Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 18, 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.	60	29
12 " M.	60	35
6 " P. M.		39
Barometer		29 8 10

BANK STATEMENT. For the week preceding December 17th, 1860:

ASSETS:

BANKS.	Loans.	Specie.	Treasury Notes, and Notes of other Bks.	Due by Banks.
B'k Pittsb'gh	1,626,072	438,923	44,909	153,421
Exchange B'k	1,556,068	220,561	176,121	80,593
M. & M. "	951,940	162,587	69,170	82,926
Citizens' "	771,450	107,638	5,000	36,284
Mechanics' "	807,638	105,987	86,373	16,160
Iron City "	734,402	136,590	55,243	44,238
Allegheny "	829,686	125,458	13,445	24,298
	7,297,257	1,297,744	450,232	437,922
Last week	7,286,705	1,314,236	452,635	465,573
Increase	20,552			
Decrease		16,492	1,783	27,651

LIABILITIES:

BANKS.	Circulat'n	Deposits.	Due to Banks.
Pittsburgh	237,586	699,102	48,977
Exchange	683,520	253,727	38,237
M. & M.	339,975	298,637	35,615
Citizens'	271,680	119,169	34,008
Mechanics'	314,855	124,586	43,894
Iron City	284,420	254,568	21,972
Allegheny	389,130	113,976	21,348
	2,521,086	1,863,765	244,651
Last week	2,494,871	1,905,937	248,680
Increase	26,215		
Decrease		42,172	4,029

BANK STATEMENTS.—Our banks began to publish weekly statements on the 1st of January, 1858. We subjoin an abstract of their condition in the first week of every month since that date:

1858.	Circulation.	Specie.	Discounts.	Deposits.
Jan. 4	1,355,906	1,186,914	5,153,218	1,164,995
Feb. 1	1,344,931	1,308,008	4,955,977	1,164,217
Mar. 1	1,195,526	1,300,103	5,274,842	1,303,965
Apl. 5	1,280,638	1,190,100	5,478,821	1,324,154
May 3	1,360,551	1,192,216	5,784,492	1,504,549
June 7	1,426,586	1,207,537	5,895,461	1,540,926
July 5	1,436,651	1,246,588	6,014,676	1,699,196
Aug. 2	1,423,669	1,198,767	6,009,453	1,730,650
Sept. 6	1,470,741	1,261,195	5,985,766	1,858,072
Oct. 4	1,540,098	1,445,575	6,096,979	1,908,049
Nov. 1	1,525,733	1,479,219	6,039,272	1,924,699
Dec. 6	2,066,953	1,325,001	6,572,381	1,843,817
—1859.—				
Jan. 3	2,038,113	1,292,047	6,837,261	1,811,780
Feb. 7	1,904,978	1,260,532	6,988,923	1,748,144
Mar. 7	1,867,648	1,133,754	6,945,722	1,637,796
Apl. 5	2,080,363	1,112,769	7,213,664	1,704,191
May 2	2,008,244	1,182,273	7,327,114	1,856,843
June 6	1,939,468	1,063,567	7,090,569	1,666,775
July 4	1,874,093	1,018,635	7,006,116	1,694,895
Aug. 1	1,835,833	1,091,462	6,929,136	1,741,588
Sept. 5	1,752,748	1,055,124	6,745,807	1,580,176
Oct. 3	1,808,393	1,073,083	6,749,855	1,604,173
Nov. 7	1,731,738	1,115,226	6,795,201	1,704,208
Dec. 5	2,058,328	1,105,126	6,975,611	1,566,818
—1860.—				
Jan. 2	2,238,308	1,092,569	7,319,815	1,669,544
Feb. 6	1,997,323	997,589	9,984,209	1,609,692
Mar. 5	1,871,673	1,018,245	7,101,459	1,763,879
Apl. 2	2,085,583	1,065,415	7,166,377	1,601,167
May 7	1,995,053	1,141,373	7,234,761	1,913,537
June 4	1,907,248	1,089,751	7,282,963	1,919,963
July 2	2,061,793	1,031,997	7,324,841	1,749,014
Aug. 6	2,013,626	1,130,002	7,203,057	1,860,348
Sept. 3	2,124,008	1,159,423	7,145,776	1,905,667
Oct. 1	2,302,848	1,247,822	7,147,922	1,894,653
Nov. 5	2,416,713	1,400,483	7,263,397	2,038,882
Dec. 3	2,463,686	1,319,860	7,306,180	1,961,797

Important Case arising out of the burning of M'Cully's warehouse, on Penn street, in 1853. $100,000 damages claimed.

The following interesting case will be tried before Judge Williams this morning, in the District Court.

James McCully vs. Clarke & Thaw. Action to recover damages for negligence alleged to exist under the following circumstances:

Plaintiff was lawfully possessed, prior to the 20th of July, 1853, of a brick warehouse situated on Penn street, with a front of 96 feet and running back 110 feet to the Canal Basin. It was well built and valued at the time of its destruction by fire at $11,235 38. The following property was stored in it:

BELONGING TO PLAINTIFF.

5724 bbls of flour, valued at		$25,185 60
2317 " salt "		5,095 60
300 bush oats "		120 00
220 " oat meal, "		88 00
3 drays, "		165 00
1 cart, 1 wagon, 1 sleigh, valued at		145 00
1 truck and pair of scales, "		35
4 skids, &c., valued at		50

BELONGING TO PLAINTIFF'S CUSTOMERS

3012 bbls of flour, valued at	$14,156 40
1400 " salt, "	2,100 00
	$48,056 45

This sum, added to the value of the building, make the actual loss of the plaintiff about sixty thousand dollars in round numbers. The flour and salt belonging to plaintiff's customers was there on storage and commission, and the sum of fourteen thousand dollars had been advanced on them.

About the same period defendants were lawfully possessed of a warehouse adjoining that of plaintiff, and of similar dimensions. It extended 95 feet back to the canal basin, and was 2 storied high with no cellar underneath, a floor of plank being laid on the earth about on a level with the bottom of the girders in plaintiff's warehouse. The foundation walls were of stone, 3 feet high and eighteen inches thick, and rested against the walls of plaintiff's warehouse. The brick walls were two or three inches apart from the brick walls of plaintiff's building on Penn street, widening to 5 or 6 inches in the rear of the building.

Prior to the 20th of June a large amount of bituminous coal was piled on the side of defendant's warehouse, and against the walls, lying adjacent to plaintiff's warehouse. On that day, a canal boat moored by the side of defendant's building took fire, and the flames communicated to the latter, destroying the building and igniting the coal stored in it as stated. This coal was suffered to burn until the 20th day of July following, when, in consequence of the immense amount of heat generated, the plaintiff's warehouse was fired, and entirely destroyed, with all it contained.

Plaintiff alleges that there was just ground to apprehend and believe, from the large mass of coal covered with bricks and rubbish, and the insufficient quantity of water used by defendant's servants and others to extinguish the fire; that the destruction of his building would be the result, of which the defendants had notice, but neglected to do anything towards preventing the disaster. He therefore brings his action for damages, laying them at $100,000.

The burning of M'Cully's warehouse is probably remembered by a majority of our readers. It occurred between six and 7 o'clock p. m. on the day mentioned above, (20th of July,) and was the cause of some comment, as the facts which have been narrated were, to some extent, noised about at the time. The fence which surrounded the yard of what was then the Mansion House, was fired by the tremendous heat of the burning building, and it was with great difficulty that the houses adjoining the latter, on the north side, were saved from destruction.

