Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 31, 1860.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by S. E. Shaw, Optician, 88 Fifth St.—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	35
12 " M.	00	40
3 " P. M.		34
6 " P. M.	29	10

...for the Orphans.—The Annual Fair ...of St. Paul's R. C. Orphan Asylum, ...City Hall on Friday Evening, Decem... ...continues for two weeks. Admission ...

‡

...SICK AND THE ORPHAN.—The Annual ...for the aid of the Infirmary and the ...Farm School, opened in Concert Hall, ...on the 24th inst., and will continue ...and evening during the week. Admission ...to any part of Hall.

‡

...and is our readers the following ac... ...the receipts and expenditures of Alle... ...county for the year 1859, taken from ...statement of the auditors:

	Dr.
...Allegheny, Treasurer, in account with the ...County, DEBTOR.	
...balance from ...	
...county, temporary loan	$ 50 00
...do do do	200 00
...do do do	577 57
...do do do	600 00
...Sheriff, verdict fees	694 00
...Sheriff, fees, &c.	2,100 89
...Commissioner, do	60 60
...Recorder, fees, &c.	39 50
...do do	7 84
...do do	5 00
...Mayor, error in exonerations ...of 1857	38 19
...tax	2,244 49
...Michael Miller, temporary loan	400 00
...Holmes & Sons, do do	8,753 60
...Bank money on assessed lands	448 70
...D. Stone, interest	37.45
...Bulford, over collections	43 82
...Collectors	143,770 27
...on assessed lands	48 39
...Varner, Esq., sale of an estray	2 59
...Walker, Esq., costs on same	5 00
...William V. Evans, fines, &c.	4 35
...Thomas Yeadon, interest	6 56
General	$159,099 22
...by Cash paid	
...County Commissioners	$ 4,052 89
...County Commissioners' fees	1,918 76
...Jail	1,239 62
...Jail building and repairing	1,741 30
...Office fitting and stationery	21 00
...Commissioners' expenses	36 00
...Commissioners' pay	2,421 87
...Clerk to Commissioners	689.89
...Clerk to Commissioners' assistants	753 69
...Commissioners' fees, State roads	65 40
...Jury fees and commissions	1,417 51
...Court of Quarter Sessions	185 00
...Clerk to Court of Quarter Sessions	8,616 52
...Coroner's account, including Jurors' ...pay	1,298 97
...Constables' fees	513 03
...Common wealth witnesses	2,780 77
...Contingent and miscellaneous expenses	8,812 71
...Commissioners' discounted	28 98
...Clothing and bedding for prisoners	923 16
...Election expenses	1,924 76
...Engineers in Court House and Jail	671 00
...Expenses of forming new townships	23 50
...Furniture	66 58
...Fuel and Light	408 22
...Fugitive apprehensions	391.46
...Incidental expenses	444 50
...Grand Jurors	915 31
...Court of Refuge	9,970 59
...of eight mill tax refunded	1,515 45
...on loans	3,967 13
...Allegheny County coupon ...bonds	1,890 00
...on County scrip	3 10
...on County warrants	357 09
...on Railroad Bonds	4,500 00
...reporters in Court	122 25
...and prisoners' allowance	573 12
...in Court of Quarter Sessions	5,474 16
...in District Court	5,022 79
...and former Sheriffs	6,988 32
...book, &c.	3,690 00
...Jurors for 1859	2,244 13
...Tryer, Alderman and Justices' fees	782 50
...Officers' fees in Court cases	8,237 97
...Prisoners in Jail	2 00
...Prisoners' miscellaneous	412 00
...Prisoners'	413 38
...Prophesy's Report	2.25
...Premiums on fat cattle	116 02
...Premiums on fat scalps	1,279 67
...Road viewing	406 51
...Road damages	1,184 67
...Redemption money	131 79
...Refreshments, Grand Jurors	41 75
...Repairs to Court House and Jail	11,51 44
...Supr'd's to Court of Quarter Sessions	76 00
...Sheriff Redemption	2 00
...State roads	30 00
...Tip Stavs in Court of Quarter Sessions	1,53 50
...Tip Staves in District Court	1,110 00
...Tip Staves in Supreme Court	200.00
...Transcribing dockets	200 00
...Transcribing Duplicate	2,505 16
...Temporary Loans	3,272 43
...Taxes and costs refunded	1,194 95
...Treasurer's compensation	1,599 38
...Watchman to Court House and Jail	838 64
...Water tax	1,200 00
...Western Pennsylvania Hospital	2,210 35
...Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary	6,826 53
...Balance as per last Auditor's Report	497 67
...Amount to balance	3,757 76
Total	$159,099 22

*Balance due County by John J. Mus... ...Esq., Jan. 2d, A. D. 1860 ... 3,757 76

*Paid during the session of the Auditors.

