Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 5, 1860.

CITY AFFAIRS.

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

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	34
12 " M.	00	39
6 " P. M.		32
Barometer		29 5-10

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—We paid a visit yesterday to the President of this institution and during our stay took a ramble over the building. We judged from the exterior that the inside of the edifice was finished in superior style, but hardly expected to find such handsome rooms and well arranged apartments for recitation as those which are provided for the students of this College. On the first floor are the office, parlor, music rooms, dining saloon, kitchen and laundry department. The parlor is very handsome and capacious, resembling the drawing room of a hotel. The ceiling is embellished with stucco work, a beautiful marble mantel spans the fire place, and the walls are fully 14 feet high, giving to the whole room a very happy effect. On the second floor are the student's rooms and two apartments for recitation. The latter are large, well seated, and reminded us very vividly of former reminiscences. The former are provided with cottage furniture, the occupants supplying merely the carpets, and for elegance and comfort surpass any that we have ever seen. Former students of other seminaries would recognize a wide difference between the appearance of these apartments and those to which they were accustomed during their tuitionary life. On the third story are also two reciting departments and a number of rooms equally distinguished with those mentioned, for the air of comfort and elegance about them.

On the 2d and 3d stories are water cocks and a coal chest, the latter being regularly replenished by the *fac totum* for the use of the students. A bath room is also provided in the 3d story, for the accommodation of those who believe in hydropathic appliances for the promotion of health. In the attic is a large room running nearly the whole length of the building, in which are a ten pin alley, dumb bells, ladders and other contrivances for gymnastic exercise. The unoccupied portion of the floor is amply large enough for terpsichorean or other exercises, which may be taken here in weather too inclement for recreation out of doors. A spacious yard is provided in the rear of the building, adorned with evergreens and shrubbery, the whole laid out in plots of convenient size.

The seminary now numbers over 40 boarders hailing from every point of the compass, besides upwards of 100 day scholars. Though the building is tolerably well filled, yet good accommodations will be procured for others as fast as they come.

DISTRICT COURT.—The Court was yesterday employed in trying the cases of Linwood Brackenridge vs. Alexander Woods and John Brackenridge vs. Charles Fauseld. The plaintiffs are brothers and grandsons of the eccentric Judge Brackenridge, formerly on the Supreme Bench of this State. The suits are actions of ejectment brought to recover several lots in McKees port, of which the defendants are now in possession. They were bought by Judge Brackenridge at a Sheriff's sale, in the year 1800, devised by him to his wife Sabina, and by her to the plaintiffs, her grand-children, to be divided between them, so as to be equal in value, by their father, Alexander Brackenridge. The defendants set up as their defence the statute of limitations, claiming by adverse possession, and alleging that they have perfected their title by paying taxes on the controverted property for 21 years.

In the trial of these causes it was necessary to refer to the court records of the time at which the Sheriff's deed was made, to get some needed papers. They were not to be found in the Prothonotary's office, but after much search one of them was discovered in the loft immediately above the tier of rooms on either side of the rotunda of the court house.

A batch of court papers were discovered there, some of them highly important, lying beside a box that had been tilted up, in which they had formerly been put. It seems they had been stored away in this secluded place about the time the court documents were removed from the old court house in the Diamond and remained interred there until the present time. An order will probably be made by the Common Pleas, in whose custody they are, for their removal to a more appropriate place.

TRIED TO DROWN HIMSELF.—A German named Schwab, while under the influence of liquor, attempted to drown himself on Monday night, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, by jumping into the Allegheny river, just above the railroad bridge. Fortunately, however, he was observed by a deaf and dumb man named David Feaster, who happened to be near by at the time, and to his timely interference Schwab is now indebted for his life. Schwab was then taken to the office of Alderman Scott, who committed him to jail for twenty-four hours.

THE Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny City held a meeting at the Town Hall, on Monday evening. They resolved to hold the primary meetings to nominate a candidate for Mayor, on Saturday, Dec. 22d. The voting is to be done by ballot, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes to be declared the nominee. The committee also recommend that the several wards nominate their candidates for Council, etc., on the same evening and in the same manner. The candidates for Mayor are Joseph H. Scott, Simon Drum, Alfred Slack and Sylvester Tyler.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.—The cars on the Cleveland road, bringing Mr. Curtis to his appointment here, yesterday evening, did not make the connection at Wellsville, and the anticipated lecture at Concert Hall was thereby prevented. As the lecturer had other appointments immediately following upon the one made for this city, he was obliged to go on to meet them, and the lecture will therefore be indefinitely postponed. We presume many who were not apprised sooner, were much dashed when they came to the hall and found the doors shut, with a notice of the foregoing announcement pinned up.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—A man named John Davis was before Mayor Wilson yesterday morning, on a charge of disorderly conduct, preferred by one of the police. The accused it appears created a disturbance in a court off Virgin alley, on Monday afternoon, and officer Riddle was sent to arrest him. He resisted, and it was not until Riddle had been pretty severely handled, that he was secured. He was fined $12 and costs.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named Harvey Tedloger was run over at Lima, on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. the other day, and almost instantly killed. He had been out to help a neighbor, and on returning home is supposed to have fallen on the track. A train coming by he was run over and his body mangled in the most shocking manner.

AN attempt was made on Saturday night to fire the plow works of J. A. Speer & Co., in Manchester. A trap door, in the lower floor of the building, was opened, and a lot of matches threw among the shavings, which were soon in a blaze. Fortunately the light was seen by parties near by at the time, and the flames were extinguished.

SWORN IN.—W. A. Herron, Clerk of the Courts, W. J. Richardson, Register, and Jonathan P. Ross, Recorder, were sworn in on the 1st instant.

We learn that Mr. Herron has appointed Mr. John H. Stewart one of his deputies. Mr. Stewart's experience and obliging deportment qualify him well for the position.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Earnest Herwig was before Mayor Wilson yesterday, charged with assault and battery at the instance of Joseph Backdollar. The prosecutor alleges that he boarded with defendant, and that he attacked him while he was in bed, and committed the offence complained of. Herwig was held to bail to answer.

SLIPPERY SIDEWALKS.—Yesterday a considerable fall of snow made the pavements quite slippery, and several people got severe falls. A boy named Dobson, whose parents reside on Fifth street, opposite the jail building, fell while returning from school and broke his collar bone. It was set by a physician.

THEATRE.—The Webb Sisters are doing a fair business at the Pittsburgh theatre. To-night they both appear in the "Hunchback," and Miss Ada personates several characters in the "Young Actress."

THE FALL GRAIN.—During the past week we learned from persons residing in different parts of the county that fields sown with wheat or rye generally had a favorable appearance.—*Md. Reg.*

PROCESS FROM COURT.—A man named Henry Coblangh, residing in Allegheny, was lodged in jail yesterday on a process from Court. He is charged with forcible entry and detainer.

HOME AGAIN.—Coroner Bostwick is back from his Ohio excursion, and will hereafter be found at his office on Fourth street.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—This Court has been in session since Monday, but no cases of much importance have been tried.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—This important Message, about which there has been so much speculation, and which all are so anxious to see, will be published in full, as received by telegraph, this morning, in an extra *Chronicle*. Messrs. Hunt & Miner, have purchased the exclusive sale for it in the city, and it can be had at their counter, Fifth street, and of news dealers generally, in both cities and county.

