Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 19, 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	35
12 " M.	52	40
6 " P. M.		41
Barometer		29 7 10

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING AT ELIZABETH, on SATURDAY, December 22d, 1860, at 2 o'clock. The maintenance of the Platform of the Chicago Convention, in its integrity, is the object of the meeting. No compromise of principle.

F. PATTERSON, J. H. MAFFITT, M. HENDERSON, JAMES A. EKIN, JOHN S. SEAVER.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!—As the Holidays approach, those who have Goods suitable for GIFTS, &c., should let the public know what they are and where they may be had on the most favorable terms, that good selections may be made for that purpose, in pursuance of a time-honored custom. There is no medium through which this may be done to better advantage than the columns of the Old GAZETTE. Try it. It will pay!

LAST SCENE IN THE COVENTRY CASE.—The District Court of the United States convened yesterday morning at the usual hour, and Charles Coventry, convicted of counterfeiting, was introduced to receive his sentence. Before the court proceeded with its duty, Marshall Swartzwelder, Esq., the prisoner's counsel, obtained leave to read the following statement subscribed by him:

To the Honorable Judge McCandless: I wish to state the true facts of my case to the court, but my heart being overloaded with grief, I was afraid that I should fail in doing so, and I have therefore committed what I have to say to paper. Your Honor, the true facts are these: I was in very low circumstances last summer, and could hardly procure bread enough for the support of my family, when Mr. Webb came to my house. I refused him at first. He insisted. He offered to pay well for it, and I consented. I had no interest in the business whatever, and never helped to make the money—but when Newcomer came I told Webb, and he gave me some to sell to him. He made what he wanted, and left on the 24th of September—three days previous to my arrest. My girl made a mistake in her statement. She thought it was two weeks. He went to Franklin and took some with him, and left what was found in my house—promising to be back in a few days and take all away to Ohio, where he lives. I never knew anything about making money, your Honor, and am here now with a broken and deeply sorrowful heart, charged with another man's crime. I have seen fifty-three summers, and according to the age of man I cannot see many more. I would like to spend the last few days of my life in peace with my family, if it should be God's will. I have made a solemn vow that I never will do anything of the kind again; and my family being now left in a helpless situation, I think if ever man repented his sins I have done it since I have been in here. I have suffered three deaths in my own grief and anguish of mind, and I hope your Honor will take it all into consideration, and trust that you will make the sentence of the law as merciful as possible.

To this appeal Judge McCandless replied that he deplored the calamity in which the prisoner and his family were involved, yet as a Judge he had no alternative but to do his duty. He then read the law, showing the least and greatest punishment which it authorized him to impose, and concluded by sentencing the prisoner to imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of five years and three months.

Though the age stated by the prisoner, (fifty-three years,) is not a very advanced one, he appeared to be quite feeble, and showed unmistakable marks of agitation when his sentence was pronounced. He is certainly not a hardened rogue, but apparently one who, in an ill-starred moment, consented, under the pressure of want, to allow his house to become a mint for counterfeiting coin. His appearance, his family and connections render the truth of his story probable. On the other hand, he had offended against the laws of his country, and justice to his fellow-citizens demanded that he should pay the penalty of his crime.

STEALING COPPER.—A man named John Carr brought a lot of copper pipe, cut in lengths of about 3 feet, and weighing about 150 lbs., to the store of a German copper smith on Third street, opposite the Girard House, and offered it for sale. The German had bought a quantity of the same material before from the same person, and had been compelled to restore it to the owner, who proved to be a gentleman living in the village of Industry, Beaver county. When Carr came with his second batch of copper he determined to have him brought to justice, and accordingly applied to officer Hague, who made the necessary information, upon which he was arrested. The copper not having as yet been identified, he was committed for a further hearing, to be allowed on Saturday. In the interval the Mayor desires all who have missed any copper to call at his office and examine that now there for inspection. The party who took possession of the first lot of copper has been written to and will probably prove to be the person whose property has been taken.

AT a meeting held at the office of Alderman Derby, in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 19th, to put in nomination candidates for the different ward offices, the following persons were nominated:

Directors of the Poor—Israel Hoag, 2 yrs., A. Davidson, Jas. Brown, James Sloss.

Select Council—Wm. S. Bissell.

Common Council—W. W. Ball, Wm. Miller, Louis Meal, Wm. Smith.

School Directors—James M. Cooper, Emery Gleason, Joseph Craig.

Judge of Elections, First Precinct—Robert Fairman.

Judge of Elections, Second Precinct—J. D. Johnson.

Inspector of Elections, First Precinct—Benj. Kennedy.

Inspector of Elections, Second Precinct—Edward Miles.

Assessor—James Graham, A. N. Burchfield.

Assistant Assessors—E. Derby, Christian Heitzel.

Constable—Wm. Hobson.

UNITED STATES FAIR.—FIRST PREMIUM FOR BEST BUSINESS PENMANSHIP.—We have just seen the official report of the late National Fair at Cincinnati, awarding their First Premium (a bronze medal,) for best business penmanship to Mr. Wm. H. Duff, of Duff's College, Pittsburgh. What say the Queen City penmen to this? Our young and talented townsman had but two pieces in their exhibition, having kept his master-piece for our own City Fair, which awarded him six First Premiums in all branches of his art over his competitors in this vicinity. The justice of these rewards and the unanimous verdict of our city press is now fully confirmed by the judges of the National Fair, and this time-honored establishment is at the head of both the writing and book-keeping—the acknowledged and accredited heads of these professions.

FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.—About four o'clock yesterday morning the wash house of Capt. Andrew Miller, on James street, in the Third ward, Allegheny, was discovered to be on fire, and for a short time, it and several buildings immediately adjoining, were in great danger of being destroyed. Fortunately, however, the air was perfectly calm, and a few buckets of water proved sufficient to extinguish it. The origin of the fire is not positively known, but it is supposed to have communicated by some means or other from the fire in the grate. The damage sustained is very trifling.

HUCKSTERING.—A woman named Frui was apprehended yesterday on this charge, having bought some duck and poultry for reselling, at a price that left her a very fair margin for profit. She formerly served a time in jail for the same offence. She was fined.

People residing in the country should be wary how they sell to hucksters, as they may become *participis criminis*. If it can be shown they had a knowledge that the articles were to be again offered for sale, this makes them aiders and abettors, and equally amenable to the law with principals.

CONVICTION OF LOGUE.—The jury in the case of CHARLES LOGUE, indicted for murder in Clarion county, rendered a verdict on Tuesday of last week of guilty of murder in the first degree. A motion was made for a new trial, which was argued on Wednesday, but the judge refused to grant it, and on Thursday morning he sentenced Logue to be hung. Immediately after his conviction, Logue admitted that he was the man who had shot Jared Lewis. He does not appear very much depressed in consequence of his awful doom—but stands up with a bold front, as if resolved in his own words, "to die game."

REUNION.—A grand Reunion of the Central Club, Pittsburgh Wide Awakes, takes place on Thursday evening, 20th instant, at Concert Hall, Fifth street. The gentlemen appointed as Managers and Committee of Arrangements are themselves a guarantee of what the occasion is expected to be. We cordially wish that it may be to all concerned an affair long to be remembered as one of the happiest in the history of the Club. The arrangements will be such as to be unexceptionable.

On Saturday last a most distressing accident occurred in the neighborhood of Georgeville, Indiana county. A Mr. Warren, while engaged in attending a threshing machine, was instantly killed. The cylinder of the machine bursted when in motion. Mr. Warren was directly in front of it engaged in taking away straw when it exploded. Mr. W. died almost instantly.

BOROUGH COURT.—The case of McCully vs. Clark & Thaw, the particulars of which were published, was begun yesterday.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

"POPULAR TALES AND HOUSEHOLD STORIES." Translated from the German by the Brothers Grimm. First and second series. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co.

There are no more delightful works for young people than these. In all the range of German and English literature, we should choose these in preference to all else. The brothers Grimm are the most accomplished story-tellers of the age, and these volumes possess a fascination not merely for the young, but for those of an older growth to whom a well-told story is ever welcome. The number of stories in these volumes is quite large, and the illustrations accompanying them are an additional attraction. We commend the two volumes to all parents who wish to gratify their children with pleasant reading.

"THE LAND OF THE SUN; or, what Kate and Willie saw there." By Cornelia H. Jenks. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co.

This is an account of a visit to Cuba and what was seen there, narrated in a style suited to the comprehension of children, and finely illustrated. Young people will find it deeply interesting.

The above works are for sale by Kay & Co., No. 55 Wood street, who have on hand a very large and beautiful assortment of children's books, selected expressly for the holiday season, and which is well worthy the attention of purchasers.

SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE PITTSBURGH ART ASSOCIATION.—We attended the exhibition of paintings and a few other works of art made under the auspices of this association last night. During the hours allotted for the exhibition (from 7 until 10 o'clock, P. M.) the spacious hall was crowded with spectators, comprising the most fashionable and well informed people of the city. There were two hundred and seventy-two paintings suspended around the walls, consisting of portraits, landscape scenery, views of rivers and places of historic interest, humorous groups, revolutionary scenes, &c. Some portions of the collection have been contributed by our own artists; others came from the artists of Philadelphia, and a few from the Academy of Arts and Sciences of that city. They made a display such as has never before been witnessed in Pittsburgh, and quite creditable to those connected with the enterprise. We might comment upon the subjects of some of the paintings, but as we could thereby give but an imperfect idea of their merit, we forbear. Moreover, in such a multitude of paintings, there were to be found so many of especial interest that it would be difficult, in a brief notice, to mention a tithe of those worthy of remark.

MEETING OF COAL MEN.—In accordance to a published notice, a number of those engaged in the coal business held a meeting yesterday at the office of Messrs. McCluskey, Cosgrave & Co. After organization and a mutual interchange of views upon the present condition of the trade, resolutions were adopted to the effect that the interests of trade would be greatly promoted by the suspension of operations in the mines until the 1st of March, 1861, or longer, as the case may require. This movement, although perfectly justified by the present unsettled condition of affairs in the principal coal markets below, will throw thousands of poor miners out of employment, and tend greatly to increase the distress already prevailing.

BURGLARY.—Schaur's Beer Hall, corner of Liberty street and North alley, Allegheny, was entered by burglars on Monday night. After perambulating through the house for some time they succeeded in effecting an entrance into Mr. S.'s sleeping apartment, broke open his secretary and took about one hundred dollars.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Messrs. Reineman & Meyran, Fifth street, have a most magnificent stock of jewelry of all qualities, varieties and styles, which they are prepared to dispose of at very low figures. Now is the time to secure a present for the approaching holidays.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.—We would advise all persons to call at Melvin's Gift Book Store, before making their purchases for the holidays. His stock of annuals, gift books, albums, bibles, &c., is very complete, and with each book you get a valuable gift, worth from 50 cents to $100. Read the following:

Pittsburgh, November, 1860.

This certifies that I bought a book at R. Melvin's Gift Book Store, No. 56 Market street, Pittsburgh, and received a fine silver watch as a gift.

Sharpsburg. A. ROBERTS.

Pittsburgh, December, 1860.

This certifies that I bought a book—price $1 50—at Melvin's Gift Book Store, Pittsburgh, and received a fine gold watch as a gift.

