Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 4, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by G. R. Shaw, Optician, 55 Fifth St.—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	42
12 " M.	00	38
6 " P. M.		34
Barometer		29 4 10

☞ *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.

THE GAZETTE will be issued on Saturday, as usual.

PERSONAL.—Hon. A. W. Loomis, of this city, was married on Tuesday last, at New Lisbon, to Miss ANNIE WOOD.

OUR LOCAL DEPARTMENT.—We have added WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., who, for many years, has been connected with the press of Pittsburgh, as city editor, to our reportorial force. For ability, faithfulness and energy,—qualities essential to a good reporter—he has no superior. No efforts will be spared by Mr. Anderson, and his associates, to make the local columns of the *Gazette* unsurpassed for full and early reports of all matters of public interest transpiring in the cities and vicinity.

ALLEGHENY CITY.—We publish in full the interesting report of Mr. Atwell, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Allegheny Councils, in our report of the proceedings of Select Council last evening. Though long it will well repay perusal, because it sets forth fully the practical operation of the new Tax Law in that city—a system of collection of taxes, when every good citizen, who has paid attention to the subject, must desire to see extended to the county. The main features of that law are allowances made to the tax payers for prompt payment *directly* to the Treasurer, and penalties for tardy payment. The past year was the first under the new law, and notwithstanding every effort was made to inform the public, very many persons knew nothing of its provisions, and thus it operated hardly upon them. This year every one will be prepared, and no hardship will be experienced. Nevertheless, so admirably did the new system work, that $67,912 34 were paid into the Treasury by the 1st of December, while at the corresponding time in 1859 there were but $15,284 43 collected and paid to the Treasurer. City interest, last year, was paid without borrowing; many thousands of dollars of judgments were paid, while every department of the city feels the beneficial effects. The statements of Mr. Atwell, in connection with the article published in these columns some weeks ago in relation to the operations of the Pittsburgh tax law, must settle the question of the entire efficacy of the new system.

We will not withhold from Mr. Atwell and his associates of the Finance Committee, gentlemen of leading financial reputation, the commendations which they deserve. They have freely given their time and skill to the affairs of Allegheny, and have fairly lifted the city from a position to a very safe and desirable position. No false estimates of the value of public property are made to conceal deficiencies, and no hesitation has been manifested to raise by taxation a revenue sufficient to meet expenses. The expenses, it is true, are reduced to the lowest line. We have no hesitation in saying that for safe, prudent and successful management our sister city has no superior.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Before Judges McClure and Adams.

Thursday, Jan. 3.

Samuel Eggleson was indicted for assault and battery with intent to commit murder, on oath of John Davis. The parties to the, issue were at the house of Mr. Phillips, in Chartiers township, on the night of October 26, 1860. There was a pole raising at the house and a dance succeeded it. About midnight, according to the testimony for the Commonwealth, the prosecutor started for home, and when a short distance from the house was accosted by defendant. High words ensued between the parties with regard to certain difficulties between their friends, and resulted in Eggleson cutting prosecutor with a knife on the right arm, back and side.

Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the Commonwealth, who stated in substance as above; also that the wounds upon the person of the prosecutor were of so severe a character as to peril his life for several weeks.

The defense attempted to show that during the night of the cutting, a party in which the prosecutor formed a part, had a difficulty with an opposite party, of which defendant and his brother formed a part, and that after they left the premises, Eggleson, who was under the influence of liquor, followed them out on the road and desired to know who wanted to fight. The prosecutor then picked up something and struck defendant, and in a struggle which ensued Davis was cut.

Mr. Collier, for the defence, and Judge Shannon, for the prosecution, made able and eloquent appeals to the jury. The former maintained that the offense, if any, was only an aggravated assault, while the latter held that defendant was clearly guilty of assault with intent to murder, under the code.

Judge McClure charged strongly against the prisoner, and after an absence of 20 minutes, the jury found a verdict of "guilty in manner and form as indicted, and recommended to the mercy of the Court."

Mr. Collier made a motion in arrest of judgment, and for a new trial.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Griffith, indicted for false pretence, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and defendant's counsel made a motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial.

