting [illegible]
Candlewick [illegible] | Batting, No. 1 [illegible]

SHEETINGS.

No. 1 [illegible]
No. 2 [illegible]

CANDLES AND SOAP—Candles are steady at our quotations:—dipped 12½, mould 13 and adamantine 15@19. Soap remains as before, steady at 5 for common, 6½ for Palm, and 10 for Sawyer's Toilet & Castile, 5@5½ for Sawyer's Chemical Olive; and 7 for German.

CHEESE—a moderate inquiry and supply about equal to the wants of the trade, steady sales of selected W. Reserve at [illegible].

DRIED FRUIT—very little doing; small sales of Apples at $1,75@1,87, and Peaches at $3,50.

FEATHERS—prime Western are dull at 45 in lots to dealers; in the small way, sales at 48@50.

FISH—no change; we quote No. 3 Mackerel, large at $11, and half bbls $5,75. Baltimore Herring, $7,00. Halifax do, $5,50. Alewives $6,50. Lake White, $10 ⅌ bbl; do Trout, $8,50; half bbls White, $5; and Lake Herring $4,75.

FLOUR—there are very few sales reported from first hands, and the bulk of sales is from store, from which the current rates are as follow, viz: Super, 5,25; Extra, $5,50@5,62; Extra Family, $5,87@6,00, and some at $6,12; and fancy brands $6,25@6,50. Rye Flour, sales from store at $4,75.

GRAIN—in good request; sales of Oats on arrival at 40, and from store at 43@45. CORN, sales yesterday at depot of 900 bush shelled at 72@75, and 800 do ear at 70@72. BARLEY, sales from first hands of Spring at 65@68, and prime fall at 75@77. RYE, scarce and small sales from store at $1,00. WHEAT, sales yesterday of 1500 bush prime Red Winter at depot at $1,25.

GROCERIES—new N. O. Sugar is now held firmly at 8½@9, mainly at 9, by the hhd, and at the usual advance, by the bbl. New Molasses sold yesterday freely, on arrival, at 52@53 to city trade; Porto Rico is held at 41@45c. Refined rules at 45@48 for Sugar House, and Syrup at 52@54. Coffee is firm at 12½@13.

GERMAN CLAY—is nominal at $29@30 ⅌ ton.

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

Per Foot.		Per Foot.	
⅛ inch Gas Pipe	7 cts.	1½ Inch Gas Pipe	22 cts.
¼ "	8 "	2 "	30 "
⅜ "	9½ "	2½ "	60 "
½ "	10½ "	3 "	1,30 "
¾ "	13 "	3½ "	1,60 "
1 "	17½ "	4 "	1,9[illegible] "
1¼ "	20 "		

Subject to the customary discount.

HAY—sales at scales at $16@19 ⅌ ton.

HIDES & LEATHER—dull; green beef hides are quoted at 6@7, the latter figure ruling for city slaughtered. Green salted hides 8½@9. Dry Flint 17. Rough country leather is dull at 26@27. Dressed Leather is quoted as follows:

Red Spanish Sole ⅌ lb	21@23
Slaughter	29@32
Upper Leather ⅌ doz	$30@42
Bridle	47@52
Skirting Leather ⅌ lb	31@34
Harness	28@30

HOGS—there is less activity this week than last week, and no change in prices; sales of live at 4¾ gross, and 6@6¼ net; and dressed at 5½ for light and 5¾@6 for heavy.

IRON & NAILS—the following is the standard bill of prices for small lots; large orders are filled at a reduction of ¼ on these rates:—

FLAT BAR.