THE FINNEY CASE.—We were informed by Coroner Bostwick, yesterday, that he regretted very much the publication of the facts elicited in this case. There was an understanding with the morning press for some days previous to the local notice which appeared in the *Chronicle* that publicity should not be given to the matter until the whole investigation was concluded, and not then unless evidence of foul play was adduced sufficiently strong to involve the former widow of Mr. Finney, criminately. This understanding was faithfully adhered to until the whole affair leaked out through the *Chronicle*. We were furthermore informed by the coroner that he had obstinately refused to take any part in the proposed investigation at first: but that the matter spread through the neighborhood and acquired such a hold in the minds of the residents that certain persons imperatively demanded of him, as the officer authorized to undertake it, an examination into the *facts*, forthwith. Under these circumstances he yielded, but took the measures referred to for the purpose of withholding the matter from the public eye, in case it should turn out that the suspicions entertained by some were unfounded. Dr. Murray, on whose testimony so much depends at this time, has not yet been examined. When his testimony has been given we shall report it to our readers.

ELECTION IN THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—The following gentlemen have been elected Directors in the Citizens' Insurance Company, to serve during the ensuing year:—Wm Bagaley, Jas. Park, Jr., Wm. G. Johnson, B. F. Jones, Francis Sellers, Thos. M. Howe, R Preston, Samuel C. Young, S. M. Kier, John Shipton, James M. Cooper, S. Harbaugh, John Caldwell, Jr., John S. Dilworth, C. Zug. In yesterday's paper the dividend for the last six months was published—five dollars a share, to be applied to the extinguishment of the stock notes held by this company. This is quite a handsome dividend, and is calculated to increase the confidence of the public in the stock of this corporation. Such a large return on an investment must be quite grateful these hard times.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—A man named Joseph Sterns, appeared before Alderman Taylor yesterday and made an information to the effect that Andrew Poe, mate of the steamer Clara Dean without any cause or provocation, applied some very hard language towards deponent, and dealt him a violent blow in the face. Poe was arrested and entered bail to answer for the offense at Court.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—At the opening of the Court, yesterday morning, Jas. Copper, of Lawrence county, indicted for the manufacture of counterfeit coin, was brought into court.

Messrs. Purviance and Coffey appeared for him, and Mr. Purviance submitted an affidavit of the prisoner, setting forth that he was not prepared to go to trial, by reason of the absence of a material witness in his behalf, said witness having left Lawrence county, the place of his residence, two days before the defendant was arrested. This witness was an uncle of the prisoner's, and is now in the State of Missouri, and his presence could not be secured. Therefore the counsel applied for a continuance.

Mr. Roberts opposed the application, on the ground that the affidavit didn't come within the provisions of the law respecting such applications, inasmuch as the witness had not been subpœnaed, and no effort had been made to secure his presence in court.

The court granted the continuance, because there had not been sufficient time for the issue of the subpœna, and the securing of the witness, the indictment against the defendant not having been found until the 11th inst.

Robert and Harvey Cuningham, of Homewood Station, Lawrence co., were then brought into Court, under indictment for the same offence charged against Coventry and Wilson, of Butler county, (already convicted). Copper of Lawrence county, whose case was continued as above noted, and James M. Bannon, of New Brighton, Beaver county, yet to be tried—all of whom were arrested by Mayor Wilson's police in September last, and brought to this city about the same time.

Mr. Coffey submitted an affidavit of Robert Cuningham, upon which he based an application for a continuance of the case, so far as Robert was concerned. The affidavit sets forth that James Weatherhead, a material witness for the affiant, was not to be found; that said witness resided in Butler co., was subpœnaed (at request of affiant) by Frederick Cox, on the 8th inst; that said Cox again visited the residence of said witness, at second instance of the affiant on the 11th inst., and was then absent, the officer having been informed that he had gone to Ohio, on account of an indictment against him (said witness) for selling liquor without license; that affiant subsequently sent another messenger to Youngstown and Lowell, in Ohio, where witness was said to be, but with no better success than the first messenger, and that Mr. Foster, a gentleman from Beaver co., had arrived in Court this morning, and stated that said witness was still absent when he left home.

Mr. Roberts admitted that this application was upon legal ground, and demanded that, inasmuch as the Cuningham's were jointly indicted, if one case was continued, the other should be. The Court ordered a continuance in both cases, and then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

William Mason, the Boston Artist.

A great deal has of late been said in the eastern and western press regarding the superior merits of the *Steinway* Pianos, and their agents here, Messrs. Kleber & Brother, seem to have had their hands full in supplying the ever increasing demand of these popular instruments. The latest improvements of the Messrs Steinway, especially the *Patent agraffe treble*, seem to meet with much favor from the public. This latter addition is said to impart a wonderful beauty to the upper notes, while the middle and bass are rich and full as the sounds from a whole Band. There can be no doubt about the *value* of these improvements, when such men as William Mason, of Boston, (the greatest American Pianist and Composer,) gives his opinion as follows:

Gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to express my opinion with regard to the merits of your Grand as well as Square Pianos.

I have tested and tried the piano fortes of nearly all manufacturers, and although I have found instruments that possess many excellent qualities, yet I never have found any that combine everything which constitutes a *perfect* piano to such a degree as yours; I therefore consider your pianos *superior* to any others that I am acquainted with, prefer them for my own use, and recommend them invariably to my friends and the public.

WILLIAM MASON.

To Messrs Steinway & Sons, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1860.

What wonder, then, that, with such evidence in their favor, the Steinway Pianos should find such rapid sale and be in such general demand. The agents here have just received another of these fine toned Agraffe Treble Pianos, and the mere suggestion of such an article for a holiday present, will send the blood tingling with joy through the veins of any of our young ladies.

AT a meeting of the Republicans of the Third ward, Allegheny, held at Col. Geo. Gerst's last evening, the following gentlemen were placed in the field for nomination for Councilmen and ward offices: Select Council, Joshua Robinson, Benjamin Patterson; Common Council, D L Smith, John Alexander, James Campbell, John Myers, James McBriar, Geo. Sleeper, George Gerst; School Directors, Rev. John T. McMillan, James Rynd; Assessor, A C Alexander; Assistant Assessors, H. Gerwig, Robt. Ray, S. W. McGinnis, James Ramsey; Alderman, Robt. Bell, Philip Bossun, John B. Miller, N. Voeghtley, David McKelvy; Judge of Election, James Reno, James Gabby; Inspector, Marshal Coopstable, Wash. Swain, John Shillaby, John N. Miller, James Myson.

FOSTER'S NEW SONGS.—In commenting upon the three new songs recently composed by Stephen C. Foster, we forgot to say that they were to be had at the music establishment of the Messrs. Klebers. We presume the popularity of the composer will create a handsome demand for them.

DIME BOOKS.—Messrs. Hunt & Miner, Fifth street, have received the following new Dime Books: "Beadle's Dime Chess Instructor," with all the information pertaining to this popular game; and No. 13 of Beadle's Dime Novels, entitled "Cedar Swamp; or Wild Nat's Brigade."

THE "Pictorial Brother Jonathan," for Christmas and New Years, 1860, has been received and can be had of Messrs. Hunt and Miner, Fifth street, adjoining the Post Office, where may be found all the holiday Pictorials.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—Patrick Dunn, Francis Gazzollo and Francis A Schachleiter Hague, for selling liquor on the Sabbath. They were informed against yesterday by officer were brought before the Mayor, and discharged after giving bail to answer at court.

KANSAS FUND.—Benjamin Rush Bradford, formerly candidate for Governor of this State, left $17 50 with Mayor Wilson, contributed by Elwood Thomas, a citizen of New Brighton, for the relief of the people of Kansas.