In the case of Bomhagh, indicted for assault and battery, the defendant was pronounced guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of fifteen dollars to the Commonwealth, and the costs of prosecution.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.—At a preliminary meeting held in Birmingham, on Wednesday evening, the following gentlemen were suggested as candidates for the offices designated: Burgess—A. B. Stevenson. Council—John Pears, N. Jones, Alexander Chambers, James Mold, Frederick Tandie, S. Manly, George Duncan, Joseph M'Knight, Henry Whitfield, Jacob Ulrich, David Morgan, J. C. Shaffer, J. W. Rose, James Fawcett (of which number but five are to be nominated). School Directors—Thomas M'Kee, W. O. Aughenbaugh, Wm. Gribbin, D. M'Cutcheon. Constable—M. B. Hartsell, P. Pearson, F. Miller and Wm. M'Cully—(one to be nominated).

The following ticket has been nominated in Duquesne borough: Burgess—George Moul. Council—Daniel White, John C. Elmar, Chas. Wawer, Stephen Tisher, John Jahn, Robert Porter. School Directors—Andrew Hare, Jesse Morrison. Assessor—George Moul; Assistants—A. Moll, Johnston, Andrew Hare. Judge of Election—M. Krebs. Inspectors—Jesse Sutton, David F. Jackson. Constable—John Long.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT—*Probable Homicide.*—On Wednesday last; Patrick Carr and wife, residing near the Duquesne depot, at the Point, became intoxicated, and when their better judgment had forsaken them a violent quarrel ensued between them. It is alleged that he abused her in a most outrageous manner, knocking her down with his fist, and kicking her in the abdomen with a heavy boot. Her condition is such that this brutal treatment greatly endangers her life, and her recovery is a matter of doubt. She is now under the care of Dr. M'Creary, who will do all in his power to save her life.

The brutal husband was arrested, and after a hearing before the Mayor, was committed to jail to answer a further hearing on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. The hearing will take place on Thursday next, previous to which time the result of the woman's injuries will no doubt be developed.

HORSE STEALING has been prosecuted with unusual vigor during the present winter, and with much more than ordinary success. On Friday night last, two valuable horses were taken from the stable of Mr. John Linsett, at Harrisville, on the Washington pike. A reward of forty dollars has been offered for them.

On Saturday night last, a fine buggy and a valuable Cottrill horse were stolen from the stable of Dr. Wishart, of Washington, Pa. The thief was pursued to Wheeling, and from thence to Cambridge, Ohio, where he was overhauled with the stolen property in his possession. He was taken to Washington for trial.

MASS MEETING.—A mass meeting of working men has been called by the Trades Assembly of this city—the meeting to be held on Friday, the 11th inst. The object, if we understand it aright, is to give an expression of opinion in reference to the present secession movements. The working classes are deeply interested in everything which pertains to the stability of the government, and it is but proper that they should express their sentiments upon the present crisis.

COMPTROLLER OF MAY MCELHENNY.—We are pleased to learn that Maj J. H. McElhenny, as Commissioner, has improved somewhat during the past twenty four hours, and it is hoped that his friends will be enabled to remove him in a few days—if not to his residence in the country, at least to a hotel in the city, the air of which will be highly preferable to that of the county jail.

JOHN WALLACE, recently sentenced to the penitentiary for larceny, has been removed to his new quarters.

MEETING OF ALLEGHENY COUNCILS—*The Finances of the City—Operations of the new Tax Law, etc.*—The last regular meeting the present Councils of Allegheny was held on Thursday evening—the members generally being present.

In *Select*, Mr. Atwell presented a lengthy petition from citizens of the First ward, praying Councils to protect them from the nuisance likely to arise from the erection of a carbon or coal oil refinery on Lacock street. The report was accompanied by an ordinance prohibiting the working of these refineries within the city limits, under a penalty of thirty dollars for the first offense, and ten dollars for each and every day thereafter.

The ordinance was adopted.

Mr. Atwell, from the Finance Committee, submitted the following report, which was read and accepted:

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny.

GENTLEMEN:—At the last regular meeting of Councils the following resolution was referred to this Committee:

Resolved, That believing that the system of collecting taxes at present, does not meet the requirements of the citizens, and being inefficient in its operations, that the Select and Common Councils of the city of Allegheny request the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to have the act of the Assembly passed in the year A. D., 1860, repealed.