JOHN W. BECKITT, Brickmaker.

Boyd's Hill, 8th Ward, Pittsburgh.

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. dell:d&wimF

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.

Remember the Orphans.—The Annual Fair for the benefit of St. Paul's R. C. Orphan Asylum, will open at City Hall on Friday Evening, December 21st, and continue for two weeks. Admission 10 cents.

DOCTOR C. BAELZ, Water Cure and Homoeopathic 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 Room.

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.

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.

PROCLAMATION.—City of Pittsburgh, ss: In accordance with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, providing for the incorporation of the City of Pittsburgh, and of the various Supplements to said Act, I, GEORGE WILSON, Mayor of said city, do issue this, my Proclamation, that on the FIRST TUESDAY IN JANUARY, A. D. 1861, being the first day of the month, the Freemen of each Ward of said city, qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, will meet at the several places of holding elections in their respective wards and precincts, and elect by ballot, under the provisions of an Act of Assembly passed the 10th day of May, A. D. 1857;

First ward will elect by ballot one person to be a member of the Select Council of said city, and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Second ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Third ward, one person to be a member of the Select and four persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fourth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fifth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and five persons to be members of the Common Council.

Sixth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and five persons to be members of the Common Council.

Seventh ward, one person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Eighth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Ninth ward, one person to be a member of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Each of whom shall be qualified to serve as a member of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth.

At the elections to be held as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of January, A. D. 1861.

The electors of the First Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Second Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of so much of the Third Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, as lies north of and west of Grant street, being precinct No. 1 of said ward, to meet at the house of Francis Jamison, on the corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets. The electors of so much of the Third ward as lies south and east of Grant street, being precinct No. 2 of said ward, to meet at the house of Mathew Steel, on the corner of Wylie and Tunnel streets.

The electors of the Fourth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of so much of the Fifth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh as lies north and east of Adams street, being precinct No. 1 of said ward, to meet at the Public School House on Liberty street in said precinct. The electors of so much of the Fifth ward as lies south and west of Adams street, being precinct No. 2 of said ward, to meet at the Public School House on the corner of Pike and Walnut streets in said precinct.

The electors of the Sixth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Seventh Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Eighth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Ninth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said city of Pittsburgh, the 10th day of December, A. D. 1860.

del8:jal GEORGE WILSON, Mayor.

PRODUCE.—25 boxes Cheese, 2 bbls LARD, 10 bbls EGGS, 100 do Choice York State APPLES, 30 bus FLAXSEED, 10 bbls HOMINY—for sale by L. C. GRAFF, 223 Liberty st.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

XXXVIth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 18.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. Washburne, of Maine, informing him that he had placed in the hands of the Governor of that State, his resignation as a Representative from Maine, to take effect on the 1st of January.

Mr. Crawford called up the resolution introduced yesterday, declaring that the Constitution recognizes property in slaves; that Congress has passed laws to aid slaveholders in recapturing their slaves when they escape and make their way into the free States; that the Supreme Court has decided that negroes are not included either in the Declaration of Independence, or in the Constitution, except as slaves; that they cannot become citizens, and we, the members of the House of Representatives, will sustain and support the construction of the Constitution, the laws, and the said decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, moved to lay the subject on the table, with a view to proceed to other business, as its consideration would probably consume the whole day. He was perfectly willing for a final vote thereon on Monday.

The House refused to lay it on the table—yeas 89, nays 92.

Mr. Sherman changed his vote from yea to nay, merely for the purpose of moving a reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. Stevenson, of Ky., moved to lay this motion on the table.

Mr. Sherman was willing to withdraw his motion, with the understanding that one direct vote shall be taken on the resolution.

Mr. Sherman's motion was disagreed to—yeas 87, nays 91.

After further proceedings, the resolution was tabled—yeas 88, nays 91.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up, but Mr. Branch of N. C. raised the point of order that its first consideration must be in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, containing money in the nature of a money appropriation.

This question was debated and the Speaker decided that the 12th section of the bill provides that bonds be issued to the amount of $60,000,000, payable at the Treasury and redeemable in thirty years. This was certainly an appropriation, and therefore the bill must go to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House then went into committee and considerable time was consumed in separately laying aside the numerous bills which precede the Pacific Railroad bill on the calendar, the opponents on this bill refusing to take it up immediately and independently of the others.

When the bill granting lands to the Nebraska Railroad was reached, the committee proceeded to consider it, but without making much progress therein the committee rose.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. Ford, proposing the surrender of his contract if Congress will immediately put the government printing establishment into operation, saying that the reduced prices were not remunerative. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

The House adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Lane, of Oregon, offered the following:

WHEREAS, In 1847 and 1848 the Northern States adopted resolutions in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and the Southern States passed counter resolutions declaring that they would resist that measure; and whereas, in 1850, compromise measures were passed, agreeing that the people of a territory should decide the question of slavery; and whereas, by the late election, the Northern States have re-affirmed their former position that slavery be excluded; and whereas, a number of Southern States regard the late action of the North as destructive of the equality of the States, and their right to the common territory, and have indicated their purpose to dissolve their political connection, and as such a result would be disastrous to both sections, and if attended by civil war, create horrors never before recorded; and whereas, it appears that the present system of our Government is inadequate to the exigency of the times; and whereas, in a similar difficulty our fathers met to adopt a new plan of Government; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the several States be requested to send Commissioners or Delegates to consult on the present times; that the Southern States be requested to meet together previous to decide on the conditions necessary to their peace and safety, and submit them to the delegates from the Northern States.

Resolved, That it is contrary to religion and the spirit of the age for the Government to interfere in any way with any steps the States may agree to adopt.