MAGNIFICENT BOOKS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Hunt & Miner have now displayed on their counter and shelves a most splendid stock of Holiday Books, consisting of Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, Annuals, Gift Books, Albums, Juvenile Books, Poetical Works, and works in all departments of literature, in elegant bindings; also games of all kinds, which they offer at prices to suit the times.

BLOOD FOOD.—Attention is called to this most remarkable and scientific preparation, advertised in another column. It is an entirely new discovery, and must not be confounded with any of the numerous patent medicines of the day. It is a certain remedy for all the diseases specified, and especially those of a chronic nature—of long standing—of weeks, months, and years. Sufferers, try it!

Messrs. CHURCH & DUPONT, of New York, are the sole agents for it, and also proprietors of the world-renowned Dr. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, an article which every Mother should have in her medicine closet in case of need; and containing, as it does, no paregoric or opiate of any kind, it can be relied upon with the utmost confidence, and will be found an invaluable specific in all cases of infantile complaints.—*Ohio State Journal, Columbus.*

See advertisement. For sale by GEO. H. KEYSER, Agent, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. del7:d&wlmF

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

TO LET.—The FOURTH STORY of the GAZETTE BUILDING, for a term of five years or less, on reasonable terms. Apply to R. ERRETT & CO, Gazette Counting House.

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.

DIED:

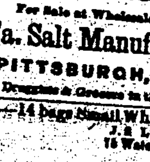
On Sunday evening the 16th inst., Mrs. MARY HUNTER. Funeral will take place from the residence of her son, Thos. A. Rowley, No. 26 Cliff street, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

On Sunday afternoon, the 16th instant, MRS. ANN, wife of William Graham, Jr., in the 64th year of her age. The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Jonas R. M'Clintock, near East Liberty, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

—On Sunday evening, Dec. 16th, ESTA ELLA, daughter of D. J. and S. E. M'Donald, in the 10th year of her age.

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.

BEANS—14 bags Small White rec'd for sale by J. B. LIGGETT & CO, 15 Water and 62 Front st. del6

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

XXXVIth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 17.

HOUSE—Mr. Cochran, of New York, offered a preamble, setting forth that a conflict of opinion, threatening the peace and harmony of the Union, has arisen concerning the true intent and meaning of that part of the constitution in relation to African slavery within the territories of the United States, and that a majority of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case recognize slaves as property, etc., and that the opinion declared by the Supreme Court, delivered by Chief Justice Taney, should be received as the settlement of the question, as therein discussed and decided.

Mr. Cochran proposed an amendment to the Constitution, that Congress may establish governments for any Territory, and the people therein having adopted a State Constitution may be admitted into the Union, and neither Congress nor the people during its Territorial condition shall pass any law to annul or impair the right of the property therein. Referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. Florence, of Pa., submitted the following:

Resolved, That the following amendments be proposed for incorporation into the Constitution of the United States: The right of property in slaves as recognized, and no law shall be passed and nothing shall be done to impair, obstruct or prevent the full and free enjoyment and use of such right in any territory or other property of the United States. No new States shall be admitted into the Union without the consent of two-thirds of all the members of both branches of Congress, and the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be entered on the journals, and every bill for such purpose shall be subject to the approval or objection of the President of the United States as in other cases, excepting that when returned with his objections it shall require the vote of three-fourths of all the members of both Houses of Congress to pass it notwithstanding.

The resolutions were referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. Adrain, of New Jersey, offered the following:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, and a ready and faithful obedience to it is a duty of all good and law-abiding citizens; therefore,

Resolved, That we deprecate the spirit of disobedience to the Constitution wherever manifested; and that we earnestly recommend the repeal of all statutes by State legislatures in conflict with or violation of that sacred instrument, and the laws of Congress passed in pursuance thereof.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New York, offered an amendment to include in the recommendation the repeal of all personal liberty bills so called. (Applause.)

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, wished Mr. Adrain to accept another amendment so as to include all nullification laws.

Mr. Adrain objected. He said if the Union is to be preserved it must be by a spirit of conciliation on all sides. What objection could there be to his resolution? If the Republicans object to the repeal of these unconstitutional laws the Union cannot be preserved.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, said that the previous question was ordered on the resolution before Mr. Cochrane's amendment was accepted.

Mr. Adrain said he, himself, had demanded the previous question on the resolution as amended.—(Impatient cries of "question," from the Democratic side.)

The House proceeded to vote on ordering the main question.

Mr. Barksdale, of Miss., said that the gentlemen having taken the matter into their own hands they must decide for themselves. He had no proposition for a compromise to make, nor none to receive.

Mr. Singleton, of Miss., agreed with his colleague, saying that he had no advice to give to Mississippi, and if he had, the State would not heed it.

Mr. Sherman, again, ineffectually endeavored to have the words "all nullifying laws" inserted after the words "personal liberty laws," and was called to order from the opposite side.

[A voice—There are no such statutes on the books.]

The main question was then ordered by a vote of 103 to 55.

Mr. Washburne, of Me., endeavored to make an explanation, and was called to order, amid confusion and cries of "question."

Mr. Wells, of New York, wanted a division of the question.

Mr. Florence observed that this was a mere special objection. The constitution and laws ought to be obeyed.

Mr. Spinner, of New York, and several others, said that they would vote against the resolution because the nullifying laws were not included.

Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, wanted them to specify what nullification laws exist.

The resolution was then adopted by a vote of 151 against 14.

The preamble was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Lovejoy offered a resolution making a similar declaration with Mr. Adrain's, with the addition of a recommendation for the repeal of all nullification laws, and the assertion that it is the duty of the President to protect and defend the property of the United States.

Objection was raised from the Democratic side.

Mr. Lovejoy moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Bennett of Ky., did not see why his friends should not vote on this resolution, and wished to offer an amendment which Mr. Lovejoy refused to accept.

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, raised a point that the resolution was not in order, which the Speaker overruled.

Mr. Crawford said they were now undertaking to fool each other. Let a resolution be introduced showing what the Southern rights are, and let us vote on it.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, said the only objection he had to the resolution was that it said law-abiding citizens. He thought all men should respect the Constitution.

Mr. Lovejoy modified his resolution, striking out the words law-abiding.

(Impatient cries for the question from the Republican side.)

Mr. Barksdale believed that this resolution was intended as a fraud on the people of the country. (Cries of "order" from the Republican side,) for its author had been declared that he was opposed to the rendition of fugitive slaves, and dare not deny it. (Cries of "order.")

Mr. Lovejoy replied, "that has nothing to do with this resolution.

Mr. Hoges, of Md., wanted to know whether there were any nullification acts except the Personal Liberty Bills. No response.

This resolution was adopted; yeas, 124. Nays.

Mr. Hill, of Ga., before the result was announced, confessed his astonishment and gratification at the exhibition on the part of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. Lovejoy objected to Mr. Hill giving an interpretation to his proposition.

Mr. Branch believed that the effect of the resolution was to countenance civil war; he therefore declined to vote.

Mr. Barnett did not believe the resolution admitted of any such construction. For himself he would not vote for anything looking to the use of force by the President.

Mr. Morris, of Ill., under a suspension of the rules, offered the following resolution, saying that it contained the language of Washington's farewell address:

Resolved, That we properly estimate the immense value of our National Union to our collective and individual happiness; that we cherish a cordial and immovable attachment to it; that we will speak of it as the palladium of our political safety and prosperity; that we will watch its preservation with a jealous anxiety; that we will discountenance whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frown down the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts; that we regard it as the main pillar of the edifice of our real independence, the support of our tranquility at home, our peace abroad, our safety, our prosperity, and that very liberty which we so highly prize, that we have seen nothing in the past, nor do we see anything in the present, either in the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States, or from any other exciting cause, to justify its dissolution; that we regard its perpetuity as of more value than the temporary triumph of any party or of any man; that whatever evils or abuses exist under it ought to be corrected within the Union in a peaceful and constitutional way; that we believe that it has sufficient power to redress every wrong and enforce every right growing out of its organization or pertaining to its proper functions, and that it is a patriotic duty to stand by it as our hope in peace and our defence in war.