We also add a statement of the following credits of the county, which are deemed worthless:

County Tax outstanding for 1850, per Report	$200 16
" " " 1851, " "	77 13
" " " 1852, " "	1,049-73
" " " 1853, " "	964 13
" " " 1854, " "	2,048 24
" " " 1855, " "	4479 32
" " " 1856, " "	1,618 32
Amount due by J. V. Rowland, late Treasurer	7,110 20
" " Allegheny Valley R. R. Co.	47,060 69
" " Pitts. & Connellsville R. Co.	60,745 88
" " W. Phillips, late Commissioner, of debit per Auditors' Report	548 40
	3,705 71
Total	$124,552 10

The amount reported in the treasury January 1st, 1860, is $4,492 86.

THE EXPERIMENT ABOUT THE GUNS.—The removal of the cannon from the Arsenal was still going on during Saturday. No resistance was made, and we presume none will be made, unless by some event the present complexion of affairs is altered. The forbearance thus observed by our citizens is highly commendable, especially as the mind is so Washington have already united with the cry "abolition Pittsburgh," and alleged its prevalence of mob law here. The resolutions passed at the meeting on Thursday, were on Saturday forwarded by mail to the President and to the heads of the various Departments, and it is to be hoped their moderate but firm tone will secure them some attention from the individuals to whom they are addressed.

It was reported on Saturday that anarchy prevailed at Washington; that there had been a rupture in the Cabinet; and that the Attorney General and Secretary Cass had telegraphed to General Moorhead not to offer the guns, under any circumstances, to go. This latter fact, if true, is the main, to be a report, and was a telegram to the officer mentioned, to Mr. Moore, had stating that no necessity existed for the removal of Fort Ship Island or Galveston, there being works above ground at either place, and that it was believed the order for the removal of the guns originated in treasonable purposes.

Perhaps Jack Frost will turn patriot in this extremity and lay an embargo on the navigation of the Ohio. His dominion over this stream, which has been so much deprecated for a generation by the merchants of our community, may yet become a promotive of great good, not only to our city, but the whole nation. Frost may be to us to be attributed, with an eye to the good of such matters, will should regard it, we [illegible] Nor the best, and so we of the guns. [illegible] their disposition is made.

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—Mayor Wilson on Saturday sent three boys, named respectively, Joseph Martin and John and Joseph Charters, (brothers) to the House of Refuge. The former was caught in the house of picking a country woman's pocket in the act of and is considered a very hard case. He, it is, seems to have been implicated in several robberies which have been perpetrated lately. The two latter were found in destitute circumstances, both their parents being dead, and they were committed as vagrants.

MORE HORSE STEALING.—Two valuable horses, the property of Mr. John Linnet, of South Fayette tp., were stolen on Friday night last, from his stable. The thieves must have been good judges of horse flesh, as they selected the two best from among all that were in the stable at the time. A reward of $40 is offered for the recovery of the and sale and the conviction of the thieves. Two of legitimate looking characters were seen lurking about the neighborhood the day previous.