Size	Price
1½, 1¾, 1¼, 1⅞, 2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼, 3½, 4, and 4½ by ½ to 1 inch	3¼
2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼, 4 and 4½ by ⅜ inch	3¼
3, 3½, 4, and 4½ by ¼ and 3-16 inch	3½
2¼, 2½ and 2¾ by ¼ and 3-16 inch, and 1½ to 2 by ⅜	[illegible]
5 and 6 by ¼ to 1 inch	3½
1¼, 1¾ and 2 by ¼ and 3-16 inch	3½
Dandy Tire, 1½ and 1¾ by ½, 7-16 and ⅜ inch	3½
Horseshoe, 1 and 1½ inch by ⅜, 7-16, ½ and ⅝	3½
¾ by ⅝, ¾ and ⅝ inch	3½
⅝ by ⅜ and ½ inch	4½
½ by ⅜ and ½ inch	5
Saddle Tree, 1½ and 1¾ by ¼, 3-16 and ⅛ inch	4
⅞, 1 and 1¼ by ¾, 5-16 and ¼ inch	4½
¾ by ¼, 5-16 and ¼ inch	4½
⅝ by ¼, 3-16 and ¼ inch	5
½ by ¼, 3-16 and ⅛ inch	5½

ROUND AND SQUARE.

Size	Price
⅞ inch	⅌ lb 3½
¾ "	" 3½
⅝ "	" 4
½ "	" 4½

HOOP IRON.

1¼ inch	⅌ lb 4½
1 "	" 4½
¾ "	" 5
½ "	" 5½

SHEET IRON.

Nos. 13, 14, a 15 ⅌ lb	4½
" 18, 20, 22 a 24	5
" 26	5½

BOILER IRON.

Per pound 4

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails ⅌ keg	3,25
8d to 9d " Brads	
& Fence Nails ⅌ keg	3,50
6d a 7d "	4,00
5d "	4,25
4d "	4,50
3d "	5,50
2d "	6,75
Cut Spikes 3 to 4½ inch	4,00
" 5 to 6	4,50
Pressed Spikes ¼ inch all lengths	5¼
" 5-16	5¼
Boiler Rivets ⅌ lb	8

IRON, &C.

Iron Plow Wings	4½
" " Slabs	4

NAIL RODS.

Best quality	6¼

LARD—some small sales of No. 1 keg Lard at 11¼@11¾, and of bread and tal Lard at [illegible].

MESS PORK—we note small sales at $15,25@16.

OIL—sales of No. Lard Oil at 85@90; Refined Coal Oil 60@18; Linseed 58@60.

PIG METAL—we hear of sales making of Allegheny, but buyers and sellers are both too close mouthed to let out the figures. We quote at $24,50@$25 for Allegheny No. 1.

POTATOES—we note sales of Neshannocks at 40, and Reds at 35@40.

SEEDS—there is very little doing; we quote Clover at $4,[illegible]@4,75; Timothy at $2@2,25; and Flax at $1,10@1,15.

SALT—a moderate demand and sales of No. 1 at $1@1,05.

TALLOW—rough is bought by the butchers at 7, and country rendered at 9.

WINDOW GLASS—prices are firm, and we repeat our quotations for the small sizes, city make:—8x8 and 7x9, $3,00; 8x10, $3,75; 8x11 to 9x11 and 9x12 to 10x12, $4,25; 9x16 to 9x13 and 9x14 to 10x15, $4,50. These are net cash prices; country brands range 50 cents ⅌ box less. For the succeeding medium sizes, 10 ⅌ cent discount off.

WHITE LEAD—firm and in steady demand at $2,50 ⅌ keg for pure in oil, and dry 9c ⅌ lb; subject to the usual discount. Red Lead 8½@9, net, and Litharge 8¾.

WHISKY—prices have declined; we note sales of rectified at 26@27, old Rye 75 to $1@1,25.

Imports by River.

CINCINNATI, per Ida May—750 barrels flour, 17 hhds bacon, 75 bbls whisky, Clarke & co; 1 hot coal boat lines, &c, Dilworth & co; 16 tcs lard, J Dalzell & son; 24 bbls whisky, R & A C Duncan; 1 bx tc, 32 bgs sumac, 8 bgs peanuts, 1 bbl grease, 1 Dickey; 1 bx mds, Forsythe & co; 1 bll hambops, Flouring bros; 33 bbls hominy, J A Fetzer, 10 hhds sugar, Greenley & co; 50 bbls flour, George & co; 1 lot coal boat lines, &c, Jones & Cooley; 25 bbls whisky, J Loftus; 150 kgs lard, Long & Duff, 29 bxs soap, Little & Trimble; 2 kgs pigs feet, Phelps; 2 kgs leathers, 222 hides, S Harbaugh & co, 110 tcs lard, F Sellers & co; 187 bgs barley, Spencer & Garrard, 22 hhds tobacco, Weyman, 1 bbl reels, 1 d z, pump spouts, B Wolff, jr; 20 tons pig metal, Hail & Speer.