Mr. Morris' resolution was passed by a vote of 115 against 44.

Mr. Washburne of Ill. asked, but did not obtain the consent of the House, to introduce a resolution to adjourn over the holidays.

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, offered a resolution declaring that the Constitution recognized property in slaves; that Congress has passed laws to aid slave holders to recapture their slaves whenever they escape and make their way into the free States; that the Supreme Court has decided that negroes were not included either in the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution of the United States, except as slaves; that they cannot become citizens, and we, the members of the House of Representatives, will sustain and support the laws and the said decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Reuben Davis, of Miss., asked and was excused from service on the Select Committee of 33. He said that that committee will yield nothing to the South.

Pending the consideration of Mr. Crawford's resolution, the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Clark, of N. H., offered a resolution of inquiry requesting the President to inform the Senate what number of men are stationed at Forts Moultrie and Sumpter, and whether in his opinion the number is sufficient to defend those forts against any attack or domestic violence, and whether additional men have been ordered to either of the said forts, or any steps been taken to put them in a position to resist an attack. In whose custody is the Arsenal at Charleston, S. C.? What arms and property are kept there, and if removed, by whom, and why they were not put in the possession of the officers of the United States upon requisition; and further, what instructions have been given to the officers of the said forts in case a demand of surrender is made upon them by any person or authority; also, copies of any correspondence from the Commander of the American Army, relative to the necessity of supplying the officers of said forts with protection. The consideration of the resolution was objected to by Mr. Brown, of Miss., and it was laid over under the rules.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., offered a joint resolution to repeal a resolution passed on June 15th, 1860, for the relief of one Wm. H. Degroot. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

The bill providing for the carrying out of the existing treaties between the United States and Mexico was taken up.

Mr. Iverson, of Ga., explained that the object of the bill was to pay the claims against the Mexican government out of the moneys in the treasury appropriated by Mexico according to the treaty.

Mr. Hamlin, of Me., objected to the bill because it would lead to the reversion of all decisions in the States. He was willing to have a new commissioner for the examination of the claims, and moved to amend accordingly.

Mr. Bayard, of Del., objected to the entire bill.

At one o'clock Mr. Powell's resolution was taken up.

Mr. Wade—I certainly have very little faith in argument, under the circumstances now existing in this country. Many have spoken and confessed themselves totally unable to understand what they complain of. As yet the Republican party had not raised anywhere. No man need approach him with a threat. He could not understand that anything growing out of the election, gave cause for the present condition of the country. Have the leaders of the present revolution anything to complain of in the present administration? What caused this excitement? If the papers are to be credited, there is a reign of terror in the Southern States equal to the reign of terror in Paris. I will tell you the cause. He did not blame the South, for they are led to believe that the Republican party will trample on their rights, by our enemies at the North. Have the South any reasonable grounds of complaint? When they know what the views of the Republican party are, they complain of the Personal Liberty bills, but have said they have not really suffered from them. The law against kidnapping was also as old as the common law itself. Kidnapping was denounced by all laws, and measures taken to prevent and punish kidnappers. He said that he would be the last man that would advocate laws derogatory to the interest of any of the other States. These liberty bills are not made to degrade the South, but to protect the free States against unlawful search and seizure.—Where the South have lost one man, we have lost ten by unlawful mobs. The South own the Senate and the President. He did not see what they had to complain of. They talk of breaking up the government and seceding only on the supposition that the Republican party is going to commit some wrong. Our party is the same as it was seventeen years ago. You have changed; we stand where Washington, Jefferson and Jackson, and where Henry Clay, of blessed memory stood. What have they charged us with? He referred to the speech of the Senator from Georgia, Mr. Iverson. These argument were very loose; and he scarcely knew how to reply to them. They had not made any changes. The Republican party hold the same opinion with all the civilized nations of the earth; they do not differ from England, France, or any nation on God's earth. The party hold the doctrine that slavery shall not exist in the Territories. We do not love slavery. The South knew that before to-day. Everything remains just as it did years ago.

Gentlemen, Mr. Wise tells us that seven or eight States are going to retire and form a government of their own, and that we have no power of our own to prevent them. But we have power, and what power we have we will exercise. They tell us he had disavowed any intention to harm a hair of the head of anybody. You will not wait for an overt act from Mr. Lincoln, but are determined to go out on the supposition that he will commit an overt act. Is there anything you can complain of in the character, habits or principles of Mr. Lincoln. And the Vice President elect is beyond suspicion. The day of compromises is at an end. After the experience we have had in Congress, it is absolutely ridiculous to talk about them. The very moment the American people cut loose from the sheet anchor of liberty, that moment the Republic is at an end. We must submit to the unmistakable verdict of the people. He would yield to no compromise. We had won a victory as all others had before. We have no compromise to make. The controversy must be met alone by the Constitution, and when we go astray from that, we shall get into difficulty. The South claims a Constitutional right to secede from the Union. If that is so, we have no government, and never had any. South Carolina is a small State, and we should not miss her much if she was swallowed up by an earthquake, to-morrow. He would not allow her to go out as a member of this Congress and a supporter of the Constitution. He could not do so. The State has no Constitutional right to go out in a revolution; if they conquer they are right; if they are conquered they are rebels.

What is the character of all resolutions? If successful, all is well; if unsuccessful, the government treats them as traitors. He did not see any cause to apprehend that any party intends to make war on the seceding States. He only asserted their right to do so, if they see fit. He would not advise or counsel them to do it. He would be very tender with the rights of a people who were about to break up a government under which they had deliberately come to the conclusion that they could not live. But the position of affairs compel us to act with dignity.—Although a State secedes, we cannot recognize its right to go out of the Union until it gains the consent of the other members of the Union. The chief magistrate's duty is to execute the law in every part and parcel of the government. He cannot be released from this obligation. Nothing in the Constitution of the United States will warrant his saying that a single star has fallen. He is sworn not to know that a State has seceded, or pay the least respect to the resolutions declaring them out of the Union. It does not follow that he should execute every federal right over the State thus seceding, one of the most important of which would be the collection of the revenue. There are many rights created for the benefit of the people which might be dispensed with. If they did not want their mails carried, the President might abolish the offices; they might not elect officers to send here that is a privilege they have, and they have a right to be perfectly represented; but if they see fit to forego that right, it is not incumbent on the President to force them to be represented, but it is incumbent on the Chief Magistrate to collect the revenue precisely the same as in every other State. He cannot be released from that obligation. The Constitution demands that he should do it. What follows if he shuts up the ports of entry, so that ships cannot discharge their cargoes? Then the ships will cease to trade; or if she be contented to live under the equivocal state of affairs, all is well; but she could not do so. What will they do? They must take the initiative and declare war upon the United States, and their force must be met by force, and they must bear out their independence by violence and war. There is no other way under the Constitution, that he knew of, if the State secede and declare war. He did not suppose there was a lawyer on the floor who will deny that levying war is treason against the United States. There is where it results. We may as well look the matter in the face. The Senator from Texas, Mr. Wigfall, says they will force an ignominious treaty in Faneuil Hall. Well, you may. We know your prowess; we know your bravery. We don't want to fight you, but necessity, if you will drive us to the necessity, we will use all the powers of the government to maintain it intact in all its integrity. If we are overthrown we will share the same fate with many other governments, and be subverted. If you are the weakest, then you must go to the wall. That is all about it; that the condition in which we stand. I see no power in the Constitution that releases a Senator from this position; he did not take his oath to support the Constitution until the secession of his State; there was no such immunity. There is no way for us but to stand upon the Constitution of the United States, demanding equal justice for all.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Bohemian.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 17.—The steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool, with dates to Thursday, the 6th inst., passed Cape Race yesterday, and furnished the following:

The steamships Prince Albert, North American, Kangaroo and Bremen had arrived out.