SUICIDE.—[illegible] Phillips, aged 35, fell by his own hand on Saturday night, in Mr. Sheem's [illegible] Liberty street, near Grant. He was committed to the County Prison a few days ago, on a charge of [illegible] Wickline, [illegible] jail while awaiting trial, [illegible] the other day by [illegible]

THE KILLEBREW HOMICIDE.—On Saturday afternoon, Coroner Bostwick resumed his investigation of the causes which led to the death of the man Kallaghar, whose demise last week from injuries received at the hands of some unknown party or parties, we have already reported. The jury met at Lippert's tavern, when the following additional evidence was elicited:

John Fleming, of Birmingham, was at the corner of Carson and Harmon, sts., on last Saturday evening, in company with a young man named Page. A man came and locked in, asking if this was a tavern; we said no; he said he had been in a tavern below, and some one had abused him; he talked a while and left; he was a little intoxicated; four minutes afterwards, when at the next corner, Frank Miller and Beaker were talking to the man; Beaker told him to go away, and Miller told B. to arrest him; the latter seized him and started down the street with him; Miller started down the street towards Schell's stable, and soon after came back and went towards the next corner; about midway of the block witness and another started after him; when witness got half way down the square he heard a man hallooing and went down; saw Miller pick up Beaker's hat; then heard a man hallooing above Joe Schell's; looked up above the pike and saw a man tumbling on the railroad track three or four times; it was the strange man who fell; saw no one strike him.

Mrs. Elizabeth Barnes, residing on Carson street, was on the street at the time of the fight; coming up saw Beaker pick up something; thought it was silver; he was searching for something on the pavement when witness first saw him; it looked white but larger than a piece of money.

Christian Rober, a tavern keeper on Carson street, was at supper, on Saturday evening, when deceased, Tony Epperts and another man named Charley, came in; deceased began talking about politics, and after a quarter of an hour, witness told him that was enough; deceased was quiet for a while, but beginning to misbehave again, witness offered him a cent to go out, which he did, but began swearing outside; witness went to the door and told him to leave or he would send for a constable; he said "neither you nor the constable can put me in the watch-house." He now left, and that was the last witness saw of deceased. He did not seem to be much under the influence of liquor; on Monday heard that he had been killed, and some man said that Johnny Beaker had killed him; don't know who it was said so.

Wm. Thomas heard young Fleming and George Page say that Miller told Beaker to take the man to the lock up; that deceased tripped Beaker, the next thing they knew of it the man was running up street, calling for the watch.

Joseph Schule went up Carson street on Saturday night; between the grocery store and McKnight's, saw a man fall on the pavement; the deceased; he got up, and a small man approached him when he got to him deceased exclaimed:—"Gentleman come here." Deceased then left, went up a narrow alley and came back to Carson street, by Clouse's corner; he then ran up Carson street, and at Fisher's house fell down on the railroad track; saw no one strike deceased, he got up off the track, as a car was coming down; some one hallooed to the car driver to stop; he then went upon the pavement, by the cigar store.

Dr. D. S. Boyle testified that he examined the wound; found a fracture of the outer table of the skull; made no further examination.

Frank Miller, constable for the borough, testified that on Saturday night about 7 o'clock, he saw Beaker at Schell's tavern; several others were present; B. asked witness to go out with him; was conversing with him when a man came down street intoxicated, and stopped in front of us; told him to pass on or he might get into the lock up; he did not appear to want to go; Beaker said "you had better go, come on!" and the two started off, while witness went home in another direction; did not see deceased afterward; didn't know where he and Beaker went to; half an hour afterward I picked up a hat on the side walk, a square below where he saw deceased and Beaker; put it down again; Beaker came along and picked up the hat; saw Beaker again about 11 o'clock that night, but had no conversation with him about deceased; have not seen him since; have heard no one say that B. struck deceased, heard a man say that a boy told him he had seen the man knocked down.

George W. Camp testified that he was going down to Birmingham on the night named, about seven or eight o'clock; on the corner opposite McKnight's, he saw two men; he came up, one said, "you had better take care how you call people liars;" understood the other to say something about money; witness passed on, and when he got to the corner, heard a man hallooing as if he was being murdered; several men ran toward the spot, and he passed on; about an hour afterwards, as he was returning home, on opposite the house of Mrs. Phillips in East Birmingham, saw some men and boys carrying a man, who he then remembered seeing with Beaker; so he saw in Birmingham, one wore a plaid coat and the (deceased) a high black hat.

Francis Miller was now recalled and stated that Beaker wore, that night, a high black hat.

Being unable to obtain any evidence more satisfactory than the above, the Coroner adjourned the inquest until this morning, at ten o'clock, when it is expected that a witness who saw deceased knocked down would be present.