To which they beg leave to offer the following reply, not, however, entertaining the opinion that any councilman, properly informed in regard to his duty, requires the information, but for the satisfaction of the tax payers of the city.

Your Committee are charitable enough to believe that the author of the resolution offered it for "Buncombe," and not through ignorance that what it asserts is not matter of fact.

Some persons attribute its being offered to a different motive, and give as a reason, that as no effort is likely to be made to change the present mode of managing the affairs of the County Commissioners' department, which, if made, would disturb sundry persons, now occupying comfortable positions at the expense of the tax payers.

It will, we think, be admitted that the present system is anything but economical or satisfactory.

Should the *new Tax Law* recently introduced by the city be discredited without a *fair* trial, those in office in the County Commissioners' department, would feel more secure in continuing to serve the dear people, for whom they manifest so much anxiety.

But as our object in this report is not to condemn other modes of tax collecting, but to explain the *advantages* of our own, as will now proceed to perform that duty.

It must be admitted as self-evident, that our city corporation must necessarily be supported by taxation, and if some *three to five per cent* of the *whole assessment* be paid to individuals for collecting it, that amount is taken from the pockets of the tax payers; but, on the other hand, if a *discount* is *allowed* for *prompt payment*, the amount so allowed, is just so much put into their pockets; therefore, the present mode of paying directly to the Treasurer, is not so expensive as the old, which allowed a collector *three to five per cent* for conveying it to its proper place, the City Treasury.

The system of paying taxes direct to the Treasurer has been in force in the State of Ohio for years, and has been found by experience to work well. A similar law to ours has been in operation for the past two years in Pittsburgh, and we are informed has more than realized the expectations of its most sanguine friends, and we can see no good reason why it would not be as beneficial in its operations in our city.

In addition to the advantages to the prompt paying tax-payer under the new Tax Law, he will be indirectly benefitted by enabling the city to pay her interest without borrowing money for that purpose, as has been the case heretofore.

What would be the thought of a business man who had sufficient means to carry on his business, and yet would borrow continuously and neglect to use proper efforts to apply his own assets instead of borrowing? The only reply that could be given, is that he would be bankrupt in a very short time, and what is true in the case of an individual is equally applicable to a city corporation.

The *Finance Committee* has been charged with borrowing money at 6 per cent and loaning it to the city at 15 per cent. The reputation at the city expense (if there was any truth in it) will be stopped, when the city, under the beneficial effects of the present arrangement, will not need to borrow. The Committee will state here, incidentally, that the charge of speculation made so frequently against them is *notoriously false.*

In no instance has the Committee paid for money borrowed for the use of the city over 6 per cent. per annum, and as frequently only 6 per cent, and then only *borrowing* such amounts, and at such times, as the pressing necessities of the city made it absolutely necessary. In the winter of 1857, money was borrowed at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, when, as is well known, the best A No. 1 paper went a begging at 18 to 24 per cent. We defy the *slanderers* of men who honestly do their duty to successfully controvert this statement of facts.

Now for a few facts, showing whether under present management the city affairs are so conducted as to best promote her interests. By reference to the annual statement of 1856 it will be seen that the city owed a floating debt for current expenses, in the shape of Bills Payable, for money borrowed.....$28,000 00
"*Loan*" cash in the Treasury at that date. 7,028 99

Leaving a floating debt disprovided for of $20,971 01

At that time certain assets of the city were valued as follows:

Four Farm and appurtenances	$48,267 41
Wharfs and Landings	6,000 00
Eagles Houses, Lots, &c	10,000 00
Market Houses, Weigh Scales, &c	2,844 00
Island property	5,000 00
	$99,113 17

According to the Annual Report of 1860 the same assets were as follows:

Four Farm and appurtenances	$48,267 41
Wharfs and Landing	6,000 00
Eagles Houses, Lots, &c	7,500 00
Market Houses, Weigh Scales, &c	10,411 01
Island property transferred	0,000 00
	$72,678 42