Resolved, That the Federal Government will abstain from the employment of any force aggressive toward any State, and if there be any danger of a collision between the Federal and State forces, the former be promptly withdrawn.

Mr. Crittenden offered the following:

WHEREAS, Alarming dissentions have arisen between northern and southern States as to the rights to the common territory of the United States. It is eminently desirous and proper that such dissentions should be settled by the Constitutional provisions which give equal justice to all sections, whereby to restore peace; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives that the following article be proposed and submitted as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be voted as a part of the Constitution, when ratified by conventions of three-fourths of the people of the States:

First—In all the territories now, or hereafter acquired north of latitude 36° 30', slavery or voluntary servitude, except punishment for crime, shall be prohibited, while south of that latitude it shall remain, and in all territory south of that latitude, slavery is here recognized as existing, and not to be interfered with by Congress, but to be protected as property by all departments of territorial government during its continuance as a territory. When a territory north or south of such line within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe shall contain the population necessary for a member of Congress, with a Republican form of government, it shall be admitted into the Union on an equality with the original States, with or without slavery, as the Constitution of the State may prescribe. Second—Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in places under its jurisdiction, or in States permitting slavery. That Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia while it exists in Virginia or Maryland or either, nor Congress shall never at any time prohibit the officers of the government or members of Congress, whose duties require them to live in the District of Columbia and bring slaves from holding them as such. 4th. Congress shall have no power to hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, whether by land, navigable rivers or sea. 5th. Congress shall have power by law to pay the owner who shall apply the full value of the fugitive slave in all cases when the Marshal is prevented from discharging his duty by force or rescue made after the arrest; in all such cases the United States shall have power to sue the county in which such violence or rescue is made and the county shall have the right to sue the individuals who committed the wrong in the same manner as the owner could sue. 6th. No future amendments shall affect the preceding article, and Congress shall never have power to interfere with slavery in States where it is now permitted.

The last resolution declares that the Southern States have the right to the faithful execution of the law for the recovery of slaves, and such laws ought not to be repealed or modified so as to impair their efficiency. All laws conflicting with the Fugitive Slave Law will be void, yet Congress will not deem it improper to earnestly ask the repeal of such laws. The Fugitive Slave Law ought to be so altered as to make fee commission equal, whether decided for or against the claimant, and the clause "a posse comitatus," be modified so as to restrict it to cases where violence or rescue is attempted. The laws for the suppression of the African Slave Trade, ought to be effectually executed.

The bill for the admission of Kansas was taken up and on motion of Mr. Green, made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. Powell's resolution was taken up.

The resolutions of Mr. Crittenden were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, suggested that the resolution of Mr. Powell for a Committee should be adopted, that the Committee might go to work to save the country.

Mr. Powell's resolution was then adopted, and the President authorized to form the Committee.

Mr. Crittenden's resolution was referred to the Committee.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, referred to the resolution in favor of a different mode of electing the President, but said he should not discuss the resolution. He thought it devolved on every man to come forward and make the effort to save the country. He should not differ from his Southern friends, except as to the mode of redress. He was opposed to secession and would fight the battle for Southern rights in the Union and on the battlements of the Constitution. He was not a compromising man, nor a conservative, yet he would not demand anything but what was right and expedient on the basis of the resolutions passed by a large body of the people of Tennessee. Many persons believed that a State had a right to secede and the belief was based on the resolutions of 1778.

He read the letters of Madison to show that the government was formed as a sacred compact, and that a State had no right to secede, and that the only way it can get out of the Union is by a revolution. If the doctrine of secession is true, then we have no government at all. The government has no right to enforce the laws against individuals in the State. He believed that the liberty bills of the north were unconstitutional and revolutionary. But this is no reason why the South should follow in the commission of revolutionary acts. He was in the Union and meant to stay in it. He was not to be driven out by any act, and means to fight in it. Suppose a fugitive slave should go to Vermont, and on his arrest a mob should rescue him, this was an act of nullification and rebellion, and should be put down by the government.

Mr. Collamer, of Vt., said that as his State had been referred to, he would like to correct a wrong impression that gentlemen seem to have that all the laws of the North in relation to fugitive slaves were enacted especially against the fugitive slave law. The law of Vermont was made six years before the passage of the fugitive slave law of 1850; there were two modes practiced for recovering a fugitive; one was the taking of the fugitive just as they would take any other species of stolen property, and bring a suit afterwards. Now this mode gave no protection against kidnappers. The laws of the North are generally made in regard to this mode, and not against the fugitive slave law at all. The people of the free States never held the doctrine that a slave could nullify an act of Congress, and there was no reason for supposing that the people of the North were unfair or unfaithful.

Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., asked if Vermont had not passed a law in 1858 relating to the same subject, and asked if the Senator thought it unconstitutional.

Mr. Collamer gave a history of the transaction and said: At the time of the adoption of the law the Supreme Court decided that colored men had no rights under the law which the white man was bound to respect.

Mr. Benjamin, of La., asked if the Supreme Court decided so.

Mr. Collamer said it was in the opinion, and read extracts from it. The people of Vermont never intended to pass an unconstitutional law.

On motion of Mr. Bragg, the Senate adjourned.

South Carolina Secession Convention.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 17.—The South Carolina Secession Convention, which assembled in the Baptist Church, had four ballots for President. On the 4th ballot, Governor Gist resigning, Gen. Jamison received 118 votes, and was elected.

In consequence of the ravages of the small pox, an adjournment to Charleston was carried after a debate. No business was transacted except the appointment of a committee.

Fourteen cases of small pox were reported on Sunday, and seven to-day. Cases are only reported where the symptoms and developments clearly indicate the disease.