CHANGES ON THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—The following appointments and change in the organization of this road are made, to take effect on the 1st of January, 1861:

Augustus Bradley, now acting Superintendent, to be Superintendent of the Eastern Division.

The office of Master Mechanic, for the whole road is abolished, and instead thereof, a master mechanic for each division is appointed.

Lesso Dripps, now Master Mechanic of the whole road, is appointed Master Mechanic of the Western Division, and will reside in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Samuel M. Cummings is appointed Master Mechanic for the Eastern Division, and will reside in Allegheny, Pa.

Joseph P. Brady is appointed Freight Agent for Chicago Station, in the place of J. W. Musson, resigned.

John Zeigler is appointed Freight Agent for Penn Station, which position he has filled for some time past.

Samuel Gloyer is appointed Cashier for Chicago Freight Station.

Charles Shaffer is appointed Cashier for Penn Freight Station, Pittsburgh.

ALLEGHENY CITY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The following are the persons composing this Committee for the year 1861:

1st. Ward—Harmon Stiles, Daniel Johnston, Herman Neate, George Robinson.

2d. Ward—Joseph Kirkpatrick, John Blair, Wm. Chambers, Geo. Bedhuell.

3d. Ward—Wm. Owens, David L. Smith, Jas. M'Brier, John U. Barr.

4th. Ward, 1st Precinct—Henry Ausman, Jno. Marshall, John Morrison, E. Derby.

4th. Ward, 2d. Precinct—J. D. Baldwin, Wm. Coleman, John Wright, John M'Graw, Edward Miles.

J. D. BALDWIN, Chairman.

ASSAULTS AND BATTERIES.—Thomas Scanlin made an information before Mayor Wilson, on Saturday, against Michael Casey, who he alleges committed a violent assault and battery on his person, without any provocation whatever. It appears from the statement of Scanlin that Casey pulled him off his horse and struck him repeatedly in the face.

C. Eisenbraun made a similar complaint against Chas. Smith and David Little, whom he alleges knocked him down and abused him most shamefully. Warrants were issue in both cases, but the parties have not yet been arrested.

FIRE.—About half past one o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the clothing establishment of Mr. Samuel Graham, on Third street near Market, and before it could be extinguished the entire building was gutted, and a considerable quantity of goods destroyed. Mr. Graham estimates his loss at about $1,300. He is insured in the Kensington Company, Philadelphia, but entertains no hope that he will be able to realize anything from his policy. The fire caught from the stove, and is supposed to have been burning some time before it was discovered. The building belonged to Dr. Gazzam, and may be easily repaired.

DR. HARTMAN, dentist, well known in this city, died recently in Peoria, Ill.

DIARIES FOR 1861.—The place to buy Diaries is Hunt & Miner's, Fifth street, next to the Post Office. They have now the best assortment they have ever had, and sell them at much lower prices than ever they sold them before.

THE Pittsburgh Almanac, for 1861, with Hill's calculations. The edition of this popular almanac is nearly all sold. Dealers wishing them had better order soon.

BROWN FOOD.—Attention is called to this most reliable and scientific preparation, advertised in another column. It is an entirely new discovery, and one not to be confounded with any of the numerous patent dietetics of the day. It is a certain remedy for all the evils by impaired, and especially those of a chronic nature. Read the testimony of wife, mother, and sister. Prepared only by Dr. Brown, 12 Cedar St., New York, and the only Mother should Never proprietors, the world renowned and continuing, and Consumption, an article which every kind, it can be relied we medicine chest. Price of one of each sent free on receipt of any compilation—Cake Box, with five ounces and full directions, $1. See advertisement, "Agents in all cases of inquiry and Agent, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Chemist.

TO LET.—The FOURTH STORY of the GAZETTE BUILDING, for a term of years, on reasonable terms. Apply to R. H. STORY of the Gazette.