FULL CENSUS RETURNS OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Annexed we give a table showing the figures of the returns for this district, as taken from the reports made to Marshal Campbell:

COUNTIES.	Population in 1860.	Deaths.	Farms.	Man. estab'ts.	Dwellings.	Population in 1850.
Allegheny county	99312	1063	4412	516	17690	70427
Pittsburgh	49216	723	1	561	7023	46601
Allegheny city	31586	123		123	5003	21262
	180074					138290
Armstrong	36114	246	2809	101	6316	29560
Butler	33752	352	4050	79	5517	30346
Beaver	29331	251	2262	319	5458	26689
Bedford	26803	279	2040	156	3616	23052
Blair	27786	327	921	132	4877	21777
Bradford	56046	354	5654	407	9586	42831
Crawford	49141	294	5507	290	9313	37849
Clarion	2457	98	2237	142	4348	23565
Columbia	24603	207	2023	195	4549	17710
Centre	27067	127	1060	129	4574	23355
Clinton	17722	163	784	140	3140	11207
Clearfield	18925	140	1564	144	3256	12586
Cambria	29413	209	1334	314	5323	17773
Erie	49092	414	4744	383	9789	38742
Elk	5848	65	1093	46	1026	3531
Fayette	40165	376	2084	151	7201	39112
Fulton	9143	69	1009	37	1681	7567
Forrest	889	13	96	1	155	.....
Greene	24406	234	2111	78	4275	22136
Huntingdon	28404	278	2097	242	4971	27736
Indiana	33869	362	2410	42	6119	27140
Juniata	16900	194	967	154	2939	13029
Jefferson	18414	180	1926	117	3831	13518
Lycoming	37.60	323	2039	429	6696	26256
Lawrence	23213	163	1837	69	4237	21079
Luzerne	91089	868	3387	389	18029	26257
Mercer	37164	319	3473	87	6859	33172
Mifflin	16378	188	1048	184	3194	14980
Montour	13110	152	693	86	2381	13239
M'Kean	9000	49	859	38	1708	5254
Northumberland	29007	294	2416	244	5439	23272
Potter	11467	10	1224	81	2315	6048
Somerset	2692	197	3049	151	4676	24416
Snyder	18124	102	1094	81	2747	.....
Sullivan	4140	81	663	14	104	3014
Susquehanna	36565	453	3775	274	7004	28688
Tioga	31218	195	2859	207	5940	23187
Union	14222	103	927	50	2657	25043
Venango	25189	162	2850	6	4541	18310
Washington	47819	484	3776	339	9036	44939
Wyoming	12814	84	1274	138	2305	10656
Warren	19249	167	1491	416	3844	13671
Westmoreland	54020	405	4300	389	9787	51726
Total	1354888					109 723

Total population in District in 1850		1,091,723
" " " 1860		1,354,888
Increase in ten years		263,165
Total population in Eastern District, 1860		1,558,153
" " " 1850		1,220,053
Increase in ten years		338,100
Total population of the State in 1860		2,913,041
" " " 1850		2,311,776
Total increase		601,265

The increase in Allegheny county (including the two cities,) in ten years is 41,784.

DOCTOR C. BAELZ, Water Cure and Homœopathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. No. 130 Smithfield St.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246 Penn street, attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

ALL should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood, in to-day's paper.

INFANTILE CORDIAL.—We would request particular attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Church & Dupont, addressed to "Mothers." The INFANTILE CORDIAL of DR. EATON is a medicine of great celebrity, and the standing of its manufacturers will be a sufficient guarantee of the care taken in its preparation, and its unvarying purity. The "BLOOD FOOD" is for a class of diseases unfortunately very prevalent in this vicinity, and its high reputation should ensure a ready sale.—*Willimantic (Conn.) Journal.* See advertisement. For sale by GEO. H. KEYSER, Agent, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. no17:2dawlwT

SAPONIFIER!

Important to Families!

Save Time, Trouble, and Expense.

THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET FOR MAKING

SOFT SOAP!

One pound equal to Six pounds

POTASH!!

For Sale at Wholesale, by

Penn'a. Salt Manufact'g. Co.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

And by all Druggists & Grocers in the United States.

Concentrated Leaven,

FOR MAKING

Bread, Tea Cakes, all kinds of Pastry, etc.

MANUFACTURED BY

EDW. CHAMBERLIN & CO.

Proprietors of Diamond Chemical Works,

No. 33 India street, Boston.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN is the result of careful chemical research. All its ingredients are prepared in the highest state of purity, and compounded with a view to produce bread of a far better quality, and in much less time than by any other process; and the manufacturers submit it, with entire confidence, to the judgment of discriminating housekeepers, bakers, etc.

Bread of all kinds made by using Concentrated Leaven, is lighter, more digestible and nutritious; has an agreeable, natural taste; is less liable to sour; will retain its moisture longer than by any other process, and the whole preparation for the oven need not exceed ten minutes.

It is valuable because it is not perishable, and may be rendered available in places and at times when yeast is not within reach as at sea. In all climates and under all circumstances, it may be employed, thus obviating all difficulty of procuring yeast or other ferment, which is frequently of an inferior quality, rendering the bread more or less unwholesome.

It is also valuable as regards economy, as it has been ascertained that a saving is effected in the flour of not less than 15 per cent. In the common process, much of the saccharine of the flour is lost by being converted into carbonic acid gas or spirit, and the waste is incurred solely for the purpose of generating gas to raise the dough. By using *Concentrated Leaven*, this waste is avoided, and the gas obtained in a manner equally effective. Fermentation as has been stated, destroys a part of the flour or meal, and, in consequence, a barrel of flour weighing 196 lbs., which, by the common method, ordinarily makes about 250 lbs. of bread, gives by this process 290 lbs., thus effecting the very important saving of 14 per cent in the quantity of flour. By conformity to the directions on each package, any person capable of ordinary attention may conduct the process, and the result will invariably be highly satisfactory.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. HAYES,

Assayer to the State of Massachusetts.

"I have analyzed the *Concentrated Leaven*, manufactured by Messrs. Edw. Chamberlin & Co., with reference to its purity and efficiency of action in producing the effect of yeast in distending dough and thereby rendering it fit for making bread. This article is skilfully compounded, from perfectly pure material. It raises the dough without consuming the sugar or any other principle in the flour, perfectly; and the same weight of flour will produce more sweet, palatable bread than can be obtained through the aid of yeast; while for cakes and pastry it is invaluable, as it saves all risk and much time of the pastry cook.

"The experiments made by me confirm the statements made by the manufacturers, and prove this compound worthy of public approval and extensive use.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M.D., State Assayer,
16 Boylston street Boston, September 25, 1860."

DIRECTIONS.

Breakfast and Tea Rolls—Two or three teaspoonsful of Leaven, (according to the quality of the flour) to one quart of flour; mix thoroughly, by passing two or three times through a sieve; rub in a piece of butter half the size of an egg, and make the paste with cold milk or water, (milk is preferable,) barely stiff enough to permit rolling out. Much kneading should be avoided. Cut into desired form, and place immediately in a hot oven and bake quickly.

Loaf Bread—The same proportions of Leaven and flour sifted together as above; omit the butter, and make the paste stiff enough to knead into a loaf, and bake in moderately in a slow oven.