Leaving balance in favor of the city on these items.....$26,535 41

Which, together with the balance on floating debt, will show how much the condition of the city has been improved from 1856 to 1860, thus: $47,506 42
It is well known to the members of Councils that on July 1st, 1859, and January 1st, 1860, some $60,000 of the *city debt* became due and had to be satisfied. Every reasonable effort that could be made by the city to remove this debt was made, and only succeeded in renewing $29,000 of the amount for twenty years at a cost of.....$2,900
Several of the holders of our bonds used the city and sued judgments, which had to be paid, Amount of judgments, interest and costs, paid, say.....$31,150 00
Amount of Bills payable, outstanding, January 1st, 1860.....$12,000 00
"Loan" cash in the Treasury at that date 7,028 99
Balance, paid.....4,002 00
Semi-Annual Interest, due July 1st, 1860, and Jan. 1st, 1861, paid, say.....27,576 11
Making a sum total paid during the year 1860.....$81,817 11
And leaving in the Treasury on Jan. 1st, 1861.....14,459 99
So much for the *inefficiency* of the "new" Tax Law.

The foregoing is a correct statement of the present financial condition of the city.

We refer tax payers and others interested to the following statement taken from the books of the Treasurer, showing the difference in efficiency between the *old* and *new* system of collecting:

The Tax Duplicate for the year 1859 collectable under the *old* system were for City, Water and Poor.....$81,110 27
Collected up to 1st December, 16.9.....14,224 48
Leaving uncollected at the expiration of eleven months of the year.....66,478 84
Amount of duplicates for 1860—City, Water and Poor.....85,645 16
Amount paid into Treasury, Dec. 1st, 1860.....67,912 34
Leaving uncollected at the expiration of eleven months of the year.....$18,743 62

These *facts* need no comment.

We will just refer to one more item for the information of those concerned. Under the *old* system of collecting, there remains *now*, on the 1st of January, 1861, of the taxes for 1859 *uncollected*, between eleven and twelve thousand dollars. So much for *its efficiency.*

In conclusion, your Committee may be allowed to say, that although the "new law," in its general operations, has been to advantageous to the city, and of necessity to the tax payers in consequence, (as they own the city) that some slight modification might be made that would be for the benefit of those least able to meet their obligations.

The Committee are unanimous in the opinion that any attempt to repeal the law would be destructive of the best interests of the city; and should any such *suicidal* attempt be made, *consider* and *recommend* it as the *duty* of every *Councilman, individually*, as well as *collectively*, to *earnestly protest* and *persistently remonstrate* against every attempt so made for its repeal.

All of which is respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Finance Committee.

JOHN ATWELL, *Chairman.*

Common Council concurred, provided that the "personal allusions" contained in the first part of the report be stricken out. Select Council receded and concurred in this action.

Mr. Atwell, from the Finance Committee, presented a report adverse to the erection of coal oil refineries, and recommending an increase of salary of the City Treasurer, whose duties during the past year have been onerous, and not much as had been contemplated when he assumed the duties of his office. The following resolution accompanied the report:

Resolved, That the Mayor be authorized and empowered to transfer all revenues of the city of Allegheny arising by other means than taxation, and execute and deliver a mortgage upon any or all of the real estate belonging to the city, for a sum not exceeding $——, to THOS. M. HOWE, Josiah King, and James Marshall, in trust, for the benefit of the legal holders of our municipal obligations or certificates therefor, issued for the erection of Water Works, repairs, grading and paving of streets, poor farm, work and labor done for the city, as set forth in the Treasurer's books.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wright offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Mayor be authorized to draw his warrant on the City Treasurer, in favor of D. Masterson, for the sum of $500, in full for services for collecting taxes.

In Common Council the resolution was concurred in, provided that the sum of $500 be stricken out, and $400 inserted. Select receded and concurred.

In *Common Council*, Mr. M'Donald submitted the report of the Printing Committee, with resolutions for the payment of sundry bills.

The report of the Committee on Gas was read, and warrants ordered for the payment of sundry bills, among which was the bill of the Gas Company, for the last quarter, amounting to $1,866 04.

Mr. Dravo presented the report of the Market Commission, showing the receipts of the City Scales for the month to be $461 60.