DOCTOR C. BALL, Water Cure, 2 Cor. Penna. Physician; also agent for Kelchner's Fruit for Beginners; 100 cents. 56 Smithfield St.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 216 Penn street, attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

ALL should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. W. [illegible] in [illegible]

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—About seventy-five Border State Congressmen met in caucus last night. Senator Crittenden presided, and Messrs Colfax and Barrett were the Secretaries. The following propositions were offered: By Mr. Barrett, eleven amendments to the Constitution on the slavery question. By Mr. Pryor, that any attempt to preserve the Union between the States of the Confederacy by force, would be equally unconstitutional, impolitic and destructive of Republican liberty. By Mr. Vallandigham: The Crittenden resolutions. By Mr. Colfax: That the laws of the Union should be enforced, and the union of the States maintained, and that it is the duty of the Executive to protect the property of the United States with all the power in his hands, by the Constitution. By Mr. Morris, of Illinois: That in the maturing of any plan for the adjustment of existing difficulties, we will keep steadily in view the preservation of the Union, under the Constitution, as a paramount consideration.

After a desultory debate, in which Messrs. Cox, Pryor, Smith of Virginia, Clemens, Sherman, Stanton, Colfax, Noel, Hindman, Montgomery, M'Clernand, Harris of Virginia, and Harris of Maryland, participated, all the pending propositions were, on motion of the latter gentleman, referred to a committee of one from each of the fourteen States represented, to report at a future meeting to be called by them if they agreed. Adjourned.

The following dispatch, dated at Mason, on Thursday, December 27th, reached a Georgian gentleman here last night, who has allowed a copy of it for the *Tribune*: "Rumors of a rising among the slaves in the southwestern part of the State prevail here. It is impossible to say with certainty whether an insurrection has really taken place, or is only threatened. The greatest care is taken to keep the matter secret, but most exaggerated reports are whispered about this town to-day. There is certainly much excitement among the negroes everywhere, and the occasional rumor of fighting at Charleston make them restless and very dangerous. I am told that some planters are hastily getting all things ready to send their wives and young children to the North.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 29.—The Secretary of the Treasury has refused to accept any of the bids for the late $5,000,000 loan which demanded more than 1 per centum interest. Thus, less than $2,000,000 are accepted, and that amount is about sufficient, it is said to pay the interest on the public debt due the 1st of January.

As it was never stipulated or urged by the President that the troops should be withdrawn from the forts in Charleston harbor the administration does not consider that it is under any obligations to do so. As to the request of the Commissioners for the restoration of the status, this is considered by the larger portion of the cabinet, as impossible. Secretaries Floyd, Thompson and Thomas, who hold to the constitutional right of secession were separated on the South Carolina question from the cabinet associates. There was no positive decision at the meeting to-day, although the prospect is certainly not favorable to the Commissioners and this statement is strengthened by the fact that Secretary Floyd, to-day resigned his office. It is said that Secretary Thompson would also have resigned were it not that the investigation of his conduct in the Interior Department, in connection with the abstraction of the Indian Trust Bonds, an investigation of which he asked for the indication of his honor and integrity will prevent his leaving the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Thomas, has resigned, but this results from his indicision as to whether he shall remain in the cabinet and it is generally believed, earnest sympathy with Secretary Floyd.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The ground assigned in Secretary Floyd's letter of resignation was the refusal or delay by the President to consent to an order withdrawing the troops from Fort Sumpter. In the Secretary's letter this was incumbent upon the Administration from the following circumstances:—With a mutual desire to avoid civil war and bloodshed, it had been agreed by the Administration that there should be no change in the condition of things in Charleston harbor; and by South Carolina that she would make no attack upon the troops or property of the United States with all the power in his hands, by the Constitution. By Mr. Morris, of Illinois: That in the maturing of any plan for the adjustment of existing difficulties, we will keep steadily in view the preservation of the Union, under the Constitution, as a paramount consideration.

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It is not certain that Maj. Anderson and his forces will remain at Fort Sumpter. They may be removed to Fort Moultrie, provided satisfactory assurance can be given that they will not be attacked there by the South Carolinians.

There seems to be no reason for the belief that Lieut. General Scott several days ago submitted to the President a plan in writing for the blockade of Charleston; reinforcing all the Southern garrisons, and suggesting other military preparations. This was not however, it is said, received with favor.

South Carolina Secession Convention.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 29—After the usual preliminaries the President read a communication from Governor Pickens, informing the Convention of the Ordinance of Secession, and that all the officers of the Customs had entered the service of the State. He also stated that he has commenced receiving duties and transacting other business.

