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PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY

R. ERRETT & CO.,

FIFTH STREET, ADJOYN SMITHFIELD.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 25, 1860.

ADDRESS

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The people of Pennsylvania assembled in Convention at Harrisburg, on the birthday of the Father of his Country, hereby nominate General Simon Cameron for President of the United States.

This act is not done hastily, nor without careful consideration of all its consequences, and of all the issues involved in the present momentous struggle for the highest office in the gift of this great nation.

The reasons which have influenced us in coming to the conclusion we have reached, we now present to our fellow citizens:

1st. General Cameron is the only man, so far as we can see, of all those now mentioned for the Presidency, who can unite the entire body of people who are opposed to the present corrupt and disgraceful Administration. That a majority of the nation are opposed to it we fully believe; but there is imminent danger, from the want, not of strength, but of Union, of a failure to elect any man who will be an honor to the country. It is very clear that any candidate who, on the one hand, is considered ultra or extravagant in his views, or who, on the other, would be considered as untrue to those principles of liberty which are the very polestars of a freeman's heart, could not command the suffrages of the united Opposition. The man who will be elected must be able to carry Pennsylvania and the States which lie west of it, while, at the same time, there must be nothing in his character or history which will prevent his being received with entire cordiality by the Eastern States, by New York and by the North-West. We are unable to name any statesman who combines these requisites except the man of our choice. For more than half a century no President has been elected without the vote of Pennsylvania. The loss of this State, and that of the others to which we have adverted, was the cause of our defeat at the last election. Let its lesson be not lost on us.

2. That Gen. CAMERON's name is a tower of strength in Pennsylvania appears from our action to-day. But the causes of it are not obscure. He has been the early and unwavering friend of every measure calculated to develope the resources of the State and to protect its domestic industry. Not a mile of canal has been dug, nor a section of a railroad constructed, in which he has not taken an interest. In bringing the iron and the coal from their mines and making them productive and useful, he has been constantly active, and to no man more than to Gen. Cameron, can we confidently look for the restoration of the cheerful hum of neglected industry in this old Commonwealth, by nature so highly favored. A Pennsylvanian's heart is in him, and no man dare say that he has not constantly and unswervingly given his best energies to her welfare. And she, as is fitting, now presents him to the nation—his faithfulness to her is a pledge that he will be faithful to the whole country.

3. We present General Cameron to the people as a national man in the best and highest sense. With some persons national character means only subserviency to an aristocracy who are content to live in ease on the sweat of the brows of men, whom they look down upon as their inferiors, only made to be perpetually servile. General Cameron believes in no such nationality. He is a self-made-man. He not only believes in free labor in others, but he has exemplified it in his own life. Possessed at first only of an honest name, derived from a virtuous and not undistinguished ancestry, having only a strong arm and a clear brain, he has himself gained by his own manly exertions every step of his way. He can sympathize by experience, with all classes of his fellow men. He knows his ability to govern others by first governing himself. He has never sought a station which he has not gained; he has never failed in any undertaking which he seriously essayed. He has been equal to every station he has reached, and he knows himself so thoroughly that he will accept nothing for which he is not fully qualified. In regard to that great question now before the American people, and on which all men have a right to demand a frank expression of opinion—the Territorial Slavery—General Cameron's record is clear. Against the earnest pleadings of personal friends high in power, he voted for the Wilmot proviso. Every where and at all times he has been on this subject a thorough Pennsylvanian. This State, was the first to abolish slavery, in her great emancipation law passed in 1780, seven years before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and the following remarkable language: "We conceive that it is our duty, and we rejoice that it is in our power, to extend a portion of that freedom to others which hath been extended to us, and release them from that state of thraldom to which we ourselves were tyrannically doomed, and from which we have now every prospect of being delivered. We esteem it a peculiar blessing granted to us, that we are enabled this day to add one more step to universal civilization, by removing, as much as possible, the sorrows of those who have lived in undeserved bondage, and from which, by the authority of the King of Great Britain, no effectual legal relief could be obtained. In justice, therefore, to persons so unhappily circumstanced, and, also, in grateful commemoration of our own happy deliverance from the state of unconditional submission, to which we were doomed by the tyranny of Great Britain—they proceeded to pass an emancipation law."

In these noble sentiments, General CAMERON has ever occurred. While maintaining the absolute rights of every State to manage its own domestic affairs, to adopt and control its own institutions, without interference from any quarter, he has inflexibly resisted all attempts to extend slavery; believing that its influence is always deleterious to the prosperity of any State where it is established. At the same time he is an earnest and cordial friend of the Union and the Constitution, under which it was formed. But, while upholding these principles, he has never yielded anything to arrogance or pretension. He has calmly maintained the rights of his own State, understanding well the principle that, if we would have other states respect us, we must respect ourselves.