The siege of Gaeta continues. Four batteries have opened fire upon the forts.

Parliament meets on the fifth of February.

A deputation has been appointed to invite Garibaldi to visit England.

FRANCE.—It is asserted that no one was aware of the Emperor's purpose respecting the Constitution of reforms until he astounded his Ministers by presenting the document.

The Bourse was lower on the 5th.

ITALY.—The siege of Gaeta commenced. Four batteries had commenced operations on the place. The Consulto-Generale had opened at Naples. Poclro was elected President.

General Benedek has inspected the Austrian fortresses on the Venetian quadrilateral, and had also told the officers to prepare for the eventualities of an energetic defence.

London Money Market.—Funds were buoyant on the 5th. Advices from America are anxiously awaited. The Prince Albert's news produced but a slight effect. The discount market is moderately active. Business at the banks moderate.

Londonderry, Dec. 7th.—Gold is being withdrawn from the Bank for America. The Persia takes one million dollars to-morrow.

London, Dec. 6th.—Breadstuffs are dull and declining. Sugar quiet and dull. Coffee firm, but dull of sale.

American railway securities are active at a slight advance.

Liverpool, Dec. 6.—The sales of Cotton for three days, including Wednesday, have been 19,000 bales, of which 2500 were for speculation and export. The market closed with quotations unchanged and dull.

Breadstuffs have a declining tendency and all descriptions have declined. Provisions dull.

London, Dec. 6.—The money market is unchanged; Consols 93¾@94.

Liverpool, Dec. 7.—The sales of Cotton for the week amounted to 49,000 bales. The market opened with a decline of ⅛d, owing to the financial panic in the United States, but closed with rather more inquiry, which was fully met. The sales to-day, Friday, are estimated at 8000 bales, the market closing steady at 6⅞ for middling Orleans.

Breadstuffs steady. Provisions quiet.

London, Dec. 7.—Consols and the money market are unchanged.

Liverpool, Dec. 6.—Messrs. Richardson & Spence report holders of breadstuffs as pressing on the market in consequence of heavy arrivals from the United States. Flour dull and prices easier, though quotations are unchanged. Wheat has a declining tendency; there is more demand on the decline, which chiefly affects inferior qualities; sales of red at 12s 6d@12s 9d; white 12s@13s 6d. Corn dull and 6d @9d lower; mixed and yellow quoted at 37s.

Provisions.—Beef and Pork dull. Bacon steady. Lard firm at 70s for retail.

The Empress Eugenie paid a visit to Windsor Castle on Wednesday last.

The apprehensions of a monetary crisis in Paris have suspended. The Bank of France was largely gaining specie and the Bourse was higher.

The Emperor has granted permission for the Baltimore battalion to visit Paris, fully accoutred, next Spring.

It is reported that Napoleon has intimated to Francis Second the uselessness of further resistance.

It is rumored that Cardinal Antonelli has resigned.

The Austrian journals contradict the rumored negotiations for the cession of Benitia.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17.—Brazos dates to the 13th state that business is active.

Meetings are holding along the Rio Grande, requesting Gov. Houston to convene the Legislature. The feeling of resistance is strong.

Honduras advices say that there is great excitement at Ruatan, Truxillo, and Omoa in consequence of a report that a number of men had arrived at Ruatan, supposed to be filibusters. A large steamer, with a schooner in tow, full of men, were seen off the coast. Trade is neglected in consequence.

Latest from California.

FORT KEARNEY, Nov. 17.—The C. O. C. & P. P. Express coach with five passengers, from Denver on the 13th, passed here at 3 o'clock yesterday, leaving the following items of intelligence:

DENVER, Dec. 13.—H. Duncan, working six men, took his claim in Georgia gulch last week. In 21 working hours over $500 in nuggets alone, of from $16 to 30 value each were taken and there was also fine gold enough to pay all working expenses. Mr. D. is said to have cleared $500 per week ever since the first of July.

The incoming coaches bring no passengers but go out loaded. The roads are excellent and the weather fine.

Extensive preparations are being made here and in Golden and Mountain cities, for holiday gaieties.

Telegraph and Railroad projects are being agitated, the Chamber of Commerce taking the lead in the matter.

The first of a series of lectures before the Literary and Historical Society for the benefit of the poor, was given last night, and was well attended.

The city is making extensive improvements in streets, bridges, &c. A lively competition exists between the stage lines to Mountain City. The fare is down to $1.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 17.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Attorney General Black to the office of Secretary of State, which was confirmed, about one-third of the Senators voting against the appointment. No other nominations were transmitted.

Separate meetings of the Pennsylvania and Ohio delegations, without respect to party, have been called for to-night to take into consideration the present condition of the country, and what course they will take in the present crisis.

The House Select Committee was in session four hours to-day. It is reported that they have gone earnestly to work and that the prospect of presenting something acceptable to the country has improved.

Caleb Cushing, whose presence was requested in Washington, was in consultation with the President this morning.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 16.—The House, yesterday, by a small majority, voted in favor of adjourning the Legislature to Charleston. The Senate may concur on Monday.

But few delegates to the Convention have arrived. Messrs. Cobb and Wells are here. Mr. Hooks, commissioner from Miss., and Mr. Elmore, from Ala., are also here. It is the beginning and ending of all conservatism that South Carolina will promptly pass an ordinance of secession, and for weal or woe resume the power of sovereignty. Considerable gloom appears to prevail among all classes at the prevalence of the small pox, detering hundreds from visiting here.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17.—The St. Louis frigate returned from the Southwestern border yesterday morning. They were received by a detachment of National Guards remaining at home. Gen. Frost dismissed the troops by a brief complimentary address, after which they partook of sumptuous dinners at the National Guards' Armory, Barnum's Hotel and other places. The occasion was replete with expressions of friendship and congratulations.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Bank statement for the week ending on Saturday, shows an increase of loans of $1,526,000; increase of deposits $1,030,000; decrease of specie $214,000; decrease in circulation $280,000.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

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

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[*Reported especially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, Dec 1, 1860.

FLOUR—There was a moderate business done in flour taking everything into consideration. The transactions however, with one or two exceptions were confined to small lots to city trade. Prices are unsettled but manifest a drooping tendency. We note sales as follows:

	Super.	Extra	Ex. Fam.	Fancy
20 bbls from store				
50 do do		5 00		
140 do do			5 50	
210 do do	4 70			
100 do do		4 90		
100 do do			5 45@5 50	
196 do in lots		5 00		
134 do in lots	4 70	5 00		
71 do do	4 75			
			5 37	6 00

GROCERIES—very dull and inactive without any change in rates. Sugar—sales of 8 hhds 7¼@7¾c for fair to prime. Molasses—Sales of 30 bbls N O at 32@35c. Coffee—very dull. Sales of 10 bags at 15@15½.

GRAIN—Oats continue in fair request. Sales from store of 350 bush at 29@30c. Corn—Sales of 200 bush Ear at 45c and 40 shelled. Wheat of no operations in Rye. Wheat or Barley in the present unsettled state of the market quotation.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—declining. Sales of 3,00 lbs at $1 75@1 87 ♥ cwt

BEANS—Sales of 20 bush Small White at $1, and 15 do do at 87½@90c ♥ bush.