Mr. Dunkin said that the act of Congress requires the payment of duties in specie, but as the action of Legislature, recently passed, permitted the banks to suspend, as specie here is selling at four per cent premium, it was therefore unfair to require the payment of duties in specie, when the State's taxes are payable in bank notes. Mr Dunkin offered a resolution that the collectors of the State be authorised to receive duties in the bills of State banks.

Mr. Maybyck said that if necessary the banks might increase their circulation so as to render any embarrassment impossible. A motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Commercial Relations was lost.

The President received a communication from the Governor, through Mr. T. Watts, in relation to the ordinance of Secession, and to secure secession, and it is understood that the military bill is under consideration.

The Convention, this morning, passed the ordinance authorizing the reception of the bills of the banks of the State by the collectors of the ports, provided that loans be below par as the Bank of South Carolina.

The Convention had the subject of treason under consideration in secret session.

The Committee on the Constitution have prepared an ordinance concerning the power lately vested in Congress, which we transferred to the General Assembly, with the exception that they shall not exercise without the direction of the Convention to the subject of duties on imports, the affairs of the Post office, the declaration of war, the making of treaties by the confederacy, etc. The Committee have also prepared an ordinance concerning the judicial powers of the United States, which are vested in the Courts of the State. The General Assembly is directed to empower the Charleston Courts with original jurisdiction in questions of Admiralty, Maritime and right of appeal when the amount exceeds $2000. In cases affecting the public, the law is nearly the same as that which directs the United States Courts. The power is given to the General Assembly to appoint judicial officers. The act of Congress to more effectually provide for the punishment of certain crimes, approved March 3d, 1835, is substituted by the State for all offences subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts of the State.

The Convention adjourned till ten o'clock, Sunday morning.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 30.—To the best of his knowledge, the dispatches of the reporter of the associated press have all been forwarded, and they have given all the facts connected with events here. His reports contain only that which transpires, it being necessary in the present excited state of the public mind to be well guarded against rumors.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—The Republican announces the receipt of a letter dated Chicago, Dec. 15th, addressed at St. Louis, for the purpose of aiding the Kansas sufferers, and then gives an account of a secret meeting of ten persons, during which a committee of three was called on to report what assistance had been seen Montgomery, together with what action had been taken at St. Louis. The plan developed was to take possession of the U. S. Arsenal at St. Louis, and also at Jefferson Barracks; and to remove all property. The Kansas committee reported five thousand dollars worth of arms having been sent to Montgomery, and that ten thousand dollars had been deposited with the committee at St. Louis; and they had delayed movements at St. Louis on account of there being 200 to 300 guns coming from Kentucky for repairs, a fact of which no one was supposed to have any knowledge, and stock it captured. The latter say that they expected assistance from a large number of Germans residing in the neighborhood of the Arsenal, and from most of the workmen of the Arsenal.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The steamer Kamack has arrived from Nassau with dates to the 24th instant. She brings Havanna mails to the 23d, but brings no papers.

The ship America, Capt. Brown, was wrecked on Key Lobos on the 28th instant, with 500 slaves on board. The schooner Lily, went to her assistance and landed the slaves on the Key. Capt. Brown forcibly possessed himself of the Lily, compelling her captain to carry himself and three of his crew to Nauritas and back. At Nauritas a Spanish brig was procured in which all the slaves were taken to Cuba. A light house schooner with troops was sent to the wreck after the slaves were removed.

The Kamack passed this morning the ship Mary Reed, from Foo Chow for New York with her mizzen and foretop mast gone.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—The Sun has a special dispatch from Charleston, saying that the carpenters and bricklayers from Baltimore, employed on Fort Sumpter, refuse to bear arms against South Carolina, and have been discharged by Major Anderson. They will leave in the steamer to-day.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 29.—The river is falling rapidly with 5 feet water in the Canal.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS!

All kinds of FANCY DRESS GOODS, NEEDLE-WORK, SHAWLS, &c.

MARKED DOWN so low that they must meet with ready sale. For GOOD BARGAINS call early.

C. HANNON LYON, 74 Market street.

GOOD BARGAINS, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

C. HANNON LYON, 74 Market st.

TOPS.—220 Gothic Chimney Tops, for sale by [illegible]

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR NOVEMBER.