We ask with confidence that the name of General CAMERON may be placed on the banner of this Convention, as the name of a man capable of [illegible] doubtful [illegible] persistent departure from the principles and policy of the founders of our institutions, that the restoration of a system of rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to restrain the plunderers who feast upon the Treasury, and to prevent our politics from degenerating into a wild and shameful scramble for the spoils, in which personal decency and public morality shall be overthrown.

Resolved That to maintain inviolate the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce now, as heretofore, the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretexts, as among the gravest of crimes.

Resolved, That it does not enter into the scheme of the Opposition party to seek the abolition of slavery in the States where it now exists, but to leave the amelioration and ultimate abandonment of the system to the moral, religious and economic forces which pertain to the slave-holding communities, assured of the final prevalence of justice throughout all the land, among all the inhabitants thereof.

Resolved, That to the union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising development of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad, and that, consequently, we hold in abhorrence all machinations for disunion, come from whatever source they may.

Resolved, That the threat of disunion in case the Republicans and their affiliants shall elect the next President, repeatedly made in both Houses of Congress by Democratic members, not simply without rebuke, but with uniform applause from their political associates, is a denial of that vital principle of popular government; free election, and a bold avowal and countenance of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of the people to sternly confront and forever silence.

Resolved, That while we are now opposed, as we ever have been, to the extension of slavery, we hail the people of the South as brethren, in whose prosperity we rejoice, and whose constitutional rights and privileges we are prepared to sustain and defend. That in the spirit of good neighborhood, whenever the passions of different sections of our common country, in conflict, we stand on the ground of mutual forbearance, believing that a fraternity of feeling is a chief element of our national strength.

Resolved, That in the enactment of revenue laws by the General Government, fair and adequate protection should be systematically afforded to the industry of all classes of our citizens. That we maintain a devoted attachment to the policy of national exchanges, which secures to the working men liberal wages, to farmers and planters remunerating prices for their products, to mechanics and manufacturers for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

Resolved, That we approve the policy of a donation by the General Government of a homestead to every actual settler upon the public domain, and we hereby, request our Representatives to urge the passage of such a law without delay.

Resolved, That the purity and safety of the ballot-box must be preserved, and that frauds upon the naturalization laws, continually resorted to by our opponents, ought to be counteracted by proper and wholesome legislation.

Resolved, That the influx upon us of foreign criminals is an evil of serious magnitude, which demands the interposition of a proper and efficient legislative remedy.

Resolved, That this Convention most cheerfully recommend to the people of Pennsylvania, Col. ANDREW G. CURTIN, the nominee of this Convention, as a candidate for Governor, and mutually pledge themselves to his support; that on account of his long and proved devotion to the Protection of American Industry, involving the dearest and most material welfare of the people of this Commonwealth, and his earnest fidelity to the interests of the labor of white men, and opposition to the extension of slavery over our Territories, and as a representative of the principle of return, retrencnment and integrity in the administration of governmental affairs, he is well qualified to receive the suffrages of the people of this central, conservative Commonwealth, which is unalterably and inflexibly planted to the maintenance of the Union and the perpetuation of the constitution [illegible] its terms and compacts.

Mr. Petrikin moved that the address and resolutions be adopted,

Which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Purviance moved that a committee of three be appointed to inform the Hon. Simon Cameron that he is the choice of Pennsylvania for the Presidency.

Adopted unanimously.

Whereupon the Chair appointed the following Committee:—

Messrs. Purviance, Hampton and Williston.

Mr. Williston moved that the resolution offered by him in the morning be now considered. It was read as follows:

The National Republican Executive Committee has called the National Convention of the party on the 13th of June, and have refused to change the time of holding said Convention; and Whereas, We consider the day named as too late and likely to endanger our national success. Therefore

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Convention be directed to correspond with the Chairmen of the respective Republican Executive Committees of other States, urging immediate action to secure the fixing of an earlier day for the meeting of the National Convention, not later than the second week in May.

The resolution was not agreed to.

The committee appointed to inform the Hon. Simon Cameron that he is the choice of Pennsylvania for the Presidency, have the honor to announce, that they have performed that duty—and that General Cameron expressed his profound gratitude for the eminent distinction conferred upon him, and his entire and hearty approbation of the proceedings of the Convention; that the confidence of his fellow citizens of this Commonwealth, as shown by the action of this Convention, is the more gratifying to him as it is the voluntary offering of those among whom he has lived in youth and manhood.