The Legislature has adjourned to meet in Charleston on Thursday. The inauguration of the Governor to-day attracted a large crowd; and many ladies occupied the gallery of the Representative Hall. Gov. Pickens read the inaugural address, which contained sentiments decidedly firm for secession. He was warmly applauded.

In the rear of Governor Pickens, at the speaker's stand, was Howell Cobb, and also Messrs. Elmore and Hooker, the Commissioners for Alabama and Mississippi.

Steamship Burned.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The steamship John P. King, of the Charleston line, took fire at her dock early this morning. The attempt to extinguish the fire being unsuccessful, she was hauled out into the stream in order to prevent danger to the adjacent shipping, and she is now burning from stem to stern.

The burning steamer John P. King is surrounded with steam tow-boats, from which steam and hand engines are throwing streams of water. She is still burning below decks, and is almost completely destroyed. The King is valued at $160,000, and is owned at Charleston and this city. Her value is partially insured.

The steamers James Adger and R. R. Cuyler, from Charleston and Savannah, came in collision while coming into dock. The former had her stern and middle carried away, and the latter is badly damaged about the bows.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 18.—It is said in usually reliable circles that a strong movement is going on in the border States upon both sides of Mason and Dixon's line for a great Middle confederacy to be called the Central United States, or the Federal Republic of Washington, including New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the North West upon one side, and Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri on the other. Men high in position and influence favor it, and it is also said that it will soon be suggested officially by the Executive of one of the chief States concerned.

The Democratic members of the Ohio delegation, at the Conference last night, took particular pains not to commit themselves to any measure contemplating coercion, believing that this would result in civil war; nor to the support of Lincoln. They say that the conference was not devoted to the consideration of measures of adjustment to save the Union as they had been led to expect.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—At the meeting of the Pennsylvania delegation to-night, including the two Senators—Mr. F[illegible] alone being absent—the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That in our judgment it is the opinion of the people of Pennsylvania that the constitutional rights of all sections should be respected and secured: that all the laws should be faithfully and promptly executed, and that the Union of the States, the Constitution and the laws of the United States be maintained and be enforced in all their integrity.

All of the Ohio Delegation, Senator Wade and Representative Wade excepted, were present at their conference to-night. Though no resolution was passed, the concurrent sentiment was the maintenance of the Union and the enforcement of the laws.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—It is reliably ascertained that the object of Secretary Thompson's mission to North Carolina, as representative of Miss., is procure her co-operation with all the other Southern States, in the event of Lincoln's administration so acting as to damage Southern rights; whatever may be his individual opinion on the subject of secession.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals until the 28th, for the issue of five millions of Treasury notes, pursuant to the act just passed.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 18.—The bill for arming the State has passed the Senate after considerable debate, by a vote of 41 yeas to 3 nays. It now goes before the House to-morrow. Much anxiety is expressed regarding the effect of this movement upon our federal relations. The commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi arrived here to-day. There is a Democratic caucus in session to night.

THE N. Y. DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The object of this meeting was not to protest against Disunion on any broad grounds of loyalty to the Constitution, or to denounce a rupture of this confederacy as either wrong in principle or dangerous and calamitous in its practice. On the contrary, the Chairman of the meeting vindicated the justice of the Disunion movement—declaring with emphasis that it is the natural issue of a "justifiable discontent" on the part of the Southern States, and insisting throughout his long and elaborate argument that the North is wholly and exclusively responsible for the threatened dissolution of the Confederacy. The general tone of all the speeches was precisely the same. Not one of the speakers had one syllable of censure for the Disunion movement, or for any of the States which are engaged in it. All spoke with implied if not expressed approval of Secession, as a necessary and rightful remedy for the evils which the North has inflicted on the Southern States. It was not, therefore, to protest against Disunion,—to sustain the Constitution and the Federal authority, nor to insist upon the enforcement of the laws and the preservation of the Union in its integrity, that this meeting was held. Its specific object was to prevail upon the Southern States to *postpone* secession, until some new guarantees could be given for their security. A committee consisting of Mr. Fillmore, Judge Bronson and R. Lathers, Esq., was appointed to proceed to the Southern States and proffer the guarantees which they were authorized to tender.—*N. Y. Times.*

AN IMPERIAL REFORMER.—Hitherto the home policy of Napoleon has been restrictive and despotic; now it suddenly changes and inclines to liberalism. In a recent number of the *Moniteur* there appears a decree which restores to the French legislature some of its lost privileges. The principal provisions of this important instrument are in substance as follows: Art. 1 authorizes the senate and corps legislatif to vote an annual address in reply to the imperial speech at the opening of each session. Art. 2 ordains that the discussion on said speech shall take place in the presence of government commissioners, who shall give to the chambers the necessary explanations on the domestic and foreign policy of the empire. Art. 3 revives and modifies Art. 5 of the decree of March, '52, which concedes to the legislative body the right of expressing its opinion on *projets de loi*, and proposing amendments thereto. Art. 4 announces that a *senatus consultum* will be passed in the next session, which will render lawful the appointment of reporters to report the proceedings in the respective chambers, copies of which are to be sent every evening to all the Parisian journals, and *in extenso* reports thereof published in the official paper of the following day. Art. 5 provides for the nomination, by the emperor, of ministers without portfolios, to defend the measures of the government before the chambers, in concert with the members of the council of state.—*N. Y. World.*

FRANCE AND THE CHURCH.—Paris, Nov. 28, 1860.—Enough talk has been made here this week by a pamphlet entitled *Pape et Empereur*, (Pope and Emperor,) to become noteworthy your side of the water. The author of the pamphlet proposes that the Emperor should put himself at the head of the Church, as he is ahead of the State. This would be the first means of settling the endless quarrel about spiritual and temporal power of the Pope, in which France is entangled to her grave political embarrassment, only because the French Church is under foreign suzerainty. Let the head of the State in France, then, destroy this *imperium in imperio*, and make himself what the Monarchs of England, Russia, Prussia and Turkey are, chief of the Church, as well.