JOSEPH DILWORTH, V. P. | SAM'L M. KIER,
J. S. AKIN, | A. S. BERGER.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[*Reported especially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1860.

There has been no material change to note in business. The general market remains dull and languid, and, aside from the local demand, there has been but little done.

FLOUR continues to moderate inquiry, while prices are more steady with no advancing tendency. The transactions, as will be seen below, are generally confined to small lots to the local trade. We note sales as follows:

	Super.	Extra	Ex. Fam.	Fancy
40 obls from store	—	—	$ 50	—
44 do do	—	—	—	—
55 do do	—	—	$ 25	$ 50
60 do do	—	—	$ 25	$ 50
98 do do	—	—	$ 50	—
122 do do	—	—	$ 50	—
82 do do	—	—	$ 50	—
75 do do	—	—	—	$ 00
135 do do	—	—	—	$ 00
200 do do	—	—	$ 50	—

GROCERIES—Sugar—dull but firm. Sales of 6 hds at 7¼@7¾c for fair to prime. Molasses—Sales of 20 bbls N O at 33c. Coffee—Sales of 10 bags at 16¾@18½c as per quality.

GRAIN—Corn steady. Sales of 300 bush Ear at 42c. Oats unchanged. Sales of 66 bush from depot at 35c. Wheat—Sales of 150 bush Red at $1.05.

RYE, WHEAT FLOUR—Sales of 1000 lbs at $1.50 ⅌ cwt from store.

HOMINY—Sales of 4 bbls Pearl at $5.50 ⅌ bbl; 4 do do at $5.50.

APPLES—Sales of 20 bbls at $2, and 15 do do at $2.12½.

LARD—Sales of 1,000 lbs country at 10c ⅌ lb.

DRIED PEACHES—Sales of 15 bush at $1.75 ⅌ bush.

BEANS—Sales of 25 bush White at 95c ⅌ bush and 25 do do at 90c.

CHEESE—Sales of 10 bxs W R at 10c, 73 do do at same figure and 12 do Goshen at 10½c.

BUCKWHEAT—Sales of 30 bush at $1.25 ⅌ bush.

WHISKY—Sales of 50 bbls Rectified at 17@17½c ⅌ gall.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 22.—Flour in fair demand and a shade higher. Sales of Superfine at $5@5.12½.

Provisions—New Pork is selling at $17 and holders firm at this rate, the supply being but moderate. Lard in better demand, and prices a shade higher. Prime in tierces at 8½c. Bacon is more inquired for and is held more firmly, but there is no quotable change in prices. Bulk meats in good supply, but meets with a demand fully equal to the quantity offering, and the market is firmer.

Whisky unchanged and quiet.

Sugar is good demand, and the market firm, at 6½ for fully fair.

Coffee is fair demand, and the market firm, at 19@11¼c.

Molasses in good demand, at 24c for prime.

Corn has advanced to 65c, and is in good demand for export.

Cotton is active demand, and prices 1c higher. 18,000 bales sold to day at 11@11¼c for middling.

The market for money grows easier—Sterling where the accumulation of Bullion is very rapid, notwithstanding some considerable daily remittances to the South. Outside of Bank, prime bankers are disposed to take very prime selections of merchantable paper at from 9 to 12 ⅌ cent, and some fair double name bills at 13 ⅌ cent, but as nearly all regular dealers at Bank are now well accommodated at 7 ⅌ cent, the offerings of first class paper outside has fallen off. Most of the cabinet, as impossible. Secretaries known the wants of the Stock Brokers, in this way, to most events at present. Most of the speculative shares are really scarcer on the street than the money to pay for them. The remittances for Europe, by to-morrow's mails, (which will go by the screw steamer Etna) have been made up at from $1.00@1.05 ⅌ cent for Bank and Bankers' Bills on London. The supply appears to more than keep pace with the demand from the importers and receivers of Bullion. The latter are the principal buyers this week.—[N Y Times, Saturday.