Darlington moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the State Central Committee be [illegible] to fill any vacancy that may occur [illegible] to the [illegible]

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	30
12 " M.	00	32
6 " P. M.		30
Barometer		29 4-10

OUR WEEKLY is issued for this week, containing all the most important news of the week—Congressional matter, Foreign news, Editorials on leading subjects, authentic Market Reports, &c., &c. Persons wishing to send a large sheet full of useful family reading to their friends, may obtain it, enveloped for mailing, at 5 cents per single copy.

THE Republican Club recently formed in the First ward, Allegheny, held its first regular meeting on Thursday night last, at the house of Mr. John Siddons, on Rebecca street. President S. Riddle thanked the members for the unsolicited honor of electing him to the chair, and in a brief and able speech counseled unity of effort among all the friends of freedom in the ward.

After the transaction of some preliminary business, the committee on organization, to whom had been assigned the duty of selecting an executive committee, reported the following:

Daniel Johnston, Wm. Lea, Wm. Robinson, John Wier, Edward Cassiday, Sam'l Dyer, John G. Curtis, Wm. Philippi, J. W. Baxter, James Caldwell, John Rodgers, Wm. Bagaley, J. T. Logan, Wm. H. Forsyth, Chas. M'Cheney, Wm. Dilworth, Henry Irwin, Alex. Grey, J. W. Riddle, Atkinson, John Atwell, James M'Gill, Samuel Riddle, John Siddons, Reese C. Fleeson, Edward Gregg, Charles Arbuckle, David Mercer, Harmon Skiles, John W. Ralston, John G. McConnell, Wm. C. Stockton, Robert White, S. P. Oakleaf, John Louden, Wm. Thompson, H. B. Neuse, Joseph Brennen, Manr, son of Judge John Porter, Sam'l Smith, Sam'l Henry, Alex Hanna, D. W. Smith, Wm. Allen, James Clark, Jos. E. Robinson, Geo. Mathews, David Smith, Clarence Shannon, John Dyer, Jr., Alex. Glenn, Sol. Schoyer, Jr., David Lewis.

The report was adopted and the committee discharged, with the thanks of the Club for the able manner in which they performed the task assigned them; having procured an excellent map of the ward, for the use of the Club, (drawn by Mr. L. D. M'Candless and framed by Mr. R. White,) which may now be seen at the County Headquarters, and after which other organizations might take pattern with profit.

The chairman was on motion authorized to report the organization to the County Committee at their next meeting.

On motion, Messrs. Simeon Bulford, William Dyer, S. P. Shriver, John Atwell and A. D. Smith were appointed a Finance Committee.

Messrs. J. E. Robinson, S. D. M'Candless and Simeon Bulford, were appointed a committee to effect the lease of a hall, now being erected for the use of the Club. After passing a resolution to attend the ratification meeting at Lafayette Hall, this evening, the Club adjourned to meet again on Thursday evening, March 8th.

ELECTROPATHY.—This new branch of Medical Science is attracting general interest and promises to be of incalculable benefit to those afflicted with the various forms of disease of a description mentioned in the advertisement of Drs Gregory and Stevens, the gentlemen who are now practising in our city with such eminent success. The basis of their treatment is the application of the magnetic current, but they do not hesitate to use medicine when it is deemed beneficial. They treat every kind of disease, both functional and organic, but their forte lies in the management of chronic complaints, wherein they have exhibited an amount of skill and judgment seldom exceeded by the most celebrated physicians of this country. We have been informed by a person disinterested, of two cases which we may mention particularly. Did we take the trouble to inform ourselves, many others might be cited. One was the case of a gentleman who had been afflicted with a sore throat for several years, that prevented him from swallowing. He was cured after being a short time under the care of Professors Gregory & Stevens, although his case had defied the skill of several eminent physicians. Another was a case of Rheumatism of long standing, one of the most obstinate complaints known to the profession, which was also disposed of with similar success. The public may rely on it that these gentlemen have not come from a distance to impose on the credulous. They are men of education and experience, and it would be well for those who are afflicted with "a thorn in the flesh," especially such a one as has baffled the efforts of our own regular doctors, to avail themselves of the opportunity while the value of their mode of practice. We may add that one of them was bred an Allopathist and the other a Homœopathist, and that these two branches of medicine are made available whenever a suitable case occurs.

"WILD SPORTS in the South: Camp Fires in the Everglades." This is the title of a work published by Derby & Jackson, New York, and is full of amusement and information, as the name of the work indicates. The character of the book may be inferred from the following brief summary of its contents: "The camp fire: a bear in the camp: the dangers of fire-hunting: the deer hunt; the Florida Pocahontas: smoking out the enemy," etc. These incidents are interwoven into a regular and continuous story, and cannot fail to divert the reader.