Graham Bread—Three teaspoonsful of Leaven to one quart of wheat meal, sifted together; add one gill of molasses and two eggs, make the paste thin with milk and bake in a slow oven.

Brown Bread—Three teaspoonsful of Leaven to one pint of flour, and one pint of corn meal, all well sifted together; add two eggs and about a gill of molasses; make the paste thin with milk and bake slowly.

Buckwheat Cakes—Flour and milk sufficient to make one quart of batter; add one egg, then three teaspoonsful of Leaven; beat to a froth and cook quick.

Dumplings—Sift together one quart of flour and two teaspoonsful of Leaven; rub in a piece of butter half as large as an egg; mix with cold milk or water and boil ten minutes.

Chamber Ann Cake—Sift together two large cups of flour and two teaspoonsful of Leaven; put in half a cup of butter and a cup and a half of sugar; mix with cold milk or water to a stiff batter, add spice to suit the taste, and bake immediately.

Cincinnati Sponge Cake—Two cups of white sugar beaten with the yolks of six eggs—the whites of six eggs beaten to a froth; then beat all together; add three cups of sifted flour, one cup of water and three teaspoonsful of Leaven; flavor with two teaspoonsful of essence of lemon, and bake in a quick oven.

Jumbles—Sift together one quart of flour and three teaspoonsful of Leaven; rub in one teacupful of butter add a cup and a half of white sugar, and spice to suit the taste, mix stiff enough to roll out, and bake quick.

Election Cake—One quart of flour and three teaspoonsful of Leaven sifted together; add a cup of butter, one pound of currants, two cups of white sugar, and one teaspoonful of cinnamon; mix with cold milk to a stiff batter, and bake in a slow oven.

Corn Cake—One pint each of flour and Indian meal, and three teaspoonsful of Leaven, well sifted together; add one gill of molasses and two eggs; mix thin with milk and bake in a slow oven.

Cup Cake—Five cups of flour and three teaspoonsful of Leaven, sifted together; add one cup of butter, two of sugar and two eggs, all well beat together; then add a cup of currants, and spice to suit the taste. Bake about half an hour.

Ladies' Cake—Three quarters of a pound of flour and four teaspoonsful of Leaven sifted together; one pound of sugar and six ounces of butter beaten to a cream; the whites of eight eggs well beaten, and the juice of one lemon; mix with milk.

Webster Cake—Five cups of flour, three teaspoonsful of Leaven, three cups of sugar, one of butter, one of milk, and two eggs, fruit and spice to the taste. Bake about half an hour.

Packed in Cases of One, Two, Four and Six Dozen Cans.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists generally.
WM. GULAGER & BRO, Wholesale Agents,
no22:10tecd No. 59 North Front st., Philadelphia.

INKS—Arnold's, Butler's, Maynard & Noyes' Writing and Copying Inks, for sale by W. S. HAVEN, Blank Book Manufacturer, no27 corner Wood and Third sts.

WESTERN MONEY taken at par for Furniture and Chairs of any description. T. B. YOUNG & CO., 33 and 40 Smithfield st. no29

MAHOGANY SIDEBOARDS—A beautiful article, finished and in warehouse no29 T. B. YOUNG & CO.

N. O. MOLASSES—5 bbls. to close consignment, for sale low by J. B. CANFIELD & CO., First st.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The President commences by considering the unparalleled prosperity in all material interests, and asks why it is that discontent now so extensively prevails, and the Union, the source of all these blessings, is threatened with destruction. The long continued and intemperate interference of the Northern people with the question of slavery, he says, has at length produced its natural effects. Different sections are now arrayed against each other, and the time so much dreaded by Washington has arrived, when hostile geographical parties have been formed. The present danger has arisen not solely from the nullification of the Fugitive Slave Law, nor from the claim on the part of Congress or Territorial Legislatures to exclude Slavery from the Territories, but from the fact that the incessant and violent agitation of the slavery question throughout the North for the last quarter of a century, has produced a malign influence on the slaves, and inspires them with vague notions of freedom, hence a sense of security no longer exists around the family altar. The feeling of peace at home has given place to fear of insurrection. He pursues this view farther, and says that self preservation is the first law of nature, and that no political union, however fraught with blessings and benefits, can long continue if the consequence be to render the homes and firesides of nearly half the parties to the Union habitually and hopelessly insecure. It is the President's conviction that the fatal period for severing the Union has not yet arrived, and his prayer is that the Constitution and Union may be preserved throughout all generations, but the causes of danger must be removed. For twenty-five years the slavery agitation in the North has been incessant. Pictorial handbills, incendiary documents, proceedings of State and County Conventions, abolition sermons and lectures have been multiplied of late to an incredible extent. The time of Congress has been occupied by violent speeches on slavery. Appeals in pamphlets, &c., endorsed by distinguished names have been sent forth from Washington, and spread broadcast over the Union. How easy for the American people to settle the slavery question forever, and to restore peace and harmony to this distracted country. The Northerners alone can do it. All that is necessary, and all for which the Slave States have ever contended, is to be let alone, and be permitted to manage their domestic institutions in their own way. As sovereign States they, and they only, are responsible before God and the world for slavery existing among them. The North are not responsible for Slavery, and have no more right to interfere with it than with a similar institution in Russia or Brazil. He relies on the good sense and patriotism of the South, and without its aid it is beyond the power of any President to restore peace and unity; limited and restricted as may be his power, he can accomplish little for good or for evil on such a momentous question; and this leads him to observe, that the election of a fellow-citizen to the office of President, does not of itself afford just cause for dissolving the Union. To justify a resort to revolutionary resistance, the Federal Government must, he says, be guilty of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of powers not granted by the constitution. The late election was held in strict conformity with its provisions. How then could the result justify a revolution to destroy this very constitution? He recommends that we should wait for some overt act on the part of the President elect before resorting to such a remedy. He then refers to the fears abroad that the President elect, from his antecedents, will invade the constitutional rights of the South, and denies that such apprehensions are a sufficient pretext to justify the destruction of the best system of government ever devised by mortals. The very nature of his office requires him to be conservative. The steady duty of administering the affairs of the Government affords in itself a guarantee that he will not attempt violating a clear constitutional right. His province is not to make, but to execute the law, and it is a remarkable fact, that no single act has ever passed Congress, if we except the Missouri Compromise, impairing in the slightest degree the rights of the South to their property in slaves, and no probability exists that such an act can be passed in the present or next session.

Under these circumstances he thinks the precept of Him who spake as never man spake, "sufficient unto the day be the evil thereof," should restrain us. The allegation that the Southern States are denied an equal right with the others in the Territories, is referred to. To which he replies that Congress has never passed and will never pass an act to exclude slavery from the territories, and that the Supreme Court has decided that slaves are property, and may be taken into the territories and held there like other property under the protection of the Constitution. So far then as Congress is concerned the objection is not to what they have done, but to what they may do hereafter—and it would not be contended that the apprehension of future danger was a good reason for a dissolution of the Union.