HOMINY—sales of 10 bbls Pearl at $3,75@3 90 ♥ bbl

CRANBERRIES—Sales of 12 bbls at $9,25 ♥ bbl—a decline.

SALT—Sales of 70 bbls at $1 20 for No 1 Extra.

HOGS—Sales of 150 head at 5½@5¾c ♥ lb—according to quality.

APPLES—Sales of 90 bbls at $1,62@1 75 as to quality.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE—The stock, since our last notice, has been increased by the arrival of 983 bgs Laguayra ♥ barque Joe Maxwell. The market is firmer and there is more inquiry. Sales of 1,500 bags Rio at 12@13¼c, 4 mos, for low grade and prime, and 150 bags Laguayra at 13¾@14c, 4 mos.

IRON—The inactivity recorded for some weeks past in the iron market still continues. A few of the furnaces in the interior have suspended operations and all the manufacturing establishments are rapidly curtailing operations. There is very little demand for Pig Metal, and some contracts entered into early in the season have been withdrawn. Anthracite is held at $23, $22 and $20 ♥ ton, 6 mos, for the three numbers, but without sales except in the small way.

SEEDS—The receipts of Cloverseed are small, but the demand has fallen off, and prices have declined fully 25c ♥ bu. Sales of ordinary prime at $5@5 25 ♥ 64 lbs. A sale to-day of 100 bags prime at $5. Timothy is nominal at $2 50. Flaxseed sells in a small way at $1 50. An invoice of 7,000 sacks Linseed, on the way ♥ ship James Jenness, remains unsold. An invoice of 7 200 bags do, to arrive ♥ Teresa, was sold at about $1,80—Phila. Coml. List.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET, Dec 14—Sugar in fair demand and the market firm at 5½c for fully fair. Flour in fair local demand and prices higher, closing at $5,00@5,10 for Superfine. Mess Pork very firm, owing to the light supply and prices tending upwards. Lard remains nominally unchanged. Bacon unchanged and dull. Corn has advanced to 65c, with a good demand. Molasses in fair demand, and the supply being light prices have advanced to 25c for prime. Coffee unchanged and in moderate demand. Sight Exchange on New York ½c dis ♥ per. The Cotton market is firm at full prices; sales to day of 10,000 bales.

Imports by River.

ZANESVILLE—per Emma Graham—124 sks dried fruit, 1 do feathers 1 do wool, 2 do cloverseed, 2 bbls do, 1 do eggs, 9 do beans, 2 do clover, 2 kgs do, 20 do extract, Clarke & co; 165 bbls apples, 35 do potatoes, 25 do flour, 15 do cornmeal, 105 sks corn, 4 doz brooms, 5 bxs hats, 18 sks barley, Jas A Fetzer; 25 sks oats, 175 do corn, A Wagoner, 85 do corn, 1 bx butter, R Dalzell & co; 12 bbls eggs, 14 do butter, 19 do dressed, 1 do apples, 1 bx turkeys, 316 sks corn, 8 Gickers, 227 bbls oil, W W D & co; 93 sks corn, Means & Coffin; 3 do dried apples, R & J Watson; 175 do corn, T Bell & co; 2182 do do, owners on board; 10 bb's flour, R Knox & son; 266 do apples, Stevens; 4400 hoop poles, Jno Cagle; 2 hogs, 2 bxs poultry, Saml Morgan; 9 head of cattle, owners on board.

NASHVILLE—per Clara Poe—4 bbls lard oil, 7 bgs pea nuts, 33 bgs rags, T Dickey & co; 12 empty bbls, 7 do oil, Forsyth & co, 30 empty bbls, 3 bbls ale, G W Smith; 7 bbls sea brine, Lyon, Shorb & co; 250 bbls flour, Mackeown & Grogg; 10 do hominy, J A Renshaw; 50 do do, J B Canfield & co; 250 bgs bbls cornmeal, Simpson & Nelson; 40 empty barrels, Rhodes & Verner; 100 bbls molasses, 40 hgs tobacco, Watt & Wilson; 33 bbls molasses, W & H Kirkpatrick; 173 bbls whisky, S H Watson; 6 bgs feathers Jas Craig; 101 bxs meat, 91 do whisky, 9 bales batting, Clarke & co; 100 bbls whisky, W Carr & co; 23 dd do, S H Myers & co; 1 hhd sugar, 19 bbls molasses, 6 bgs coffee, S Hall.

Imports by Railroad.

P A C R R—1 car iron ore, Zug & Painter; 2 do de Jacob Reese; 141 bbls, 15 bgs apples, J M Moorhead; 2 corn shellers James Wardrop; 3 bxs cheese, A Reese; 300 doz shovel handles, Lippincott & co; 533 bxs cheese, J H Canfield & co; 19 bdls paper, W S Haven; 150 bbls mess pork, 47 sks apples, 11 do peaches, R Robison & co; 20 doz shovel handles, Newmyer & Graff; 12 bdls fellows, 7 do shafts, Mair & Dealson; 50 hogs, F Sellers & co; 9 sks rags, B & U P Markle; 8 dressed hogs, 2 sks rags, McCullough, Smith & co; 5 empty bbls, G W Smith; 1 bbl seneca oil, R Lackey; 11 bgs beans, 8 McFarland; 48 sks rags, F W Wallower; 100 pcs pipe, H H Collins; 8 doz brooms, M Donald & Arbuckle; 8 sks fruit; 9 bbls fruit, Livingston, Copeland & co; 3 sks fruit, 1 bx butter, R Dalzell & co; 1 car iron ore, R R Spike co; 1 do do, Bailey, Brown & co; 2 do do, Lloyd & Black; 2 empty oil casks Forsythe & Co; 12 bbls peas W. Hasings; 1 Grain, butter Sprang & Co 3 cases coffee, S. Wray.

RIVER NEWS.

The weather continues mild and cloudy and not unfavorable for snow. The river was receding rapidly, and last evening the stage of water by the pier mark was 6 feet. The Allegheny is still covered with floating ice, but it is not heavy enough to interfere seriously with navigation.

The arrivals were, the Emma Graham from Zanesville, Clara Poe from Nashville, and Minerva from Wheeling. The Pattie List is due from Portsmouth and will doubtless be in this morning. She will return to-morrow at 10 a. m.

The Emma Graham, Capt Ayres, is the regular packet for Zanesville to-day at 4½ p. m. Her accommodating and efficient clerk, Mr. Wilson will be found in the office.

Telegraphic Markets

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Cotton firm; sales 1500 bales at 10½@10¾. Flour is quiet; sales of 7500 bbls at $4 80@5 15 for Southern. Wheat firm; sales 8000 bus. Corn steady; sales 7300 bus at 63½@64. Pork heavy and nominal at $15 62½@16 for mess and $10 25@11 75 for prime. Lard firm at 9@10¾. Whisky 18¼.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—Flour unchanged and dull at $4@4 25 for superfine and $4 50@4 75 for extra. Wheat is unchanged and in moderate demand at 90c@$1 for prime red and white, but none offering. Corn steady at 33 for ear, in bulk, and 47@48 for shelled in bags. Rye and Barley unchanged. Whisky steady at 14. Hogs in very light supply; the market opened buoyant but closed flat, with numerous sellers for future delivery the last of this week and all of next at $5 40@5; 1000 head sold in the morning at $5 50@5 60. Mess Pork less firm, and sales were made at $14 50; holders generally asked $14 75. Lard in moderate demand at $1¾@9; 6000 pieces green Hams were sold at 6¾—closing dull. Groceries unchanged; there is a fair demand in the regular way at full prices.