THE "Military Journal of Ebenezer Denny," with an introductory memoir, is now on our table, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, for the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The subject of this memoir was an officer in the Revolutionary and Indian wars, and his life contains such a variety of incident and adventures as may well afford a fruitful theme for the pen of a biographer. The work possesses peculiar interest for our own community, inasmuch as Major Denny resided for a long time on the Monongahela near our city, and afterwards moved here, where he filled several responsible stations. He was one of the first Directors of the old Branch Bank of Pennsylvania, was several times treasurer of Allegheny County, and was the first Mayor elect after Pittsburgh became a city. He built the glass works at the head of Brunot's island, which gave name to "Glasshouse Ripple." This must be sufficient to recommend the work to those who feel an interest in the early history of Pittsburgh.

OIL NEWS.—The oil operations are still in progress at an increasing rate, the number of wells now in the course of boring, being almost incapable of a correct estimate. At Franklin, Pa., they have a well, known as the celebrated Evans well, which they maintain is superior to [illegible]

We cut the following notice of the Brant elopement from the Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Thursday:

"All the Pittsburgh papers have something to say about this matter. The parties named are here and have been for a week, stopping at different hotels, the girls creating quite a sensation in the streets. Night before last they attempted to take passage for Parkersburg, on the steamer Eunice, but their rather dubious character having reached the ears of Capt. McLure, he refused to take them. From the general view of the conduct of the parties here, we don't think there was any abduction or seduction about the matter, whatever the impression may be in Pittsburgh."

PRAYER MEETING.—The Young Men's Christian Association hold a Prayer Meeting in their rooms, on Fifth street, this evening. All who can attend are requested to do so, especially the young men of the association.

SLANDER.—Patrick M'Mahan and Ellen his wife were committed on a capias, on Friday, to answer Ann M'Guire, by her next friend Patrick M'Guire, of a plea of trespass on the case for slanderous words.

For 10, 12 or 15 cents each you can buy 25 cent novels; for 20, 25 and 30 cents each you can buy 50 cent novels; for 45, 50, 62 and 75 cents each you can buy $1 books; for 62, 75, 80 and $1 each you can buy $1.25 books—among them will be found the latest and most popular works published, at Hunt & Miner's. They are closing out their stock preparatory to their removal to their new store.

IRONS.—On Wednesday night, the 15th inst., Daniel House, employed as salt boiler, in Kirk's Works, Saltsville, Ohio, while in a state of intoxication fell into a pan of the boiling salt water and received injuries which resulted in his death. John O. Reiley in attempting to cross the railroad bridge at Warren, Ohio, fell a distance of 20 feet, breaking his neck. He was 26 years of age. Some parties exploring for oil, near Connellsville, in that State, found some samples of lead ore. Two sons of John C. Skinner, of Hamilton, aged respectively 12 and 16 years, were drowned while skating on a reservoir near that city. A colored barber, residing at Shelby, Ohio, attempted suicide by taking a dose of strychnine on Wednesday last. He had come from New Orleans, being forced to leave that city for some cause or other, to seek employment, and, being unsuccessful, determined to get rid of his troubles by death in the Roman style. A physician administered the proper antidote, and there are some prospects of his recovery.

LAST Saturday evening, at Cincinnati, a bill-poster, J. B. Boover, who leaves a wife and two children, threw himself designedly before a passenger railway car, and was run over. He was observed to steadily approach the track and suddenly to throw himself before the horses upon it.

ELECTROPATHY AND SOMETHING NEW AND SOMETHING TRUE.

ELECTROPATHY THE INVALID'S HOPE.

OFFICE HOURS, FROM 7 A. M. TO 9 P. M.

PROFESSOR A. S. GREGORY and J. P. STEVENS, M. D. Physician and Surgeons, of Buffalo, respectfully announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Mansfield and the surrounding country, that they have located permanently in Pittsburgh and are prepared to treat all diseases, both functional and organic, by ELECTRO MAGNETISM, on a newly discovered system.

From the triumphant and almost unparalleled success that have attended their practice, as electricians, and from their experience as a Homœopathic and the other Allopathic physicians, they feel warranted in saying to the afflicted, that they can cure all curable diseases, such as

Palsy or Paralysis, Incipient Consumption, Rheumatism, Inflammation, Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Deafness, Blindness, Sciatica, Lumbago, Tic Douloureux, Spinal Affections, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

Within they rely chiefly on the proper application of ELECTRICITY, as a physical agent, they do not reject the aid of medicine in such cases as their experience has proved it to be beneficial.