Stock retained to day their upward tendency, and have again been pleased at a higher figure. The range of prices may now be given at 25@26½ with sales of over 2,000 shares, averaging from 25½ to 26c. This is the condition of things to generally protected against by packers 1st the light receipts and favorable weather prevent a competition amongst them that produces this result. Some are even so far as to flatter themselves into short crop theories, because of the continued light receipts, but the fact that ever since the advancing tendency in the market commenced sellers have been making free off-re shoot, should tend, perhaps, to counteract impressions in the minds of those who have apprehensions on this score.—[Cin Com, Saturday.

Uncertainty tends grow weaker, partly in consequence of a better counter demand. We change the figure on Illinois Victory at 10c. Wheelbing is taken at from 5 to 7 cent off.

There seems to be now no very good reason for a much longer continuance of a depressed condition by the banks of Philadelphia, of Pennsylvania, for yet they are shown to be in rather a weak condition as to specie, and that there should be no change in the condition of things in Charleston harbor; and by South Carolina that she would make no attack upon the troops or property of the United States. The movement of the troops was a violation of this solemn agreement, which could not be repaired except by withdrawing the troops, which measure was thus demanded by the honor of the Government. While both branches of Congress are endeavoring to settle the sectional controversy, it was deemed the duty of the government to maintain relations of peace with the Southern States. Mr. Floyd will, it is said by his friends, soon return to Virginia to follow out his policy of restoration, to the extent of his power, any act that will lead to bloodshed, and to exert himself, if the dissolution of the Union becomes inevitable, in the secession.

It is not certain that Maj. Anderson and his forces will remain at Fort Sumpter. They may be removed to Fort Moultrie, provided satisfactory assurance can be given that they will not be attacked there by the South Carolinians.

There seems to be no reason for the belief that Lieut. General Scott several days ago submitted to the President a plan in writing for the blockade of Charleston; reinforcing all the Southern garrisons, and suggesting other military preparations. This was not however, it is said, received with favor.

South Carolina Secession Convention.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 29—After the usual preliminaries the President read a communication from Governor Pickens, informing the Convention of the Ordinance of Secession, and that all the officers of the Customs had entered the service of the State. He also stated that he has commenced receiving duties and transacting other business.

Mr. Dunkin said that the act of Congress requires the payment of duties in specie, but as the action of Legislature, recently passed, permitted the banks to suspend, as specie here is selling at four per cent premium, it was therefore unfair to require the payment of duties in specie, when the State's taxes are payable in bank notes. Mr Dunkin offered a resolution that the collectors of the State be authorised to receive duties in the bills of State banks.

Mr. Maybyck said that if necessary the banks might increase their circulation so as to render any embarrassment impossible. A motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Commercial Relations was lost.

The President received a communication from the Governor, through Mr. T. Watts, in relation to the ordinance of Secession, and to secure secession, and it is understood that the military bill is under consideration.

The Convention, this morning, passed the ordinance authorizing the reception of the bills of the banks of the State by the collectors of the ports, provided that loans be below par as the Bank of South Carolina.

The Convention had the subject of treason under consideration in secret session.

The Committee on the Constitution have prepared an ordinance concerning the power lately vested in Congress, which we transferred to the General Assembly, with the exception that they shall not exercise without the direction of the Convention to the subject of duties on imports, the affairs of the Post office, the declaration of war, the making of treaties by the confederacy, etc. The Committee have also prepared an ordinance concerning the judicial powers of the United States, which are vested in the Courts of the State. The General Assembly is directed to empower the Charleston Courts with original jurisdiction in questions of Admiralty, Maritime and right of appeal when the amount exceeds $2000. In cases affecting the public, the law is nearly the same as that which directs the United States Courts. The power is given to the General Assembly to appoint judicial officers. The act of Congress to more effectually provide for the punishment of certain crimes, approved March 3d, 1835, is substituted by the State for all offences subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts of the State.

The Convention adjourned till ten o'clock, Sunday morning.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 30.—To the best of his knowledge, the dispatches of the reporter of the associated press have all been forwarded, and they have given all the facts connected with events here. His reports contain only that which transpires, it being necessary in the present excited state of the public mind to be well guarded against rumors.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—The Republican announces the receipt of a letter dated Chicago, Dec. 15th, addressed at St. Louis, for the purpose of aiding the Kansas sufferers,