Exchange on New York and Boston dull at 1¼@1½ per cent premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—Trade continues very dull in all departments, and there is no speculating demand. Flour—superfine is offered at $4 75@5, extra ranges from $5 12½@5 37½. The receipts are very small. Rye Flour dull at $3. Corn Meal $2 75. Wheat is selling only in a small way at $1 15@1 22 for Southern and Western and $1 25@1 35 for white. Rye steady at 78. Corn dull; sales of old yellow at 64@65, and new at 62@66. Oats steady at 31@32 for Southern and Pennsylvania. In Groceries no change; small sales of Rio Coffee at 12@13½. Whisky not improved; sales of Ohio at 18@18½.

A SPLENDID KNABE GRAND PIANO IS ARRIVING. CHARLOTTE BLUME, 118 Wood st., 2d door above Fifth st. del4

ROLL BUTTER—1 bbl. Prime Roll Butter just rec'd for sale by JAS. A. FETZER, corner Market and First sts. del5

APPLES—140 bbls. Choice York State Apples, for sale by L. G. GRAFF, 233 Liberty st. del5

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LEATHER BELTING, oak tanned, of the best quality, of Eastern manufacture, all sizes, always on hand at 26 and 28 St. Clair st. J. & H. PHILLIPS. de3

100 BBLS. NEW CROP MOLASSES just rec'd by str St. Cloud, for sale by M'DONALD & ARBUCKLE, 253 Liberty st. del

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PUBLIC SALE OF THE Ironton Star Nail Works. Master Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of an Order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the County of Lawrence and State of Ohio, in the suit of John Peters Plaintiff, against John Campbell and others, Defendants, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at Public Auction, from the front door of the Court House, in Ironton, Ohio,

On the 10th Day of January, A. D. 1861,

at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, Lot number four hundred and ninety-four, [494] in the first addition to the town of Ironton, and all that part or portion of Third street adjoining said Lot number 494, extending from Hecla street to Vesuvius st., together with the Star Nail Works, situate on said premises, and all things appertaining thereto; also, the right to enter upon, dig and carry away the coal from the following described real estate, to wit: A part of the south-west quarter of section number thirty-four, [34] township number two, [2] range number eighteen, [18,] commencing at a stone in James Rodgers & Co's line, from which the north corner of said James Rodgers & Co.'s coal land bears north, 60 degrees 20 minutes west, one hundred and forty and a half [140½] feet; thence north, 25 degrees 30 minutes east, sixteen [16] chains and seventy [70] links to a stone four [4] feet from the south side of the store house of A. Royer & Co; thence east fourteen [14] chains and forty [40] links to a stake east of an oak tree; thence south, 60 degrees 20 minutes east, six [6] chains and twenty [20] links, thence south, 25 degrees 40 minutes west, twenty-four [24] chains to a stone in James Rodgers & Co.'s line; thence north, 60 degrees 20 minutes west, seventeen [17] chains and twenty [20] links with said line to the place of beginning—containing forty [40] acres, more or less—on which premises coal banks have been opened, houses for miners erected, and the necessary ways for taking the coal to the station of the Iron Railroad. All of said premises situated in the County of Lawrence aforesaid. Appraised at forty-two thousand dollars, [$42,000.]

These Nail Works are situated in the Iron Region, in the Southern part of Ohio, about 20 miles above Portsmouth, and 140 miles above Cincinnati. The main building is 350 feet in length, by 116 feet in width, substantially built, and contains new and improved machinery, consisting of 3 steam engines, 29 nail machines, a machine for making nail kegs, also, 10 boiling furnaces and 3 heating furnaces, together with the necessary rolls, and has capacity to manufacture 210 kegs of nails every 12 hours.

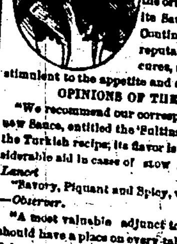
TERMS OF SALE—One-sixth cash in hand, one sixth in one year, one sixth in two years, one-sixth in three years, one-sixth in four years, and one sixth in five years: the deferred payments to bear interest from the confirmation of the sale payable annually.

WILLIAM M. BOLLES, Special Master Commissioner.

HENRY S. NEAL, Attorney.

Ironton, Ohio, November 1, 1860. no7:9td1tw

Soyer's Sultana Sauce, FOR HOT AND COLD DISHES OF ALL KINDS.



This most delicious and appetising Sauce, invented by the renowned "SOYER," for the London Reform Club, is, since his decease, manufactured by the well known house of CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, from the original recipe. It is the favorite Sauce in England, and on the Continent, with a high and growing reputation among American Epicures, and is much approved of as a stimulent to the appetite and aid to digestion.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

"We recommend our correspondent to try Mons. SOYER'S new Sauce, entitled the 'Sultana's Sauce.' It is made after the Turkish recipe; its flavor is excellent, and it affords considerable aid in cases of SLOW AND WEAK DIGESTION"—*The Lancet*

"Savory, Piquant and Spicy, worthy the genius of Soyer."—*Observer.*

"A most valuable adjunct to Fish, Flesh and Fowl, and should have a place on every table."—*Atlas.*

Sole Agents for the United States,

GARDNER G. YVELIN, 217 Fulton st., New York, and BRAY & HAYES, 34 Cornhill, Boston,

For Sale by Grocers and Fruit Dealers everywhere. ja16:3tawdly

W. & D. HUGUS, Corner of Market and Fifth streets,

CALL AND SEE THE

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT

W. & D. HUGUS', CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STS.

W. & D. HUGUS', CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STS.

W. & D. HUGUS', CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STS.

W. & D. HUGUS', CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STS. de8

MAGNETIC OIL.—Since the introduction of this Oil, and its great success in the cure of diseases for which it is designed, numerous "Liniments" and "Pain Annihilators," promising wonders, have come and gone, thus establishing the fact that unless a medicine possesses within itself some intrinsic merit no amount of advertising or puffing will keep it alive. REED'S MAGNETIC OIL is still in existence, and familiar to many, and the flattering patronage it has received from them induces the proprietor to give it such publicity as will bring it under the notice of all who are afflicted with pains of any kind, so that they may know how and where to find relief, as without doubt

Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Rheumatism;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Spinal Affections;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Neuralgia;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Weak Joints;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Ulcerated Sores;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Nervous Headaches;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Frosted Feet;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Fresh Wounds;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Swellings;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Lameness in the Back;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Nervous Affection;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Ear Ache and Tooth Ache;

For sale by B. A. Fahnestock & Co; R. E. Sellers & Co; Beckham & Kelly, Allegheny city; N. G. Krehan, Birmingham, and by Druggists generally, at 25c per bottle.

SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist, and Dealer in CHOICE FAMILY MEDICINES, corner Smithfield and Fourth sts., Sole Agent. del1

DRY HIDES—200 in store;
PEA NUTS—100 sacks now landing from str Eunice;
GROUND NUTS—20 sacks now landing from str J. T. M'Combs.
FEATHERS—25 sacks in store.
DRY APPLES—20 sacks in store.
GREASE AND TALLOW OIL—in store for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO. del3

MANILLA, Rag and Straw WRAPPING PAPER, Brown, Blue and White, Bonnet Boards, Tea Paper, &c., for sale low at the Paper and Rag Warehouse of CHADWICK & BOS, No. 161 Wood street, Pittsburgh. de3

EGGS—18 bbls. fresh packed for sale by L. G. GRAFF, 233 Liberty st. del3

Bank Statements.

Statement of the Bank of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, December 17, 1860.

MEANS.