Multitudes in every community are suffering and dying from the effects of disease, in spite of all the skill and unwearied toils of their physicians, who, without doubt, are doing the best they can for them; and yet, after years, months or years of faithful and diligent toil, they are finally obliged to abandon them as incurable, although they are using electricity, but with no satisfactory results either to the patient or themselves. But why do they so often fail, seeing they use the same agent that is used by the skilled electrician? Because they are unacquainted with the great laws which govern its application in disease.

Physicians who have not studied electricity with diseases of long standing, upon whom they have exhausted all known remedies, are particularly invited to give our system a trial.

Prof. GREGORY and Dr. STEVENS intend to make their stay in Pittsburgh permanent, and they assure all who may call upon them for consultation, that they will not be encouraged to hope for a cure unless there are good and sufficient grounds for such encouragement.

CONSULTATIONS FREE. We cordially invite the afflicted to give us a call.

Instruction given to both ladies and gentlemen who desire a knowledge of our system of treating diseases.

Certificates of cures may be seen at our rooms, SCOTT HOUSE, FAIRTH WAY and OFFICE No. 1 and 2. Private for Sexual Diseases.

DR. R. A. WILSON'S

Tonic, Cathartic and Anti Dyspeptic

PILLS.

WILSON'S PILLS have had a more local existence for over twenty years, unsupported by advertising of any kind, and held at double the price of what they are now sold at, yet with all these disadvantages, wherever used they have in no instance failed to render the utmost satisfaction in performing all the requirements of a family medicine, and as such are recommended to you by some of the most worthy and responsible citizens of the land. Hear for instance what Col. William Hopkins, of Washington, Pa., says:

From Col. Wm. Hopkins, late Canal Commissioner of the State.

WASHINGTON, January 3, 1858.

DR. R. A. WILSON, Pittsburgh, Pa.—I have been using your Anti Dyspeptic Pills, when occasion required, for many years, and can truthfully say that I have never found any medicine equal to them in relieving me from affections of the stomach and heart; they have never failed to relieve me from headache, and invariably left my system in better condition than they found it. I shall continue to keep your Pills as a safe and highly valuable medicine.

Yours, respectfully, WM. HOPKINS.

Hon. Dr. Keyser.

DR. R. A. WILSON—I have had considerable experience in your extraordinary Pill compounded [illegible] which you are now the proprietor, [illegible] influence in my family in curing from a disordered constitution [illegible] arise from prescribed them for [illegible] for many years [illegible] in the bowels, in a condition of the body seem peculiarly [illegible] tendency. I use that purpose, [illegible]

G. H. KEYSER.

[illegible] & CO., Wholesale Agents, [illegible] Fourth streets, [illegible] everywhere.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

Further by the Europa.

From the Gibraltar Chronicle of Feb. 1st: It is reported by a person who left Tetuan yesterday evening, that skirmishing was going on the whole of yesterday, and the Spanish artillery was shelling the Moorish camp. Numerous steam and sailing transports were off the fort of Martire, discharging shot, shell, powder, provisions, &c., for the use of the army.

Feb 22.—We have not yet received any account from the Spanish camp of the action of January 31st. The Hogabeita of Alileeras speaks of it as the most serious affair in which the Spanish troops have been engaged. Some stir has been circulated in the Moorish camp, and it was rumored that another brother of the Sultan had arrived with a reinforcement of 20,000 cavalry.

MADRID, 7th.—Tetuan has been taken by the Spaniards, after a battle which was fought on the 4th; 500 large tents forming the line of encampment of the enemy. The artillery, camp and all the other equipments of the Moorish army have been taken. The brother of the Emperor took to flight, and retreated to surrender having been transmitted to the enemy to surrender.

Immense popular rejoicings are taking place at Madrid, and preparations are being made for public fetes.

It appears the Moors began the action of the 31st at 11 o'clock in the morning, by a fierce attack upon the Spanish advance posts. They were at length defeated, obstinately disputing every inch of ground, in a hand to hand combat with the Spanish battalions. The Spanish loss is reported as considerable. We hear that a transport arrived this morning at Algeziras with 27 officers and 6500 rank and file, wounded.

A letter from Milan says: "We continue to receive more and more afflicting news from the vicinity. They have sent off, for the fortresses of Moravia and the Danube, two trains, each of 1500 wagons, and 100 persons, all in chains, who had been arrested on suspicion of feeling a love for their country. These individuals have not undergone any form of trial. Fresh arrests have been made in all the towns of Venetia. There towns are still deserted, and every day acts of violence are committed. They persist in their acts of provocation in order to force the people to resist, by which if they would have a pretext for vooting their rage on every one."