He next refers to the act passed by the Territorial Legislature in Kansas, abolishing Slavery there, and declares that it shall be declared void by the Judiciary whenever the question shall be presented in a legal form. The Supreme Court had solemnly decided that the Territorial Legislature had not this power; yet through the fractious temper of the times, the correctness of its decision had been impugned and an angry political conflict engendered. Those who have appealed from this judgment to popular assemblies, would, if they could, invest the Territorial legislature with power to annul the rights of property. This power Congress is expressly forbidden by the Federal Constitution to exercise. The different State Legislatures of the Union are forbidden to exercise it. It can only be exercised by the people of a territory when framing their Constitution, preparatory to their admission as a State into the Union. It was only then that they could decide whether slavery should or should not exist. If it were otherwise the right of property in slaves would depend on the rabbling majorities of a territorial legislature. Such a doctrine should not influence any considerable portion of the people, and afforded no good reason for a dissolution of the Union.

He next refers to the acts passed in several States to defeat the Fugitive Slave Law, and remarks that for these neither Congress nor President should be held responsible. They were passed in violation of the Federal Constitution, and were, therefore, null and void. The Fugitive Slave Law had been declared constitutional by all the courts—State and National—with the single exception of a State Court in Wisconsin, whose decision was afterwards reversed. Its validity had been established over and over again. It was founded on an express provision of the Constitution, requiring that fugitive slaves should be delivered up, and without this provision, it is a well-known fact, that the Constitution could not have been adopted. The Fugitive Slave Law had been the law of the land under one form or another from the days of Washington to the present. It would be the clear duty of the President elect, then, to see that it was enforced with rigor, against the conflicting enactments of State Legislatures. Should he fail in the performance of this high duty he would manifest a disregard for the constitution and the laws, to the deep injury of one-half the States of the Commonwealth. To presume in advance that he will thus violate his duty would be at war with every principle of justice and Christian charity. Let us wait for the overt act. He recommends that the State Legislatures will repeal their unconstitutional enactments, and remarks that unless this be done without delay no human power can save the Union. The Southern States have a right to demand this act of justice from the Northern States. If it should be refused, then the Constitution will have been wilfully violated in a provision essential to the domestic security and happiness of the remainder. Then the injured States, after having used all peaceful measures of redress, would be justified in revolutionary resistance. He confines his remarks to revolutionary resistance, because it has been claimed that any State can secede at her sovereign will and pleasure, without any violation of the Constitution or constitutional rights of the other States. That as each become parties to the Union by the vote of its own people assembled in convention, so in like manner she may retire. In order to justify secession it must be the principle that federal government is a mere voluntary association of States, to be dissolved at pleasure by any of the contracting parties. If so, the Confederacy is a mere rope of sand, to be dissolved by the first adverse wave of public opinion. These whole thirty-three States may resolve themselves into so many petty, jarring, and hostile provinces, each retiring whenever any sudden excitement might impel. By this process a Union might be broken into many fragments in a few weeks, which cost our forefathers so many years of privation to establish. Such a principle is wholly inconsistent with the history of the Constitution as it was framed with greater deliberation and care, submitted to Conventions of the people of the several States for ratification. Its provisions were discussed at great length in these bodies, composed of the first men in the country. Its opponents contended that it conferred powers upon the Federal Government dangerous to the rights of States, while its advocates maintained that under a fair construction there was no foundation for such charges. In that mighty struggle between the first intellects of this or any other country, it never occurred to any, either among friends or opponents, to advocate an arrest, or even to intimate that their efforts would be vain, because the moment that any State felt aggrieved she might secede, which crushing argument would thus have proved against those who dreaded that the rights of the States might be engaged. The truth is that until many years after was such a proposition ever conceived, and it was there met and refuted by the conclusive arguments of Gen. Jackson. (Here he quotes at length from Jackson's proclamation, and takes very decided ground against the right of any State to secede.) The President then takes up the case of South Carolina, defines his present position, and says he has given strict orders to United States officers to act solely on the defensive and is much mistaken in their character if this defence will not be maintained. What the character of the relations between South Carolina and the Federal Government remains to be defined and determined.

The President adds: It is beyond the power of a State, like an individual, to yield a portion of its sovereign rights to secure the remainder. In the language of Mr. Madison, who has been called the Father of the Constitution: "It was formed by the States—that is, by the people in each of the States acting in their highest sovereign capacity, and formed, consequently, by the same authority which formed the State Constitutions." Nor is the government, says the President, less a government in the strict sense of the term within the sphere of its powers than the governments created by several spheres. It is, like them, organized into legislative, executive and judiciary departments. The President then argues that the Union was designed to be perpetual, and that the powers of the Federal Government embrace the very highest attitudes of national sovereignty—that the sword and the purse are placed under its control. The President then goes on to enumerate the powers of the Federal Government and the disabilities of the States. In short, adds the President, the government created by the Constitution, and deriving its authority from the sovereign people of each of the several States, has precisely the same right to exercise its power over the people of all these States in the enumerated cases, that each of them possesses over subjects not delegated to the United States, but reserved to the States especially, or to the people. To the extent of the delegated powers, the Constitution of the United States is as binding upon its people as though it had been textually inserted therein. Its framers, adds the President, never intended to implant in its bosom the seeds of its own destruction, nor were they at its creation, guilty of the absurdity of providing for its own dissolution. They did not fear, nor had they any reason to imagine that the Constitution would ever be so interpreted as to enable any State by her own act, and without the consent of her sister State, to discharge her people from all or any of her federal obligations.

The President, after acknowledging the right of resistance on the part of the governed against the oppressions of their governments, which exists independent of all constitutions, asks: What in the meantime is the responsibility and true position of the Executive? He is bound by a solemn oath before God and the country to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and from this obligation he cannot be absolved by any human power. But what if the performance of this duty, in whole or in part, has been rendered impracticable by events, over which he could have exercised no control? Such, is the present moment, is the case throughout the State of Carolina, so far as the laws of the United States to secure the administration of justice by means of the Federal Judiciary are concerned. All the federal officers within its limits, through whose agency alone these laws can be carried into execution, have already resigned. We no longer have a District Judge, or District Attorney, or Marshal in South Carolina. In fact, the whole Federal Government necessary for the distribution of remedial justice among the people, has been demolished, and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to replace it. The only acts on the statute book bearing upon this subject, are those of the 28th of February, 1795, and 3d of March, 1807. These authorize the President, after he shall have ascertained that the Marshal, with his posse comitatus, is unable to execute civil or criminal process in every particular case, to call forth the militia, and employ the army and navy to aid him in performing this service, having first, by proclamation, commanded the insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time. This duty cannot possibly be performed in a State where no judicial authorities exist to issue process, and where there is no marshal to execute it, and where there is no judicial authority exists to issue process and where there is no marshal to execute it, and where, even if there was such an officer the entire population would constitute one solid combination to resist him. The same insuperable obstacles do not lie in the way of executing the laws for the collection of the customs; the revenue still continues to be collected as heretofore at the Custom House in Charleston, and should the collector unfortunately resign, a successor may be appointed to perform the duty. In regard to the property of the United States in South Carolina, which has been purchased for a fair equivalent by the consent of the State for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, &c., it is not believed that any attempt will be made to expel the United States from this property by force, but if otherwise, the officer in command of the forts has recived orders to act strictly on the defensive. In such a contingency the responsibility for consequences would rightfully rest upon the heads of the assailants.