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.

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MUSICAL BOOKS FOR PRESENTS, IN HANDSOME BINDINGS. Moore's Irish Melodies, Beauties of Scottish Songs, Hawkins' History of Music, Moore's Encyclopedia of Music, Musical Vade Mecum, Beethoven's Sonatas, Mozart's Sonatas, Opera of Don Giovanni, do La Sonnambula, do La Norma, do La Traviata, do Martha, do Lucretia Borgia, do Lucia di Lammermoor. All the Oratorios of Handel and Haydn. JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood street, near Fourth.

CHEESE!—CHEESE!!—150 boxes W. R. Cheese, just rec'd, for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

BUTTER—20 kegs Packed Butter for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR NOVEMBER.

JOSEPH DILWORTH, V. P.

JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK, J. B. ANIER, SAM'L. M. KIER, A. R. BEACH.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[*Reported especially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, 1860.

FLOUR—Remains inactive and dull without any change in rates. The demand is restricted to small lots to meet the wants of the city trade. Aside from this there is little or nothing doing at present. We note the following sales:

	Super.	Extra.	Ex. Fam.	Fancy
25 bbls from store	——	——	5 60	——
284 do in lots	4 75	5 00	5 20	6 00
251 do in lots	4 75	5 00	5 25	——
60 do do	——	——	——	5 87
33 do do	——	5 00	——	——
75 do do	——	——	5 37	——
60 do do	——	——	5@5 65	——

GROCERIES—Sugar—dull. Sales of 6 hhds 7¼@7¾c for fair to prime. Molasses—more firm. Sales of 25 bbls N O at 33@35c. Coffee—dull but unchanged. Sales of 20 bgs at 15@15½. Syrup—Sales of 2 bbls Golden at 50c ℔ gall.

GRAIN—Oats steady but unchanged. Sales from first hands of 500 bush at 25c, and 160 do do from store at 28c. Corn—Sales of 200 bush at 40c, 135 do do at same figure, 300 do do at 42c. There is nothing doing in Wheat, Rye, or Barley.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of 65 bush Peaches at $2 ℔ bush, and 10 do do at same figure. Apples—Sales of 10 bush at 75c, and 20 do at $1.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales of 1000 lbs at 1,80 ℔ cwt, and 1,000 do do at $2—both from store.

APPLES—Sales of 30 bbls at $1,75; 21 do do at same figure; 25 do Russetts at $2, and 35 do inferior at at $1,40.

CHEESE—Unchanged. Sales of 80 bxs W R at 10c; 60 do do at 10½c; and 25 do Hamburg at 11c.

WHISKY—Sales of 40 bbls Rectified at 18c ℔ gall.

BUTTER—firm with an advancing tendency. Sales of 2 bbls Prime Roll at 16c ℔ lb.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of 3 bbls at $9,50@$10 ℔ bbl.

BEANS—Sales of 12 bush Small White at $1.

HOMINY—Sales of 10 bbls Pearl at $3,75@$4 ℔ bbl.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

SUGAR—The receipts have been moderate, but with a slack demand, prices gave way during the early part of the week ½@¾c, since which they have rallied and shown more firmness, fair to fully fair closing to-day at 4¾@5c, against 4½@5c on Tuesday. The sales of the week have amounted to about 2500 hhds, including 300 to-day. We now quote as follows:

Interior and Refining	2 @2¾
Common to Good Common	3 @4
Fair to Fully Fair	4¼@5
Prime to Choice	5¼@5
Centrifugal and Clarified	5¾@6½
Low Clarified	—@—

The sales for the corresponding week last year embraced about 4500 hhds, and we quoted fair to fully fair at 7¾@7⅞.

Week's receipts 4379 hhds against 4680 for the corresponding week last year. Total receipts since the 1st of Sept, 24,968 hhds against 32,030 to the same date last year.

The exports of the week have been 558 hhds, of which 515 to New York, and 23 to Apalachicola.

MOLASSES—The receipts have been moderate with a fair demand, prices, within a day or two, have ruled more in favor of holders, the market opening at the commencement of the week at 18@22c for prime, and after receding to 16@18, closing to-day at 19@22 and 24c, inferior and salty selling at 12@16c. Half bbls ruled to day at 23@25c.

The sales up to last evening embraced some 4250 bbls, and a few hundred half bbls. To-day about 500 bbls have been sold at the above figures, making a total for the week of 4750 bbls.

Week's receipts 4,850 bbls against 18,600 for the corresponding week last year. Total receipts since the 1st of September, 56,748 bbls against 75,200 to the same date last year.

The exports of the week embrace 3048 bbls, of which 898 bbls to Boston, 2,016 to New York, and 109 to Galveston.—[N O Pic.

BALTIMORE COFFEE MARKET, Dec. 15.—The following is the weekly report of Messrs White & Elder, Brokers:

Stock of Rio Coffee, Dec. 8 1860	23,000 bags.	
Received since	none.	
Taken for consumption	500	"
Stock of Rio this day	23,500	"

REMARKS:

During the past week transactions have been very light, comprising 500 bags Rio from first hands, in lots, at 13 to 13½c. The decline from the highest point in October may be estimated at 1½ to 2c ℔ lb. Notwithstanding the extreme dullness, prices are more settled, and holders show less disposition to press sales.

We quote prime Rio at 13 to 13½c, fair to good at 12½ to 13c; Laguayra at 14 to 15c; Java at 16 to 17c.