It was reported that the Pope was about to excommunicate Victor Emanuel.

The correspondent of the London Times had been ordered to quit Rome.

It was stated that France had expressed a disposition to withdraw her troops from Rome, provided the Pope consented, and would engage to call in no other foreign troops.

The Pope had made another speech extremely hostile to France.

The Austrians were constructing four new forts on Lake Peschiera, and were making great military preparations.

A ministerial crisis was expected at Vienna.

J. H. Cohen, of London, in the East India trade, has suspended. His liabilities are £50,000.

The Anglo-Saxon reached Liverpool on the 5th, and the Hidinburg, from New York, on the 9th.

The annexation of Savoy to France was debated in the House of Lords. Strong sentiments were presented against it. Lord Granville said that the government had assurances that the annexation was not now contemplated. Lord John Russell announced that England had made four propositions to France and Austria relative to Italy:—Neither Power to interfere without the consent of the five great Powers; the French troops to be withdrawn; Lombardy to be left to Austria, and the Central Italian States to be left to again express their distress. France agreed to all but the fourth proposition. Austria had not replied, but was objecting to the last two propositions. Lord John Russell expressed his confidence in an amicable settlement.

The great ship company on the recommendation of the Committee of Investigation, stockholders borrow £50,000, and get the Great Eastern ready for sea without delay. The estimated cost to prepare her for a trip to America is £50,000.

The Emperor of Austria had received a petition of the Hungarian deputation and promised the gratification, after the end of March.

Another Pusevite riot, of a most scandalous character, had occurred at the Church of St. Gudges in East London, on Sunday evening.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 24.

SENATE.—Numerous petitions and remonstrances were presented and referred.

Mr. Penney presented a petition for a law compelling the erection of coal scales, signed by 4000 coal diggers.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. Penney—An act providing for the erection of a free bridge over the Allegheny at Pittsburgh.

By Mr. Mercklin—An act for extending the limits of Kittanning.

By Mr. Palmer—To incorporate the Venango Oil and Mining Company.

Thirty-Sixth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Peyton, the Committee on Public Lands was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue duplicate land warrants, where the original has been lost, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

Mr. Carter begged leave to offer a preamble, substantially as follows:

Whereas, The Committee of Arrangements authorized by a resolution of Congress invited the 7th Regiment National Guards of New York to visit the Capital, to participate in the inauguration of the Statue of Washington, as guests of the National Legislature; and, Whereas, in accordance with their fraternal and union-loving principles, to the number of 700, one of the finest disciplined regiments of that State, or of any other, arrived here for that purpose; and, Whereas, they were not formally received by the President, heads of departments or Committee of Arrangements; and, Whereas, no considerable number were advised of the arrangements of the Committee, and in consequence that the members of Congress did not anticipate that result, therefore, *Resolved*, That we convey through our Speaker our sincere regret that the Executive Committee failed to extend to the regiment the hospitality and respect so eminently their due, in consideration of the high appreciation of this body of the soldiery.

Messrs. Houston, Davidson and Branch objected to the reception of the preamble and resolution, saying that they cast an imputation on the committee, which might be true or false.

The House then, after a call of the House, proceeded to vote for a printer. Whole number of votes 191; necessary to a choice 96; Ball 81, Glossbrenner 92, Mitchell 10—the latter received the South American and some Republican votes. Mr. Stokes voted for Mr. Watterson, Mr. Windom and Mr. Farnsworth for Mr. Poulborn.

The House again voted. Whole number 188; necessary to a choice 95; Ball 78, Glossbrenner 89, Mitchell 17, Windom 1, Watterson 1. Messrs. McPherson and Webster voted for Mr. Gales & Seaton.

Mr. Bristow asked leave to end this strife.

Objection was made.

Mr. Stanton submitted that this was a question of privilege.

Mr. Bristow remarked that in a resolution he simply made a nomination. (Cries of "let it be read for information.") It was as follows: *Resolved*, That W. W. Seaton, of the firm of Gales & Seaton, be appointed printer for the 36th Congress.

Mr. Stanton hoped that the resolution would be adopted.

Mr. Bocock, who temporarily occupied the Speaker's Chair, declared the resolution to be inconsistent with the order to vive voce.

Mr. Bristow then nominated Mr. Seaton.

The Chair—You have a right to do so.

Mr. Stokes withdrew the name of Mr. Waterston.