After some further remarks upon this subject the President declares that he has no authority to decide what shall be the relations between the Federal Government and South Carolina, and argues the question as to whether the Constitution has delegated to Congress the power to force a State into submission which is attempting to withdraw or has actually withdrawn from the confederacy, arriving at the conclusion, after much serious reflection, that it has no such power. The President solemnly invokes his countrymen to pause and deliberate before determining to destroy the Union, the grandest temple which has ever been dedicated to human freedom since the world began. He says that the slavery question, like everything human, will have its day, and expresses the firm belief that it has passed the culminating point. But if, in the midst of the existing excitement, the Union shall perish, the evil may become irrepressible. Congress, he says, can contribute much to avert it, by proposing and recommending to the Legislatures of the several States the remedy for existing evils which the Constitution has itself provided for its own preservation. This has been tried at different critical periods of our history, and always with eminent success. It is to be found in the fifth article for its own amendment. Under this article amendments have been proposed by two-thirds of both houses of Congress, and have been ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, and have consequently become parts of the constitution. After some further remarks, the President concludes his remarks on this subject by alluding to the condition of our foreign and domestic affairs when he entered upon the duties of his office, which were not at all satisfactory, and when, he says, we take a retrospect of what was then our condition, and contrast this with its material prosperity, we have abundant reason to return our thanks to that merciful Providence who has never forsaken us as a nation.

The President then alludes to our foreign relations, which are generally of a satisfactory character. He also treats of the condition of the country, and among other topics adverts to the difficulties now existing in Kansas.

XXXVIth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 4.

HOUSE.—Chaplain Stockton prayed that Congress may wisely consider the propositions presented in the President's Message, and deliberately act on them in all righteousness and truth. The Speaker laid before the House the annual estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Moorhead, from the committee to wait on the President, reported that they had performed that duty, and the President requested them to say that he would communicate his message, in writing, to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps—That hour has already arrived.

After some unimportant proceedings, the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, having first requested gentlemen to be silent.

The Message having been read, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The question of printing the usual number of twenty thousand copies will, of course, be referred to the Committee on Printing. Supposing there was no desire to debate the message to-day, Mr. Sherman moved the previous question.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New York, had proposed to offer an amendment, but presuming that the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Boteler, had risen for a similar purpose, he would give way.

Mr. Boteler expressed his thanks to Mr. Cochrane, and Mr. Sherman having withdrawn his demand for the previous question, Mr. Boteler offered the following, trusting that it would meet the approbation of the House:

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the present perilous condition of the country, be referred to a special committee of one from each State, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. McClernand wished to move an amendment, and amid repeated calls, it was read as follows:

Resolved, That so much of the President's Annual Message as relates to matters of grievance between the slaveholding States and the proposal by Congress of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, for the ratification of the several States, and to the question of State secession from the Federal Union, be referred to a select committee to consist of one member from each State, to be appointed by the Speaker; and that such committee be instructed to inquire into and report by bill, or by proposing an amendment or amendments, the Constitution of the United States, or otherwise upon such subject; and particularly, that, whether any further legislation or amendment to the Constitution is necessary to give prompt, certain and full effect to the last clause of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, concerning the return of fugitives from service or labor.

Mr. Boteler declined to accept Mr. McClernand's amendment.

Mr. Sherman proposed to Mr. Boteler that instead of selecting a committee of one from each State there be a committee of fifteen. (Cries of "Oh, no!")

Mr. Bocock, of Va., raised a question of order with reference to the last part of Mr. Boteler's resolution. A committee could not report at any time without suspension of the rules.

The Speaker decided the question of order well taken.

Mr. Bocock, at the request of several of his friends, withdrew his objection.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, said he supposed that Mr. Boteler could accomplish his object by omitting the last clause of his resolution.

Mr. Curry, of Ala., and Mr. Barnett, of Ky., renewed the objection of Mr. Bocock.

Mr. Boteler modified his resolution by striking out the words "with leave to report at any time."

Mr. Sherman wished to offer an amendment, leaving the House to decide as to the mode of organizing the proposed committee.

Mr. Boteler replied that he specially avoided saying how the committee should be raised.

The Speaker said that the rules provided that the Speaker shall appoint Committees unless it is otherwise ordered.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, wished to offer an amendment which he read for information:

Resolved, That we are unalterably and immovably attached to the Union of the States; that we recognize in the Union the primary cause of our present greatness and prosperity as a nation, and have as yet seen nothing, either in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, or from any other source, to justify its dissolution, and that we pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to maintain it.

Objection was made to the introduction of this resolution, Mr. Boteler's resolution being distinctively before the House.

Mr. Burnett suggested that each Committee man be selected by the State delegations. (Cries of "No, no, that is contrary to the rules.")

Mr. Kunkle, of Md., suggested that instead of the words "perilous state of the country," that Mr. Boteler incorporate in his resolution the language contained in Mr. McClernand's proposition, so that the House might specially know what is to be referred to the Committee.

The question was then taken on agreeing to Mr. Boteler's resolution, as an amendment.

Before the vote was announced, Mr. Singleton, of Miss., declined voting on this question, because the legislature of his State had called a State Convention to consider the matter. He believed the people would determine it for themselves.

Mr. Jones, of Ga., also remarked that his State had also called a State convention to decide as to her Federal relations and did not want Congress to decide for her.

Mr. Hawkins, of Fla., said his State had appointed some day in January for a convention to take into consideration this very question. The people of Florida had decided to settle in this convention, the time, manner and mode of redress. It was for them to decide, and they will settle the question in their own sovereign capacity; it was not therefore for him to take any action here upon this subject. He was against all compromise now as he was in times past.

Mr. Morris, of Ills., rose to a point of order; while the question was pending, it was out of order to open the debate.

Mr. Clopton, of Ala., declined to vote, because his State had called a convention to decide the question.

Mr. Gartrell, of Ga., did not rise to debate the question, but simply to say that for a similar reason assigned by his colleagues, he declined voting for the proposition.

Mr. Houston, of Ala., said he would do all he could to accomplish great ends for the country, and as this resolution was directed to such a purpose, he should vote for it.

Mr. Curry, of Ala., addressed the chair.

The Speaker enquired: "Does the gentleman desire to vote?"

Mr. Curry—No sir. I wish to say—

The Speaker interrupted, saying that objection had been made to debate.

Mr. Curry—I was present when my name was called. Mr. Millson, of Va., at this point, objected to all discussion because it was out of order.

Mr. Curry on resuming his seat, remarked, "I never violate the rules of the House."

Mr. Davis, of Miss., wished simply to say that the President's Message had to be referred somewhere, and therefore he favored a select committee.

Mr. Moore, of Ala., said the reason given by his colleague, Mr. Clopton, for not voting, was the same that prevented him from voting.

Mr. Cobb, of Ala., remarked that the reasons assigned by his colleague were not powerful enough for him, so he would hang on to his vote in favor of the resolution. (Cheers.)

Mr. Miles, of S. C., said his State was out of the Confederacy, except in the mere form, and therefore her delegation took no interest in this question.—This remark was received with marked good humor.

Mr. Pugh, of Ala., said that as his State was going to follow South Carolina on the 10th of January, he would, like Mr. Miles, decline to vote.

The result of the adoption of Mr. Boteler's resolution was then announced. The vote stood: yeas 145, nays 38.

The House agreed to Mr. Sherman's original motion that the Message be referred to the whole of the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and be printed together with Mr. Boteler's amendment thereto, namely, that so much of it as relates to the present condition of the country, be referred to a select Committee of one member from each State.

No question was taken in any other proposition than the one above mentioned.