As high as 10 ℔ cent prem was paid in bankable funds to-day in St Louis for sight exchange on the East, and it was extremely difficult to obtain at any price. Some small sums were bought at 8 and 9 ℔ cent. This is probably the stopping point, for men will not—cannot—pay their indebtedness at all if they have to be taxed higher than this. The Banks were not able to sell at all, so that the rates of bank checks are but nominal. On New Orleans it was impossible to obtain exchange—½ ℔ cent was offered in gold without a seller. As high as 10 ℔ cent prem was also paid for gold, in bankable funds, on country funds.

Illinois and Wisconsin currency was most generally bought at about 1½ dis with bankable funds to-day, and sold at 1 dis. Some, however, bought at 1 dis, it being comparatively scarce.—St Louis Dem.

The money market is, perhaps, more quiet, but it does not arise from a lessened demand, more confidence in the future, nor from any greater disposition of capitalists to lend their money; but from the fact that it is not well known that there are few lenders—therefore the lessened importunity to obtain it, as well on street as at bank. "A few A No 1 bills are daily placed at rates ruling from 1½ to 2 ℔ cent a month, and a few call loans are made at 7@8 ℔ cent. Long paper, or that which is not thoroughly approved, is not considered at all. The banks continue to discount moderately, wisely discriminating in their accommodations in favor of those whose wants are immediately pressing, and where the greatest good to the greatest number may result from it.—[Phila Ledger.

THERE was to-day a further depreciation of some of the uncurrent funds. Missouri and Iowa notes were placed at 12 dis; Wheeling at 7 dis, and Pittsburgh at 8 dis.

In Exchange dealings there was some irregularity, and instances were stated of sales of New York at less than the last quoted rate. It appears that receipts are getting better, and that there is a tendency towards a decline. This of course will be inevitably consequent on an improvement in produce shipments, which cannot be much longer retarded, and which so soon as started with any degree of freedom, will move with a rush. Our quotations are repeated as last quoted.—Cin Com.

WE annex a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods and general merchandise at New York for the week and since Jan 1:

For the Week.	1858.	1859.	1860
Dry Goods	$1,204,176	$2 842 224	$1,277,894
Gen. Merchandise	1,533,389	2,312,445	1,347,068
Total for the week	$2,736,565	$5,154,674	$2,624,962
Previously reported	138,343,060	218,013,157	214,288,553
Since Jan 1	$141,079,225	$223,166,831	$216,913,515

EXCHANGE has advanced in Chicago to 12 prem, and St Louis it has gone up to 9@10 prem. The Wheeling banks are drawing at 5 prem which is an advance of 1 ℔ cent, and they do not sell it freely at that.

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

	Dec. 10.	Dec. 17.		
Capital Stock	11,806,460	$11,806,370		
Loans	27,067,587	27,064,858	Dec.	2,729
Specie	3,557,067	3,711,297	Inc.	154,230
Due from other banks	1,849,567	1,824,832	Dec.	24,865
Due to other banks	2,963,309	3,015,932	Inc.	52,622
Deposits	15,173,347	15,379,964	Inc.	206,617
Circulation	3,061,198	2,966,932	Inc.	34,204

THE stock market opens this week with higher prices, and large purchases were made this morning of New York Central, Erie and Illinois Central, supposed, from the parties by whom they were made, to be on foreign account.

We learn of very little movement in paper this morning; and of no amelioration in rates, but think there is a little more cheerfulness of tone.—N Y Com Adv, Monday evening.

THE week closes with an extraordinary scarcity of sight exchange on the market, and an impossibility with the mercantile community to obtain it at any price with the funds in circulation. With gold it can be obtained on New York at ½ ℔ cent prem, and on New Orleans at 1 ℔ cent or something less in bankable funds. But gold is impossible to be had, as high as 11 ℔ ct. prem being paid for it to-day in bankable funds, the full range offered being 8 and 10 ℔ ct. Silver is also worth 8 and 9 ℔ cent prem. The nominal rate for sight on New York is 10 ℔ cent prem in bankable funds, though 12 and even 15 ℔ cent prem was had. On New Orleans it is not to be had except for gold. Of course it is most ruinous those who are forced to pay such rates as the above. Illinois and Wisconsin currency was bought at 1½ dis buying, and ¾ and 1 dis selling, with only a moderate supply.—[St Louis Dem.

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, FT. W & C R R—12 reels lead pipe, Alex Gordon; 1 car oil, S M Kier & co; 15 tons pig metal, John Moorhead; lot old iron, Graff, Bennett & co; 20 sks hominy, Graham & Thomas; 50 bbls flour, Wm Bingham; 530 do do, D Wallace; 1 bbl glass ware, McKee & bro; 2 hgs skins, G W Hambert; 1 bx tallow, 2 bbls lard, Park, Painter & co; 13 bbls paper, G W Johnston; 24 do do, & J Davis, 5 sks buckwheat flour, Logan & Gregg; 10 oil bbls, lot scale irons, A Bradley; 30 bbls flour, R H Myers & bro; 1 car, R L Fahnestock; 2 do eggs, R Dalzell & co; 6 do apples, Burgess & McK Ivy; 5 do oil, J McGill & son; 4 do do, J Tannen & co; 17 do do, B L Fahnestock; 3 do do, Hale & Berger; 147 bbls flour, Hitchcock, McCreery & co; 141 do do, Jones & Lauth, 100 do do, Jas McCully & co; 100 do do, Lloyd & Black; 100 do do, J S Liggett & co; 100 do do, R Wallace; 100 do do, Jas Gardiner; 200 do do, D Wallace; 270 doz brooms, A D Ferry; 12 slabs, 1 box steel, Hillman, Rahm & co; 1 dressed hog, F Sellers & co; 5 bbls coal oil, C Thomas & co; 1 car old wheels, B R Spike co; 400 bush barley, Rhodes & Verner; 46 pigs lead, Mair & Dalzell; 12 bx rivets, 12 b sheet iron, Townsend & co; 1 kg butter, 3 dox cans, Shriver & Dilworth; 1 bx butchers, J H Lindsey; 25 doz pails, 10 do tubs, Atwell, Lee & co; 2 cks, 2 bxs rivets, 20 bdls wire, R Townsend & co; 32 bdls paper, J M Perkins & co; 1 cross mill saw, Lippincott & co; 26 bbls berries, Haibaugh & co; 11 do do, R Tassell & co.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede slowly with 5 feet 5 inches in the channel by the pier mark. The weather remains cloudy and mild with indications favorable for rain or snow. There is still some floating ice in the Allegheny, but it is getting very thin, and should the present mild weather continue for any length of time it will be entirely clear in a day or two at the furthest.