The House then voted. Whole number of votes, 185; necessary to a choice, 93; Ball, 75; Glossbrenner, 75; Seaton, 16. (The latter were the Democrats.) Mitchell, 16; Scattering, 3.

Mr. Keitt said he understood that certain resolutions were offered this morning by a gentleman from New York, Mr. Carter, and that they were objected to, in consequence of his absence. He now wished to ask Mr. Davidson to withdraw his objection.

Mr. Smith, of Va., objected.

The Speaker said the only question before the House was the election of a printer.

On motion of Mr. Vallandingham, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the cause of the great delay in issuing land warrants and report such measures as may be necessary as a remedy.

Mr. Sherman suggested that the Committee be relieved from the reception of private bills.

No further proceedings relative to the election of a printer being had, the House went into committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

The West Point and Pensions appropriations were read and laid aside to be reported to the House.

The President's message was taken up and Messrs. McPherson and Spaulding made speeches.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

SENATE.—Mr. Wigfall introduced a joint resolution requesting the President to call out the regiment of Texan volunteers, authorized by the act of 1858. Mr. Wigfall explained that this was necessary to protect the frontier of Texas from the ravages of Cortinas' banditti, who have devastated the country along the Rio Grande from the mouth 1000 miles above. The resolution was laid over.

Mr. Fitzpatrick presented the petition of Carlos Butterfield, for a contract to carry the mails from New Orleans to certain Mexican ports. He also reported a bill for carrying the mail between the United States and ports in the Republic of Mexico. This bill is reported adversely to Mr. Butterfield's petition.

Mr. Johnson, of Ark., reported a Homestead bill, and moved to make it the special order for Thursday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

Messrs. Hale and Owen presented sundry memorials from the California Legislature.

The bill for the relief of Wm. Herrick was passed.

Mr. Brown's resolution in relation to the Territories was taken up.

Mr. Doolittle said he had no apologies to make for the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, in construing the constitution according to its convictions. After an able review of the question whether any authority could be conferred on an United States District Court, by a law in itself unconstitutional, the gentleman contended that unconstitutional law was no law at all, and when the States and the United States differ, there is no common umpire but the people. He believed that a party calling itself democratic in the face of its own platform is now bowing down at the feet of an imperial court, and which had asserted this new doctrine of judicial infallibility and of immaculate conception, in order to irrevocably fix slavery in the territories.

Mr. Toombs got the floor, when the Senate adjourned till Monday.

Latest from California.

MALLOY'S STATION, Feb. 24.—The overland mail coach with regular San Francisco dates to the evening of the 4th, passed this station at 6 o'clock this afternoon. There was no improvement in business at San Francisco.

It is stated that Capt. Jurico's company of mounted rangers, numbering 70 men, have killed about 200 Indians and taken as many more prisoners, within a few months. In Mendocino not a ranger had been killed.

Gov. Waller and Senator Latham are warmly supported by different wings of the Democratic party as candidates to succeed the latter as delegation to Charleston.

The principal portion of Yokohama, in Butler county, was burned on the 25th ult. Loss $20,000.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Mr. Callender, a well known merchant of this city, died last night.

The bark Atlas, from New Orleans for Boston, went ashore yesterday morning, on Chatham Beach. She will have to discharge part of her cargo in order to get off.

Later—The bark Atlas, from New Orleans, on Chatham Beach, is leaking and appears to be badly hogged. She is being stripped. The steamer S. B. Fobes started this afternoon to render assistance. The crew were saved.

There is great excitement at Lynn, to-day. One hundred extra police have been sworn in and the Lynn light infantry are under arms up to noon. Attorney General Phillips left Lynn, to advise with Mayor Davis upon precautionary measures.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—Gen. Rosen Bratton, of the Texas Senate, bearer of dispatches from Governor Houston regarding affairs on the Rio Grande, has arrived here and leaves to-morrow for Washington City.

Advices from Honduras are to the 14th inst. The citizens were making energetic preparations to resist the cession of the Island and Honduras.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 24.—A fire is now raging in the lumber yard of Smith & Craig, on the Canal bank, West Troy.—Over a dozen piles of lumber are burning, but it is hoped that the spread of the flames has been checked. The loss must be at least $5,000, no insurance. It is insured in the London and Atlantic Companies. The fire broke out at seven o'clock and was the work of an incendiary.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 24.—Gov. Medary has vetoed the bill abolishing Slavery in the Territory of Kansas. The Legislature has taken the bill up again, and will probably pass it over the veto.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Indian Bureau has received official advices that the Navajoes have at last commenced a declaive war upon our people and are also killing the Mexicans along the Rio Grande.