Mr. Boteler wished to say a word. He knew it was the universal custom of the House for the Speaker to appoint as chairman the mover of a proposition for a select Committee. He wished it to be understood in justice to himself and to the real objects he had in view, that he could not serve on the committee, he had no idea of it.

Mr. Morris, of Ill., asked permission to introduce his resolution above printed, as a separate and independent proposition. Objected to.

Adjourned.

SENATE.—Messrs. Gwin, Harlan, Johnson, of Tenn., Thompson and Wilkinson, appeared in their seats.

A prayer was delivered by the Chaplain.

Mr. Bigler, on behalf of the Committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that they had performed that duty.

The President's Message was delivered by A. J. Glossbrenner, his private Secretary.

The Message was read.

Mr. Clingman, of N. C., moved the publication of the message. He thought, however, that it fell short of investigating the crisis of the country. The President elect was a dangerous man because he had avowed the principles of an irrepressible conflict, with a view of making war upon his, Mr. Clingman's section of the country. His party would eventually control the government. The Supreme Court, including a sectional majority, would in time control the government, and then would result a revolution. A number of States would secede within sixty days. The wisest thing for Congress to do would be to divide the public property between the two sections as fairly as possible after paying the public debts. He asked with the President that the Federal Government has no right to coerce a State. The most offensive aggression would be to levy tribute. If a separation is necessary, let it be quiet and peaceable. He believed that the slave States were carrying out the policy of the fathers of the revolution.

Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., strongly condemned such speeches as made by the Senator from North Carolina. He hoped there would be no more debates. He still had hopes for the Union. He looks forward to disunion with fear and trembling. We must search for a means of reconciliation that will restore harmony. North Carolina had always carried the olive branch of peace.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The prevalent reports that troops have been sent to Fort Moultrie are mere inventions. Such a movement is not contemplated.

The Secretary of War, in his annual report, makes no recommendation for an increase of the army.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates the expenditures for the fiscal year, ending with June, 1862, at $68,460,000. The annual and permanent appropriations required for that period, exclusive of the interest on the public debt, amounts to $52,670.

To-day, as yesterday, the galleries of both houses were filled, notwithstanding the snowy weather.

The standing Committees of the House will continue the same as last year, with the following exceptions:—Mr. Howard, of Michigan, will act in the place of Mr. Washburne, of Maine, excused; Mr. McKeatry, of Penna., on the committee on Public Buildings and Public Grounds, in place of Mr. McPherson, excused; Mr. McPherson on the committee on Naval Officers, in place of Mr. Swarts, of Penna. deceased; Mr. Barnett of Mo., on the committee on Public Lands, in place of Mr. Blair, of Mo.; not now a member of the House.

FORT KEARNEY, Dec. 4.—Two coaches of the C. O. C. & P. P. express passed here for St. Joseph, at noon to-day. Among the passengers is Gen. Wm. Larimer, the oldest inhabitant of Denver, for Leavenworth. By this arrival we get the following news:

Denver, Dec. 1.—The snow has nearly disappeared from the plains, and the roads are getting good.

Recent arrivals from western mines report six inches of snow on Blue river and the Georgia and California Gulfs, but the mines are doing well, working to deep drifts mostly.

The Denver Mountaineer of the 1st says that a few days ago, a party of Sioux Indians made a descent on John Richard's Ranche, on North brook, Platte river, and drove off 40 ponies. They were pursued by a son of Richard's, who succeeded in killing one Indian. The Sioux are in a starving condition.

OMAHA, N. T., Dec. 4.—Gov. Black read his message to both houses of the Legislative Assembly, in joint convention, at eleven o'clock a. m. to-day. He recommends laws against usury and reducing the salaries of the territorial officers, a proper amendment to the revenue, the raising of a sinking fund for the liquidation of the public debt, and many other beneficial measures. His message is confined entirely to the discussion of matters relating to the territory.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 4.—The Western Lunatic Asylum, at Hopkinsville, the largest and most costly building in Kentucky was burned on Friday morning. All the inmates except one were saved. Loss of the building $100,000.

River stationary with eight feet ten inches water in the canal. It is snowing. Mercury 31 degrees.

DIED:

EMMA A. GALLOPE, aged 2 years and 11 days.

The funeral will take place to-day, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock, p. m., from the residence of her parents, St. Nicholas Hotel, corner of Fourth and Grant streets.

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Regular Weekly Packet,

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Pomeroy, Point Pleasant, Gallipolis, Gyandotte, Catletsburgh, Ironton and Portsmouth.

THE new and elegant steamer SALLIE LIST, Capt. J. Thornton Russell will leave Pittsburgh EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, for Portsmouth and all intermediate landings. Returning, will leave Portsmouth for Pittsburgh every FRIDAY at 12 o'clock m. For freight or passage apply on board, or to no14 FLACK, BARNES & CO., Ag'ts.

REGULAR TUESDAY PACKET FOR ZANESVILLE.—The fine new steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Capt. MONROE AYERS, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, every TUESDAY at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board, or to FLACK, BARNES & CO., Ag'ts.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.—The splendid passenger steamer HASTINGS, R. Robinson, Master, Andrew Sears, Clerk, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on THIS DAY, 5th instant, at 10 o'clock a. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to no24 FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agents.

HILLERMAN & CO. have a large stock of Gents' Dress Hats, Gents' and Youths' Soft Hats, Gents', Youths' and Boys' Caps, Misses' Beaver Hats, Ladies' Fancy Furs, and a general assortment in their line, cheap. no24 HILLERMAN & CO., 75 Wood st.

50 GROSS M'LAIN'S PILLS and VERMIFUGE—in store for sale by no19 W. MACKEOWN, 167 Liberty st.

WAGON GREASE—in cans, kegs and barrels, received and for sale by no8 HENRY H. COLLINS.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR NOVEMBER.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, V. P.
JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK, SAM'L. M. KIER,
J. B. AXLER, A. B. BERGER.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[*Reported especially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, Dec 5, 1860.

FLOUR—continues dull and inactive, and aside from the local trade there is no demand whatever. Prices remain unchanged. The sales were:

	Super.	Extra	Ex. Fam.	Fancy
200 bbls from store	4 75	5 25	5 50	6 00
100 do do	—		5 50	6 00
82 do do	4 75	5 25	5 50	6 00
70 do do	4 75	5 25	5 50	6 00
50 do do	—		5 50	6 00
46 do do	4 75	5 25	5 50	6 00
25 do do	—		5 62	
60 do do	—	5 25	5 50	6 00
65 do do	—		5 45	5 85
40 do w w do	—		5 75	

GROCERIES—Remain quiet and dull, without, however, any essential change in rates. Sugar—Sales of 12 hhds at 8½@9c for prime to choice. Molasses—Sales of 20 bbls N O at 40@42c. Coffee—Sales of 40 sacks at 15½c.

GRAIN—Oats are quiet but unchanged. Sales of 300 bush at 27@28c. Corn—Sales of 400 bush prime at 47@44c from store. Barley—Sales of 100 bush Spring at 65c. We could not learn of any transactions in Wheat.

CHEESE—Steady but unchanged. Sales of 148 boxes W R at 10c; 67 do do at 10½c; 80 do do at 10c, and 48 do Hamburg at 11@11½c.