N. ORLEANS, per Clipper—27 bales cotton, Clarke & co; 250 do do, Arbuckle & co; 51 do do, Kennedy & Childs; 146 do do, Park, Painter & co; 285 bgs wheat, R T Kennedy & bro; 30 tons pig iron, H Childs & co.

NEW ORLEANS, per Iowa—540 sks shipstuff, 272 do bran, 204 do middlings, Hagan; 947 bbls flour, Hitchcock & co; 39 do molasses, 5 hhds sugar, M'Cutcheon & co; 20 do do, R Dalzell & co; 5 do do, Gardner; 154 bales cotton, Clarke & co; 5 bbls glass, Cunningham & co; 20 bbls chair stuff, Young & co; 1,22 bbls corn, D Moore, sundries, Dilworth, do, Jones & Cooley.

ST. LOUIS, per Hastings—172 hides, Lewis O'Neill & co; 192 do, Hays & Stewart; 150 do, M Delange; 400 do, Bryant & co; 125 do, M'Laughlin & co; 5 bbls 1 cask minerals, Gordon; 56 bxs fire clay, Phillips & co; 26 bales wool, S Harbaugh & co; 5 bxs potters' lead, Nevin & co; 4 hhds tobacco, Maguire; 25 bbls hominy, 50 do flour, Canfield & co; 10 do hominy, J A Renshaw, 2 bales cotton, Kennedy & Childs; 116 bgs meal, 24 bbls ale, Knox & M'Kee, 25 bbls molasses, House & co; 12 pcs castings, 1 bx do, scales, 10 bxs sand, Bakewell, Pears & co; 10 bbls molasses, 18 pkgs sours, M'Combs & co; 100 bbls molasses, Shriver & Dilworth, 725 do flour, 12 hhds tobacco, 80 do hams, 16 bbls whisky, Clarke & co; 30 do do, Herfenberks; 6 pkgs sndrs, Nimick & co; 31 do do, Dilworth & co.

RIVER NEWS.

Yesterday afternoon the Iowa and Clipper arrived from New Orleans, and the Hastings from St. Louis. The river, though somewhat obstructed to navigation with drifting ice, is nevertheless navigable, as may be seen by the arrivals. The Anglo-Saxon was at Portsmouth coming up and the and the Empire City will be due here to-day.

The Ida May arrived yesterday from below, having worked her way up through a heavy drift of thick ice. The Dakotah departed yesterday.

The weather was cool, but seasonable, and the river at about 5½ feet.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of Wednesday, says:—The Economy from Pittsburgh, and South America from New Orleans, arrived with excellent trips. The J. S. Pringle departed for New Orleans with 600 tons freight.

The South America passed up yesterday, with a full load for Pittsburgh. Capt. John Reilly, late commander of the Pocahontas, died at his residence in this city, yesterday. Capt. Reilly was for many years wharfmaster at this point. His age was 50 years.

A despatch dated Dec. 27, from Wheeling, says navigation is suspended there. Since, however, the Ida May has got through, we suppose the soft weather has made an open way. The Vigo, Dunbar and D. B. Miller, which laid up last week at Marmar, on their way down, went on their way on the 27th. The Empire City also left Marmar for Pittsburgh. But little business is doing anywhere on the rivers just at present.

The Cambridge, Fremont, Defender and Melnotte were at Cairo on the 26th, the former for St. Louis and the others for New Orleans.

Steamboat Register.

ARRIVED.	DEPARTED.
Telegraph, Brownsville;	Telegraph, Brownsville;
Jefferson, Brownsville;	Jefferson, Brownsville;
Col. Bayard, Elizabeth;	Col. Bayard, Elizabeth
Ida May, Cincinnati;	Dacotah, Cincinnati.
Clipper, New Orleans;	
Iowa, do	
Hastings, St. Louis.	