The Committee on Poor Farm reported that they had visited the poor house and found it in excellent condition. They complimented Mr. Gould, the Superintendent, for the energy and economy which have characterized his administration. The report was accompanied by the usual statistical tables, from which we learn that on the first of January, 1860, there were 97 inmates in the institution. The number since admitted was 104. Discharged during the year, 93. Deaths, 8; births, 6. Number on hand, December 31st, 1860, 104. Average number for the year, 99—whole cost of whom, exclusive of outdoor relief, is $6,804 21—from which deduct amount paid from receipts, $1,087 63; leaving $5,716 58 to be paid by tax. The cost of each pauper to the city, per year, is $57 74.

The Insane Department of the Institution contains 12 inmates—8 females and 4 males. Eleven of these are paupers. As a whole, the entire management of the institution is economical and highly satisfactory.

Mr. McBrier presented an ordinance for the division of the Third ward into two precincts for election purposes. On motion of Mr. Dyer, it was referred to the next Councils.

A resolution was adopted increasing the salary of the Messenger, A. Hemenbaugh, from $150 to $200. Select concurred, provided the amount be fixed at $175. Common receded and concurred.

On motion, both branches adjourned to meet on Thursday evening next, to hear the report of the Auditing Committee.

CITIZENS' MILITARY MOVEMENT.—An adjourned meeting of citizens in favor of inciting the formation of several companies of citizen soldiers, under the laws of this Commonwealth, met last night, in Wilkins Hall. Some thirty delegates reported themselves, representing sixteen district meetings. The almost unanimous sentiment of the meetings was in favor of arming the citizens, and opposed to any *political* significance being attached thereto. A committee was appointed to prepare business, who reported the following—which, after a free discussion, was adopted:

Mr. President—Your Committee beg leave to report that in view of the impending danger of an invasion of our constitutional and civil rights, and that we cannot foresee how soon we may have to vindicate these rights by a resort to arms, as our only available force to meet the violent extremity is the citizen soldiers; it therefore becomes all prudent citizens to organize this force, have them armed and disciplined to be ready at a moment's notice to defend the interests of a rich and powerful State, and the integrity of the Union. We therefore, recommend that there be companies organized in each Ward, Borough, and Township, agreeable to the militia laws of Pennsylvania. When said companies are organized, to form them into battalions and regiments, in order that they may become familiar with field duty.

Further, that so soon as a sufficient number of said companies are organized, to immediately consolidate them into battalions and regiments; that election be held in the armory of each company for the necessary officers thereof.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
JNO. M. ROBERTS,
J. D. OWENS.

It was then

Resolved, That this Convention recommend that all existing volunteer companies be filled up.

Gen Negley offered a resolution urging our State Legislature to make an immediate appropriation to furnish arms and equipments for the military forces of the State.

Gen Negley, Capt Jas A Miller, and Col. R. P. M'Dowell, were appointed a Committee to present the above resolution to our members of the State Legislature.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*. We anticipate quite an addition to the volunteer forces of the State, from the military spirit manifested.

—THE GUNS NOT TO BE REMOVED!—*Floyd's Order Countermanded.*—No little excitement was created in the city yesterday, upon the reception of the news that Secretary Floyd's order for the removal of the guns from the Arsenal here to points in the South, had been countermanded. A feeling of satisfaction was manifested on all hands, notwithstanding the lurking impression that the guns never would have left our wharf, whether the order had been revoked or not. Our citizens have accomplished, in a peaceable way, all they desired and it is to be hoped that the "big guns" will not again be disturbed until there is a more urgent necessity for their removal.

The following are the dispatches announcing the revocation of the order:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1861.

Mayor Wilson: Gen. Cameron and I have just returned from the Departments. The order is revoked. The guns don't go.

J. K. MOORHEAD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1861.

Mayor of Pittsburgh: Floyd's order respecting the shipment of arms has been countermanded.

ROWIN M. STANTON.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—An old lady named Lucas, wife of Mr. David Lucas, of Conemaugh borough, Cambria county, met with a horrible death one day last week. She was reading a newspaper in front of a grate, when it came in contact with the flame, setting fire to her dress. In the fright of the moment she ran out on the street, and before anything could be done to save her she literally roasted alive. She died from the effects of her injuries in a few hours.