Loans, Bills and Discounts	$1,626,072 91
Real Estate and Ground Rent	44,819 96
Stocks and Miscellanies	8,396 19
Due by other Banks	153,421 34
Bank Notes & Checks	44,900 00
Specie	438,922 78
	$2,316,532 56

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,143,800 00
Profits and Earnings	178,976 92
Unpaid Dividends and Suspense Acc't.	8,390 06
Due to other Banks	48,977 10
Circulation	237,585 00
Deposits	699,102 43
	$2,316,532 56

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN HARPER, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed this Dec. 17th, 1860, before me, S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Statement of Exchange Bank of Pittsb'gh.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, December 17, 1860.

Loans and Discounts	$1,556,068 45
Real Estate	50,080 00
Specie in Vault	220,561 38
U. S. Treasury Notes	90,000 00
Checks and Notes of other Banks	86,121 00
Due by other Banks	80,595 07
	$2,083,345 90
Capital Stock	903,250 00
Circulation	683,520 00
Deposits	253,725 65
Due to other Banks	38,337 28
Contingent Fund and Profits	204,511 97
	$2,083,345 90

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 10th day of December, 1860. S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Statement of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, December 17, 1860.

Capital Stock	$600,000 00
Circulation	339,975 00
Due Depositors	298,636 78
Due other Banks	35,614 97
Due Commonwealth	5,563 04
Loans and Discounts	951,940 35
Coin	162,587 42
Notes and Checks of other Banks	69,169 44
Due by other Banks	82,926 08

The above statement is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W H DENNY, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 17th day of Dec., A. D. 1860. W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Statement of the Citizens' Bank.

Pittsburgh, December 17, 1860.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	771,449 84
Coin in Vault	107,638 12
Treasury Notes	5,000 00
Due from Banks and Bankers	36,284 42

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$500,000 00
Circulation	271,680 00
Depositors	119,169 19
Due to other Banks	34,007 50

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

Affirmed before me this 17th day of December, 1860. SAM'L HARPER, Notary Public.

Statement of Mechanics' Bank of Pittsb'h.

Monday, December 17, 1860.

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	
Due to other Banks	314,855 00
Due to Depositors	43,894 24
	124,586 00
	$483,335 22

ASSETS.

Bills and Notes Discounted	$807,637 94
Due by other Banks	16,159 66
Notes and Checks of other Banks	86,372 30
Specie in Vaults	105,986 78
	1,016,157 77

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. D. M'GREW, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 17th day of December, 1860. H. H. SMITH, Notary Public.

Statement of the Allegheny Bank.

PITTSBURGH, December 15, 1860.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	829,686 82
Due by other Banks	24,297 50
Notes and Checks of other Banks	13,445 41
Specie	125,457 67

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	389,130 00
Due to other Banks	21,347 75
Individual Depositors	113,975 98

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. W. COOK, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 17th day of Dec., 1860. W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Statement of the Iron City Bank.

PITTSBURGH, December 17, 1860.

Capital Stock	
Loans and Discounts	$400,000 00
Due by other Banks	734,401 68
Notes and Checks of other Banks	44,238 35
Specie	55,243 30
Circulation	136,590 48
Due to other Banks	284,420 00
Due to Depositors	21,971 72
	254,568 18

The above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN MAGOFFIN, Cash'r.

Affirmed before me this 17th day of Dec., A. D. 1860. W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE! No. 27 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

FAIRS OF 1860! WHEELER & WILSON Awarded the First Premium at the

United States Fair; Ohio State Fair; Illinois State Fair; Wisconsin State Fair; Iowa State Fair; Kentucky State Fair; Tennessee State Fair; New Jersey State Fair; Vermont State Fair; Chicago Mechanics' Institute; Louisville Mechanics' Institute; Cincinnati Mechanics' Institute; Allegheny County Fair, Pittsburgh, and other County Fairs, too numerous to mention.

WE offer to the public WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE, AT REDUCED PRICES, with increased confidence in its merits as the best and most reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It sews equally well on the thickest and thinest fabrics, makes the lock-stitch impossible to unravel, with the essential advantage of being alike on both sides, forming no ridge or chain on the under side—is simple in construction, more speedy in movement, and more durable than any other machine.

We give full instructions to enable the purchaser to sew ordinary seams, stitch, hem, fell, quilt, gather, bind and tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant it for three years.

Circulars, containing testimonials from ladies of the highest standing, East and West, giving prices, &c., will be furnished gratis, on application in person or by letter.

Sewing Machine Needles, Silk, Twist, Cotton and Oil constantly on hand. my1:lyd&wF WM. SUMNER.

FOR LADIES! FURS! FURS! FURS! of all kinds and qualities.

FOR GENTLEMEN! FUR GLOVES AND MUFFLERS! HATS AND CAPS, AT M'CORD & CO'S, 131 Wood st. no22

1860. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., 1860.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY are now prepared to receive and forward Merchandise under through bills of lading to and from Pittsburgh and the Eastern Cities.

Rates guaranteed to be equally favorable with those of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Co., or any other line.

For information as to rates, facilities, etc., etc., application may be made by letter or in person to either of the undersigned agents:

At BOSTON, Moses Potter, cor. State and Washington sts.
" NEW YORK, G. W. Parvell, 229 Broadway, above the Astor House.
" PHILADELPHIA, Colhoun & Cowton, corner Broad and Cherry streets.
" " Col. Kelly, cor. Sixth and Chestnut sts.
" BALTIMORE, J. T. England, Camden Station.
" PITTSBURGH, W. J. Johnston, Liberty street, opposite Penn's Railroad Passenger Depot.

Particular attention of merchants, manufacturers and shippers generally, of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and vicinity, is called to the facilities of this *New Route* as compared with others, and their patronage and favors are respectfully solicited. HENRY D. MEARS, General Freight Agent B. & O. R. R. Co. fel0:tf

MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS.—THE HIGH AND ENVIED CELEBRITY which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, Piles, Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, obstinate Head Aches, and all General Derangements of Health, these Pills have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. A single trial will place the Life Pills beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

DR. MOFFATT'S PHŒNIX BITTERS will be found equally efficacious in all cases of Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, Head Ache, the Sickness incident to Females in Delicate Health, and every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs.

For sale by Dr. W. B. MOFFATT, 335 Broadway, New York, and by Medicine Dealers and Druggists generally throughout the country. de1lyd&wT

FURS! FURS! FURS!—L. MULLER, Manufacturer of First Premium LADIES' FURS, Sleigh and Carriage ROBES and OVERCOATS—Dealers in BUFFALO ROBES—at 134 Wood street, adjoining Dr. Keyser's. Furs repaired, cleaned and altered in the best manner. All kinds Shipping Furs bought. no1:3m

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

THE new and elegant steamer PALLIE LIST, Capt. J. Anderson Rhoads, 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 FLACK, BARNES & CO., Ag'ts. no14

REGULAR TUESDAY PACKET FOR ZANESVILLE.—The fine new steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Capt. Monroe AYRES, 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. oc4

100 BBLS. RUSSETT APPLES to arrive for sale by FRANK VAN GORDER, 114 del3

HORSE COVERS, of India Rubber Oil Cloth, the best quality, for sale at the Rubber Depot, St. Clair st. J. & H. PHILLIPS. del0

NEW FIGS—500 drums New Figs, rec'd for sale by REYMER & ANDERSON, 39 Wood st. del3

OIL CLOTH COATS AND PANTS, low and black, for sale at the India Rubber Depot, 26 and 28 St. Clair st. J. & H. PHILLIPS. del0

TURKEYS AND CHICKENS—Dressed Turkeys and Chickens, by del1