There have been no arrivals with the exception of the Sallie List from Portsmouth, and Minerva from Wheeling and the Emma Graham for Zanesville was the only departure.

FOR PORTSMOUTH.—The beautiful steamer SALLIE LIST, Capt. Russell, is the regular packet for Portsmouth and all intermediate points to-day at 10 a. m. For speed and accommodations she is unsurpassed.

Telegraphic Markets

NEW YORK, Dec 18.—Cotton firm; sales 1500 bales at 10½. Flour advanced—sales 15,500 bbls; Ohio $5 05@4 25; Southern $4 00@5 25. Wheat firm; sales 56,000 bus; red western at $1 20 and white at $1 24@1 30. Corn firm—sales 75,000 bus; mixed 65@66. Pork heavy at $15 50@16 for mess and $10@11 50 for prime. Lard steady. Whisky lower—sales at 18c. Groceries unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 18.—Flour unchanged and dull. Whisky—sales 1100 bbls at 14. Wheat, Corn and Barley are unchanged. Oats dull and advanced to 26. Hogs dull and 25c lower—closing heavy at $5 25@5 30; receipts large. Mess Pork declined to $14@14 50. Green meats dull and ½c lower. Lard in moderate demand at 8¾. The money market continues stringent. Exchange dull at 1½@1¾ per ct. premium on New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—Flour sells to the trade at $4 75 @5 12½ for superfine, $5 12½@5 37 for extra, $5 50@$6 for extra family, and $6 12½@6 50 for fancy. Wheat in limited demand; sales of 2000 bush at $1 15@1 23 for western and southern red and $1 27@1 37 for white. Corn dull at 64 for old yellow and 58@57 for new. Mess Pork $17 25@17 50. Bacon steady, at 8½c for Shoulders and 10½c for Sides. Coffee firm; sales 600 bags Rio at 12½@13½. Whisky ranges from 18@18½.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—Flour dull; Ohio and City Mills at $4 75; Howard street at $5. Wheat dull at $1 10@1 18 for red, and $1 20@1 40 for new white. Corn steady at 49@52 for new white and yellow, and 55@60 for old. Provisions dull and nominal. Coffee heavy and lower; sales at 12@13. Whisky dull at 17@18c.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

PRACTICAL

PLUMBERS,

GAS

AND

STEAM

FITTERS.

A large assortment of all articles pertaining to the business always on hand.

dell No. 120 Fourth street, near Smithfield.

EGGS—18 bbls. fresh packed for sale by L. C. GRAFF, 223 Liberty st.

Concentrated Leaven,

FOR MAKING

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

MANUFACTURED BY

EDW. CHAMBERLIN & CO.

Proprietors of Shawmut 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 is 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 adopted, 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 16 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 efficacious. 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 16 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 immediately 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 Irvt 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; add three quarters of a cup 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.

Winter 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.

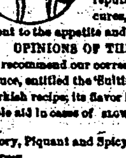
Packed in Cases of One, Two, Four and Six Dozen Cans.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists generally.

WM. GULAGER & BRO., Wholesale Agents, no22:10teod No 59 North Front st., Philadelphia.

Soyer's Sultana Sauce,

FOR HOT AND COLD DISHES OF ALL KINDS.



This most delicious and appetizing 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 stimulant 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. ja18:3iawdly

Mrs. Winslow,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the facsimile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

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PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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ELASTIC STOCKINGS, for Varicose or Enlarged Veins.

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A Turkish article, highly fragrant, detersive and cosmetic, for *Shaving, Shampooning, Bathing, Cleaning the Teeth, removing Blotches, Pimples, Tan and Freckles,* and for *Beautifying the Complexion.* For sale by Dr. GEORGE H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, Wholesale and Retail Agent. Price 25 cents.

Are Your Teeth Bad?

If they are, take our advice and buy a bottle of Dr. WARD'S LIQUID DENTIFRICE. It will keep them white and clean, and will prevent their further decay, and will cure bleeding and spongy gums. You can buy it at Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street, at 25 and 50 cents per bottle or pack of powder.

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May at once be relieved and a permanent cure effected by a bottle of the *Graefenberg Company's EYE LOTION.* For sale at Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood st. Price 25 cts. per bottle.

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Dr. LEIDY'S PILE OINTMENT, prepared by the *Graefenberg Company*, is a sovereign remedy in all cases of Piles, no matter what may be their intensity. A cure is warranted. Price $1 per bottle. Sold by DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st.

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GRAY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR Dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to the hair or skin.

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WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of Bad Dyes remedied; the Hair invigorated for Life by this splendid Dye.

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This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in millions of cases.

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If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

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