ARRESTING HIS WIFE.—Diedrick Kreuser was committed to jail for 20 days, yesterday, by Alderman Bell, on oath of his wife, who alleges that he, while intoxicated, struck her in the face with a hatchet, inflicting a slight wound above one eye, and for other ills abusing her most shamefully. The parties are Germans, residing in the Third ward, Allegheny.

CURE FOR DIPTHERIA.—A lady of Port Byron, Cuyahoga county, N. Y., has cured six children (five of them her own,) of diptheria, by the following remedy: "When the symptoms are first observed, take a Spanish fly, pound and mix them with Venice turpentine, spread it on a soft cloth and bind it on the throat, which will raise a blister, and soon remove the disease from the throat."

"THE STATE GUARD" is the name selected for the new military organization formed out of the Allegheny Minute Men. At a meeting held on Wednesday night, the fatigue uniform was adopted, and the following gentlemen were elected as officers: Captain, E. P. M'Dowell; First Lieutenant, George Dawson; Second Lieut, Josephus Hipsley; Lieutenant Junior, Washington Swain.

THE NEW COUNCILS will meet this morning, at ten o'clock, at their respective Chambers, when the customary oath will be administered to the new members, and the two bodies will organize by the election of President, Clerk and Messengers. The Democrats will have but ten members in joint ballot, so that the choice of officers will not assume a partisan character.

AID FOR KANSAS.—The Pelladium Lodge, No. 246, I O O F, located at Indiana, Pa., transmitted $15 00, to Mayor Wilson, in aid of the Kansas sufferers.

The Third Ward, Allegheny, through their Committee, yesterday handed over $50 in aid of the same fund.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—James W. Biddle, Esq., well known to many of our citizens as editor of the *American*, died at the St. Clair Hotel, on the 31st of December, and was buried on New Year's Day. He had resided for some years past, in West Greenville, Mercer county, and his death was caused by an affection of the kidneys.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.—We present to our readers this morning the card of the "Liverpool & London Fire and Life Insurance Company," whose capital is over $6,000,000—$600,000 of which is invested in this country. C. P. Caughey, Esq., is agent for this city; office at Hanna, Hart & Co's.

IMPORTANT.—Persons mailing letters to members of the Legislature and Heads of Departments, at Harrisburg, should bear in mind that by a late order of the Post Office Department they are required to be prepaid by stamps, otherwise they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, as Dead Letters.

ANNUAL MEETING.—The contributors to the House of Refuge meet on Monday next, at 10 a. m., at the office of Hanna, Hart & Co., corner Wood and Third streets, when the Board of Managers will report, and a new board will be elected to serve for one year.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire, last night, was caused by the burning of a quantity of straw and rubbish in the cellar under Burchard's second hand furniture store, Smithfield street, near Strawberry Alley. Several engines were promptly on the ground, and the fire was extinguished before any material damage had been done.

CHILD SCALDED.—A little daughter of Mr. Lewis, residing on Second street, above Rose, was dangerously injured a day or two since by upsetting a pot of hot coffee upon its breast. Its recovery is doubtful.

LARCENY.—George Dorsey, colored, was yesterday committed to jail by Justice Scriba, of Reserve township, charged with larceny, on oath of John Schaber.

DAVID BAYES, convicted of horse stealing in Indiana county, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for three years and two months.

The Sumner Literary Society gives an exhibition at Masonic Hall this evening.

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.

☞ Doctor C. Baehr, Water Cure and Homœopathic Physician; also agent for Rainhow's celebrated Trees for Raspberries. No. 140 Smithfield St.

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

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH:

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

XXXVIth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 3, 1861.

HOUSE.—Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill to provide for the collection of the duties, and giving the President additional power.

With the understanding that the bill shall come up on Tuesday, the House adjourned till Monday.

SENATE.—The Senate laid over Mr. Crittenden's resolutions, and Mr. Baker resumed his remarks, during which Mr. Benjamin was catechised very severely. Free speech and free press he would not restrict to avert civil war or to maintain slavery. Come weal, come woe, slavery shall never be extended by the powers of the government. He would not yield at inch to secession, but he would favor the repeal of the liberty laws, if found to be unconstitutional by the decision of the Supreme Court. He asked whether the loss of power through the election of Lincoln had not caused the effort to get up a rebellion.