OIL—Sales of 50 bbls Crude at 28c—cash; 75 do at same figure, 40 do No 1 Lard at 97c ⅌ gall.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches have declined a trifle. Sales of 10 bush at $1.87. Apples are in moderate request. Sales of 7 bush at $1.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales of 100 sks at $1,87 ⅌ cwt. —from store.

CIDER—Sales of 10 bbls Sweet at 15c ⅌ gall.

HOMINY—Sales of 10 bbls Pearl at $5,75@$6 ⅌ bbl.

BUTTER—in better request. Sales of 10 bbls prime Roll at 13c ⅌ lb.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of 2 bbls at $10 ⅌ bbl.

APPLES—Sales of 50 bbls at $1,20 ⅌ bbl.

POTATOES—Sales of 25 bbls Neshannocks at 35c ⅌ bush.

BROOMS—Sales of 80 doz at $2,25@2,75; 20 do at $2,25@$2,50, as per quality.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY COFFEE REPORT.—

Stock of Rio Coffee, Nov. 24th, 1860	12,400 bags.
Received since per bark Nondamin	5,000 "
Do New Light	5,010 "
	22,410 "
Taken for consumption	2,200 "
Stock of Rio this day	20 210

Sales—600 bags Rio, ex Wheatland, in lots at 14; 500 bags Rio ex do in lots, at 13¾ to 14¼c; 500 bags Rio, in lots from store, at 14 to 14¼c; 400 bags Rio in lots from store at 13¾ to 13½c.

Remarks—With an accumulating stock and a lessened demand for consumption, the market wears a dull aspect.—The only transaction of a speculative character was the sale of 1,000 bags Rio, ex Wheatland on private terms. The imports of Rio at this port, since January 1st to date amount to 173,760 bags against 218 300 last year. We quote prime Rio at 14½ to 15c; good 14 to 14¼c; ordinary to fair 13 to 13¾c; Laguayra 14 to 15c; Java 16½ to 17½c.

WHITE & KIDER,
Baltimore, Dec. 1st, 1860. Coffee Brokers.

HEAVY DECLINE IN COTTON.—New Orleans, Dec. 1.—There was a serious fall in cotton in this market yesterday, some sales of middling being reported at 9½c, a decline of ¼@¾c since Wednesday. The reason of the fall was the severe stringency in the money market, the increase of the secession excitement and the depression of sterling.

The banks keep pretty close, and although there are many renewals of paper, the bulk of the new paper meets with a flat refusal.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.—Nov. 30.—The market for Provisions is very dull, and so unsettled that no quotations can be given. Holders are willing to sell at a large decline, but there are no buyers.

Whisky is very dull and Rectified is offered at 16¾c, without any buyers.

Lard is nominal. No demand.

Flour is dull and being pressed upon the market at $4,50 @4,60 for superfine.

Sugar in fair demand, and the market firm at 5¼@6c for low fair and fully fair.

Coffee is dull at 12¼@13¼c for inferior to prime.

Sight Exchange on New York has declined to 1½c discount.

A large amount of currency was drawn from the banks on Saturday to pay for hogs, and the week closed with reduced balances. Within the last few days near half a million dollars in bank notes has been taken into the interior by drovers. This will help matters in the country, but the outward current will serve to tighten things here until the money gets into the inward channel again. Bankers, however, have as much currency as they care to use at present, and as exchange is getting more abundant and rates steadily declining, the banks of circulation will be able to re issue the notes which for a fortnight past, apprehensive of a heavy run for coin and New York checks, they have been retiring. An unwillingness to discount continues to be exhibited by bankers, and consequently there is a very limited demand. Beyond an occasional discount to afford relief to parties who have notes to pay, there is very little doing. For new engagements but little is asked or received.

Rates of interest are irregular outside of the banks; varying from 12 to 24 ⅌ cent, and for temporary accommodation much higher figures are frequently paid.—[Cin. Gaz.

THE market for hogs struck a stopping place Saturday, temporarily, at least. The offerings were light, with more disposition to buy at $5 but good hogs were not to be had towards the close much below $5,25. The sales comprised 1,000 head at $5, $5 10 and $5,25, including 200 head at the inside figure for delivery this week. The receipts comprised 5,000 head. It is proper, however, to say that the time for a permanent reaction has not yet been reached, and under heavy receipts prices would not be sustained.—[Cin Gaz.

EASTERN EXCHANGE is easy, and sales have been made in some instances ¼c below our quoted rates

QUOTATIONS:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York Sight	@¼ prem.	¾@1 prem.
Philadelphia	par.	¾@1 "
Boston	par.	¾@1 "
Baltimore	nominal.	par.
New Orleans		nominal.
Gold	½ prem.	1 prem.

There have been some sales of gold to go the interior. Exchange on the East at Chicago is, by the papers at 7 per cent; at St Louis at 3, 4@5c; at Louisville, by the banks, at 1 per cent prem; by the private bankers at 2@2½ per cent, and at Nashville at ½ per cent prem.—[Cin Com.

THERE is no movement of moment in money matters to-day, dullness being the prevailing feature. The rates outside the banks are nearly nominal. Twelve ⅌ cent is the minimum, but there is little paper which would go at that rate, and we have heard of some prime paper offerings at fifteen. The market for foreign exchange is scarcely opened for Wednesday's steamers. On London 104@106 for bank and bankers, 101@103 for commercial signatures. On Paris $1.50@5f 25.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

IN monetary circles there is but little change to notice. The Banks are as liberal as could be expected to their regular customers, but elsewhere there is not much disposition to discount. Loans "on call," with stock collaterals, may be quoted at 7@9 ⅌ cent; prime endorsed bills 10 to 15 ⅌ cent, and other classes of paper 1½ and upwards.—[Phila. Bul.

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates as compared with those of the previous week:

	Nov. 26	Dec. 3.	
Capital Stock	$11,806,160	$11,806,160	Inc...$ .....
Loans	26,416 322	26,078,207	Inc...396,855
Specie	3,334 542	3,343,847	Dec... 10 715
Due from other banks	1,843,421	1,054,641	Inc...311,220
Due to other banks	2,720,574	3,237,424	Inc...516,850
Deposits	14,099,679	15,651,130	Inc...351,451
Circulation	2,540,912	2,337,903	Dec...103,009

THE WATER RECEIPTS.—The receipts at tide water of flour, wheat, corn and barley, for the 4th week of Nov. in 1860 and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	25,100	896,500	245,300	110,000
1859	87,800	671,600	27,200	550,300
Dec	62,700 Inc	275,000	218,000 Dec	478,300

The aggregate quantity of the above articles left at tide water so far, for the years 1860 and '59 have been.—

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn bu.	Barl. bu.
1860	1,151,700	18,207 600	13,907,600	2,701,900
1859	790 200	4,974,900	3,634 900	2,908,600
Increase	361,500	13,573,000	10,275,700	Dec 206,700

Reducing the wheat to flour, the excess in the receipts of 1860 is equal to 3,076,100 bbls flour.

Imports by River.

PORTSMOUTH—per Sallie List—459 bbls flour, 1 bx, Clarke & co, 1 pkg, Wilson, Carr & co; 42 tons metal, Kimick & co; 1 bx, 25 doz brooms Edgerton & Stewart; 161 sks corn, Capt Russell; 10 bbls flour, Leech & Hutchinson; 10 hf bbls, Spencer & Garrard; 125 bbls, J T McCombs & co; 15 sks dried peaches, J A Fetzar; 4 bbls apples, 3 do cider and vinegar, M Curtis, 242 sks corn, R Boyle; 78 sks pop corn, S Mercer.