HALIFAX, Feb. 24.—Telegraphic communication with Barrington was re-established this morning, but there is no additional information in relation to the Hungarian.

ATCHISON, K. T., Feb. 21.—The Pike's Peak express and Salt Lake mail arrived here this evening, bringing four passengers and $3,000 in gold dust.

PORTLAND, Feb. 14.—The Bohemian which sails to-morrow will call at Cape Sable on her passage out.

FLOUR! FLOUR!—1700 bbls. Extra and Extra Family Flour, choice brands, in store and for sale by fe24 HITCHCOCK, MCKEEBY & CO.

CORN! CORN!—15,000 bus. Ear and Shelled, in store and for sale by fe24 HITCHCOCK, MCKEEBY & CO.

WHEAT! WHEAT!—300 bus. Club Wheat, in store and for sale by fe24 HITCHCOCK, MCKEEBY & CO.

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING, Hose and Steam Packing, all sizes, of the Boston Belting Company's Manufactures always on hand and for sale at the India Rubber Depot, 23 and 25 St. Clair street. fe23 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

LEATHER BELTING FOR MACHINERY, of the best Hartford Manufacture and all the various widths; also twisted of the various sizes, for sale by fe23 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

DRY APPLES—200 bus. for sale low. GREEN APPLES—50 bbls. Russets, Romanites, &c., for sale at 152 Liberty st. BECK & LAZEAR.

LARD OIL.—8 bbls. to arrive on steamer West Wind, for sale by fe20 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

MACKEREL—20 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel; 10 hf. do do do in store and for sale by fe22 ROBT. DICKEY.

COFFIN HANDLES, Screws, Enco, Hinges, Mouldings, &c., &c., always on hand and for sale by fe23 B. WOLFF, Jr. corner St. Clair and Liberty sts.

BUTTER—5 bbls. choice Roll Butter; 12 kegs solid packed do for sale by fe22 JOHN FLOYD & CO.

SHEEP SKINS—3 bales now landing from steamer War Eagle, and for sale by fe21 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

INDIA RUBBER AIR PILLOWS, BEDS, Cushions and Bed Pans for sale by fe21 J. & H. PHILLIPS, 23 and 25 St. Clair st.

WHEAT—153 bags prime Ky. White Wheat arrived per steamer War Eagle, for sale by fe21 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK.

100 BBLS. PRIME WHITE BEANS for sale by fe15 J. B. CANFIELD & CO.

CLOVER SEED—150 bus. choice Seed for sale by fe23 JOHN FLOYD & CO.

BEANS—100 bus. small white Beans for sale by fe22 JOHN FLOYD & CO.

MECHANIC'S APRONS, made of India Rubber, for sale by J. & H. PHILLIPS.

DRIED APPLES—50 bus. choice Dry Apples for sale by fe18 WATT & WILSON.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR FEBRUARY,

JAMES PARK, JR., V. P.

SAMUEL KERR, WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS,
GEORGE B. JONES. SAMUEL ROBINSON.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[Reported Specially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY February 25, 1860.

Yesterday was another disagreeable day, chilly and spitting snow throughout. There was a good deal of business done on the wharf, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The South America came in with a first rate trip, swelling our stock of groceries largely. We learned that the steamer City of Memphis, Capt. Kuhn, met with bad luck between Memphis and Cairo, on the Mississippi, on Monday last, her texas and chimneys having been carried away by a hurricane. She is said to be considerably damaged. The Chenoweth came in with considerable freight. The manifests of both boats will be found below. The river is in fine boating condition, there being nearly 15 feet in the channel by the pier mark, and on a stand. Our reports of grain and flour are light. There is little doing from first hands and the transactions are principally confined to the city trade.

FLOUR—we have sales of some 1000 bbls of the several grades, which we will hereafter give in the order and at the prices which they are given to us by the dealers, in order to satisfy certain parties who object to the system of aggregating and averaging, viz:

	Super.	Extra.	Ex. Fam.	Fancy.
150 bbls from store			[illegible]	—
100 do do do		[illegible]	—	—
60 do do do	5 50	—	—	—
250 do do do		—	5 87½	6 00
100 do do do		—	6	—
76 do do do		—	5 6	6 25
100 do do do		5 62½	5 75	6 00
50 do do do		5 75@5 50	—	—
600 do do depot		—	[illegible]	—

GRAIN—we have sales of 575 bush Oats from store at 44c; 200 bush Corn from store at 62c; 100 bu Rye at 65c; Car Corn from store at 65c, @ 2 car loads on track at 64c.

FEED—4 tons Oil Meal at $28