Mr. Douglas said the history of the government might be divided into three parts. Before 1820 the government admitted many territories, but all was peace. After the agitation of 1820 had been settled all was peace again till 1850. Since then there has been a continued controversy, and the result of the late election has convinced the South that it is the fixed policy of the dominant party in the North to invade their constitutional rights. The Senator from Ohio, Mr. Wade, admitted the existence of the belief at the South, but charged it to the representations of the northern democracy. It matters not whether these evils are real or imaginary, if the Southern States were resolved to rush into the horrors of disunion and war rather than to suffer them. He was sorry to see the Senator bring in a partisan question here, but as he had brought it in, he felt himself bound to defend the democracy. No man would be better pleased than himself to learn that he had misrepresented the Republican party.

He asked the Senator from Ohio if it was not the policy of that party to confine slavery within its present limits by the action of the Federal Government, and whether or not it was the policy of that party to exclude slavery from the territories we now possess or may hereafter acquire; whether or not that party is in favor of returning fugitives; and, in short, whether or not the policy of that party is to exert all the power of the Federal Government under the Constitution, according to their interpretation, to restrain and cripple the institution of slavery, with a view to its ultimate extinction in States, old as well as new, North and South. Mr. Douglas had a hope that Mr. Lincoln would repudiate all extreme sentiments. Nevertheless he will not have power to have the Union split. He denied the right of secession, but South Carolina has seceded, and how are we going to help it? She will not be alone. Are we prepared for war with our brethren? He would not utter the idea till every hope of adjustment was gone. He was for peace to save the Union. War is disunion, certain and inevitable. There could be no government without coercion, but coercion must be used in the mode prescribed by law. In his opinion we had reached a point when disunion is inevitable, unless a compromise founded on concession can be made. He had voted for Mr. Crittenden's proposition, and would vote for it again. Why cannot the Republicans unite on the Missouri Compromise line? They had heaped curses enough on his head for repealing it, they ought to be glad now to re-establish it.

Mr. Toombs took the floor to speak on Monday.

The Senate adjourned till Saturday.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—Gov. Stewart's message was read to the Legislature to day. After reviewing the rise and progress of the Abolition and Republican parties, and stating the result of their success, the Governor says that Missouri occupies a position in regard to these troubles that should make her vociferous in the Councils of the Nation. With scarcely a disunionist *per se* within her borders, she is still determined to demand and maintain her rights at every hazard. She loves the Union whilst the protector of equal rights, but will despise it if it is the instrument of wrong. She came into the Union upon a compromise, but still held by such ephemeral contracts as are enacted by Congress to-day to be repealed to-morrow, but a compromise assuring all just rights of the States, and agreed to in a solemn manner, notwithstanding the lurking impression that the gauge never would have left our wharf, whether the order had been revoked or not. Our citizens have accomplished, in a peaceable way, all they desired and it is to be hoped that the "big guns" will not again be disturbed until there is a more urgent necessity for their removal.

The following are the dispatches announcing the revocation of the order:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1861.

Mayor Wilson: Gen. Cameron and I have just returned from the Departments. The order is revoked. The guns don't go.

J. K. MOORHEAD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1861.

Mayor of Pittsburgh: Floyd's order respecting the shipment of arms has been countermanded.

ROWIN M. STANTON.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—An old lady named Lucas, wife of Mr. David Lucas, of Conemaugh borough, Cambria county, met with a horrible death one day last week. She was reading a newspaper in front of a grate, when it came in contact with the flame, setting fire to her dress. In the fright of the moment she ran out on the street, and before anything could be done to save her she literally roasted alive. She died from the effects of her injuries in a few hours.

ARRESTING HIS WIFE.—Diedrick Kreuser was committed to jail for 20 days, yesterday, by Alderman Bell, on oath of his wife, who alleges that he, while intoxicated, struck her in the face with a hatchet, inflicting a slight wound above one eye, and for other ills abusing her most shamefully. The parties are Germans, residing in the Third ward, Allegheny.

CURE FOR DIPTHERIA.—A lady of Port Byron, Cuyahoga county, N. Y., has cured six children (five of them her own,) of diptheria, by the following remedy: "When the symptoms are first observed, take a Spanish fly, pound and mix them with Venice turpentine, spread it on a soft cloth and bind it on the throat, which will raise a blister, and soon remove the disease from the throat."