River—5½ feet—falling.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Cotton firm; sales 1000 bales. Flour firm; sales 9500 bales. Wheat firm; only 2000 bush sold. Corn advanced; sales 36,000 bush at 85@89. Pork dull at $16,00@16,12½ for mess and $11,62½@11,75 for prime.— Whisky heavy at 26. Sugar firm; New Orleans 8¼@8¾; Muscovado 8@8¼. Molasses firm at 52@55. Freights dull and declining; on Cotton to Liverpool 7-32d@¼. Bacon's more active; Western and Cumberland middles 6¾; city dump 8½. Dressed Hogs steady at 6¾@7. Leather firm. Oils quiet; Linseed 58@59. Hides firm; Buenos Ayres 23½@24. Tallow: sales 200,000 lbs reported, the extreme price being 11c.

The money market is active and the rates are stiffening. The demand to-day is quick and the rates are fully ½ per cent higher than on Saturday last; the choicest sixty day bills sold to-day at 7 per cent. No paper, however good, goes below 7@7½ per cent. First class 4 and 6 months paper requoted at 7@8 per cent. The principal business on call is at 6@7; loans at 5 being confined to prime collaterals. We shall probably have an active shifting of loans during the next two days.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—Flour firm; sales of 2100 bbls at $5,50 for superfine and $6@7,25 for extra family and fancy. Wheat is in good demand; sales of red at $1,33@1,35, white $1,40@1,4[illegible]. Corn declining; sales 1600 bush prime new yellow at 75. Oats unchanged. Whisky 26½@27¼.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Flour quiet and declined 5c. Wheat quiet at yesterday's prices. Corn quiet and 1c lower. Oats declined 1c. Receipts—2150 bbls Flour, 19,000 bus Wheat and 13,600 bus Corn.

Cincinnati, &c.

FOR CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE—The fine steamer "EMMA," Capt. J. H. Marratta, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on THIS DAY, 30th, at 5 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
de30 FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agts.

For Memphis & New Orleans.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The large and fine steamer ANGLO SAXON, Captain Haslett, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on SATURDAY, 31st, at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
de28 FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agents.

REGULAR PITTSBURGH & MEMPHIS PACKET—FOR MEMPHIS.—The elegant steamer ORB, Capt. Geo. D. Moore, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on THIS DAY, 30th inst. For freight or passage apply on board or to
de28 FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agents.

FOR NEW ALBANY, Evansville, Henderson, Smithland and Paducah.—The fine steamer DUNBAR, Captain Dick Fowler, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on THIS DAY, 30th inst., at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agts.
Will take Nashville, Memphis and New Orleans freights to reship. de22

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE
RICHEST DIADEM
EVER WORN BY
Kings or Emperors.
WHAT? A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

THE article that will naturally restore the color of the hair, (the changing of which to gray being an indication of a lack of proper secretions,) is truly a valuable medicine. Prof. WOOD'S HAIR TONIC is the only safe remedy for baldness, dryness, premature change of color, and the several evidences of a lack of secretions at the roots of the hair, which can be found. Quack preparations abound, and "hair tonics" fill every "corner grocery" in the country. Avoid all "hair tonics" unless known to be the preparation of some man whose celebrity has become world wide. Do not let any nostrum vender experiment upon your hair. Touch nothing you have not good reason to believe is all that it purports to be. Professor Wood has earned, by years of severe test of the virtues of his preparation, his present fame. Over 150 certificates are before us of the value of this Hair Restorative, from parties who have tried it. Read the following:

"NEW YORK, April 19th, 1858.

"DR. WOOD:—Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color. About the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but, upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon received its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.
I am, dear sir, yours truly, S. THALBERG."

Rev. O. W. RUPTER, Indianapolis, Ind., says he wore a wig for several years, but by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative he now has a fine head of hair.

Sold by all Druggists, and by O. J. Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York, and 114, Market street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold in Pittsburgh by Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., and all Druggists. [audaly]