NEW ORLEANS—per Aime—326 bbls molasses, Brown & Kirkpatrick; 105 do do, W Bagaley; 100 do do, J Benny jr; 90 hides, S Harbaugh; 331 do do, J H McCune; 50 bbls hominy, J B Canfield & co; 28 rolls leather, Clarke & co; 4 pkgs, Jones, Wallingford & co; 1 bbl oil, W W Speer; 34 bbls molasses, 159 do rosin, to order.

ST LOUIS—per Argonaut—42 bbls pot clay, H H Collins; lot green hides, J Y McLaughlin; 20 bbls, 10 sks clay, Forsyth & co; 14 bales hemp, R Gordon; 9 do do, John Irwin & co; 50 bdls hides, R Dalzell & son; 200 bbls flour, Wightman & son; 150 pigs lead, Capt Brickell; 79 bdls broom corn Little & Trimble; 500 pigs lead, 26 bdls hides, T H Nevin; 7 sks hides, 22 DeLange; 65 hides, J M McCune, 1 tool chest, Caldwell & bro; 23 bbls, 50 hf bbls, Rhodes & Verner; 2 hf bxs tobacco, Jas A Maguire.

CINCINNATI—per Key West No 2—12 bxs, P Ft W & C R R; 82 do, C & P R R; 30 bales cotton, King, Pennock & co; 1 case tobacco, C Oyer; lot sundries, McClurkan, Herron & co; 1 do do, S Dilworth & co; 1 do do, R & J Watson; 1 hhd tobacco, 1 bx samples, H Delmyer; 4 bbls tobacco, 1 bx samples, Jno W Taylor; 2 hhds 1 bx samples, John W Hays; 1 scale; 1 bx hardware, Jones, Wallingford & co; 100 bbls flour, S Lindsay; 200 do do, Mackeown & Gregg; 361 bales cotton, Clarke & co; 50 bbls whisky, John Black & co; 82 do do, A Wallace.

Imports by Railroad.

P FT W & C R R—90 bbls, Jones & Lauth; 100 do flour, R W Wilson; 100 do do, Graham & Thomas; 100 do do, James Gardiner; 5 rolls leather, Hays & Stewart; 1 bx old copper, Park, McCurdy & co; 1 do hoes, Jones Wallingford & co; 1 bx B L Fahnestock & co; 715 bush barley, Rhodes & Verner; 10 bbls pearls, J B Canfield & co; 20 doz pails, W H Kirkpatrick & co; 5 do do, 5 do tubs, Schomaker & Lang; 84 bdls paper, J M Perkins, 21 doz tubs, ½ do tubs, N Hoskiston & co, 7 bales twine, H Gerwig & co.

P A C R R—4 tubs butter, Dr Thos Dickson; 75 dz brooms, J M Calhoun; 6 bags 2 sacks do, McCullough, Smith & co; 1 bbl butter, 1 kg lard, 16 sks apples, 51 bgs clover seed, McDonald & Arbuckle; 10 doz brooms, F R Thurston & co; 1 case hardware, J R Lindsay; 2 cars iron ore, Graff, Bennett & co; 1 do do McKnight & co; 2 do do, Everson, Preston & co; 300 bbls flour, Jas McCully & co; 133 bgs wheat, L Wilmarth; 90 bbls flour, Jas Gardiner, 11 masses, 9 bbls copper, Park, McCurdy & co; 154 bbls apples, Culp & Shephard; 20 bgs cloverseed, J B Canfield & co; 9 bbls beans, Shriver & Dilworth. 5 sks rags, S B & C P Markle; 25 bdls felloes, 12 do shafts, Mair & Davidson; 2 bbls butter, 305 bgs wheat, R Robison & co; lot stone ware, Jas Craig; 32 hides 3 calf skins, G N Hoffstott; lot sundries, J Hartman; 19 bbls knobs Livingston, Copeland & co; 10 bbls varnish, W Mackeown; 23 bbls apples, J A Fetzer; 1 car iron ore, Geo W Cass; 16 bbls flour, Jno Geier; 1 piano, Jno H Mellor; 22 bbls whiting, T H Nevin & co; 2 empty bbls, Lucesco oil co; 100 bbls flour, E H Myers & co; 62 grindstones, W W Wallace; 300 bbls flour, D Wallace; 3 bbls lard, 2 do butter, 5 sks peaches, 1 kg eggs, Brown & Kirkpatrick; 60 doz brooms, Isaac Lee; 3 bales hops, Geo W Smith.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede slowly and the stage of water last evening was 8 feet. The weather is beginning to look like winter, as it snowed nearly all day.

The arrivals were the Key West No 2 from Cincinnati, Argonaut from St Louis, Aime from New Orleans, Sallie List from Portsmouth and Minerva from Wheeling. The Emma Graham for Zanesville, Clara Dean for Louisville, Reliance for Cincinnati, and Minerva for Wheeling constitute the departures.

The fine steamer, SALLIE LIST, Capt. Russell, is the regular packet to-day at 10 a. m. for Portsmouth and all intermediate ports.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—Cotton declining; sales to-day of 700 bales at 10 cents. Flour is heavy; sales 2,500 bbls at a decline of 5 cents; $4 70@4 75 for State, $5 15@5 20 for Ohio, and $5@5 35 for Southern. Wheat has a declining tendency; sales of 35 000 bush at a decline of ¼@½c; western red $1 25, white $1 30, Milwaukee club $1 10@1 12. Corn declined; sales 53 000 bus. at 61@62 for white and 64@65 for yellow. Lard is firm at 10@10½. Whisky is steady; sales at 18@19c.

BALTIMORE, Dec 4—Flour firm; sales 1200 bbls superfine at $4 12. Wheat dull. Corn steady. Coffee quiet.—Provisions very quiet; mess pork $16. Whisky is dull at 20½c. Coffee very quiet; sales of Rio at 12½@14½c. cents. Lard dull.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 4.—Flour; sales of superfine at $4 70 extra at $4 75@5 50, extra family at $5 45@5 75, and fancy at $6@6 50. Wheat in better demand; sales 2500 bus at $1 15@1 25 for good red, and white at $1 26@1 37. Corn less more firmly; 4000 bus old yellow sold at 66@68, and new at 57@60c. Rye flour has declined to $3 50. Rye is selling at from 68 to 74c. Corn Meal is steady at $3 25. Oats is steady at 33c for Delaware and 34c for Pennsylvania. Provisions dull; Mess Pork has declined to $17 50. Whisky quiet at 19@20c.

20 BBLS. TURPENTINE; 10 bbls. ALCOHOL—rec'd for sale by W. MACKEOWN, no19 167 Liberty st.

2 CASKS WHALE OIL, Winter Bleached; 4 casks Elephant Oil; Winter Bleached—rec'd for sale by no19 W. MACKEOWN, 167 Liberty st.

RICE—10 tcs. prime new crop Charleston, for sale by no19 LAMBERT & SHIPTON.

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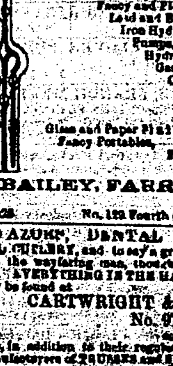

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