"THE STATE GUARD" is the name selected for the new military organization formed out of the Allegheny Minute Men. At a meeting held on Wednesday night, the fatigue uniform was adopted, and the following gentlemen were elected as officers: Captain, E. P. M'Dowell; First Lieutenant, George Dawson; Second Lieut, Josephus Hipsley; Lieutenant Junior, Washington Swain.

THE NEW COUNCILS will meet this morning, at ten o'clock, at their respective Chambers, when the customary oath will be administered to the new members, and the two bodies will organize by the election of President, Clerk and Messengers. The Democrats will have but ten members in joint ballot, so that the choice of officers will not assume a partisan character.

AID FOR KANSAS.—The Pelladium Lodge, No. 246, I O O F, located at Indiana, Pa., transmitted $15 00, to Mayor Wilson, in aid of the Kansas sufferers.

The Third Ward, Allegheny, through their Committee, yesterday handed over $50 in aid of the same fund.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—James W. Biddle, Esq., well known to many of our citizens as editor of the *American*, died at the St. Clair Hotel, on the 31st of December, and was buried on New Year's Day. He had resided for some years past, in West Greenville, Mercer county, and his death was caused by an affection of the kidneys.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.—We present to our readers this morning the card of the "Liverpool & London Fire and Life Insurance Company," whose capital is over $6,000,000—$600,000 of which is invested in this country. C. P. Caughey, Esq., is agent for this city; office at Hanna, Hart & Co's.

IMPORTANT.—Persons mailing letters to members of the Legislature and Heads of Departments, at Harrisburg, should bear in mind that by a late order of the Post Office Department they are required to be prepaid by stamps, otherwise they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, as Dead Letters.

ANNUAL MEETING.—The contributors to the House of Refuge meet on Monday next, at 10 a. m., at the office of Hanna, Hart & Co., corner Wood and Third streets, when the Board of Managers will report, and a new board will be elected to serve for one year.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire, last night, was caused by the burning of a quantity of straw and rubbish in the cellar under Burchard's second hand furniture store, Smithfield street, near Strawberry Alley. Several engines were promptly on the ground, and the fire was extinguished before any material damage had been done.

CHILD SCALDED.—A little daughter of Mr. Lewis, residing on Second street, above Rose, was dangerously injured a day or two since by upsetting a pot of hot coffee upon its breast. Its recovery is doubtful.

LARCENY.—George Dorsey, colored, was yesterday committed to jail by Justice Scriba, of Reserve township, charged with larceny, on oath of John Schaber.

DAVID BAYES, convicted of horse stealing in Indiana county, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for three years and two months.

The Sumner Literary Society gives an exhibition at Masonic Hall this evening.

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.

☞ Doctor C. Baehr, Water Cure and Homœopathic Physician; also agent for Rainhow's celebrated Trees for Raspberries. No. 140 Smithfield St.

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

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 3.—The Memphis Bulletin of the 31st, says a fire broke out on Sunday night, near Fort Pickens, in Bluff. No lives were lost.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The Australasian had arrived with Liverpool dates, by telegraph to Queenstown, to Sunday, the 23 inst.

The Australasian brings one hundred and seventy thousand pounds in specie.

The steamship Arabia arrived out on Sunday.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £116,000.

The London money market was active on the 22d, and slightly more stringent.

The Paris Bourse, on Saturday, was very depressed.

Liverpool Cotton Market—Sales on the 22d of 12,000 bales, including 4000 bales to speculators for export.

Breadstuffs firm.

The Manchester advices are favorable, and goods closed at an advancing tendency.

London, Dec. 22—Consols for account closed at 92⅞@92¾.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Intelligence was received last night that Fort Sumter is now besieged, and that all of Major Anderson's communications are cut off; that Fort Moultrie has been repaired, and her guns remounted and ready to open fire on Anderson. New batteries are being opened around him by the secessionists, and every day his danger and the difficulty of re-enforcing him are increased. His frequent applications for re-enforcements, and even the tears and prayers of his wife having failed to move the President, he has determined never again to renew his request, but will perish, if he must, in the fort. His men have bound themselves by oath to stand or perish with him.

FT. KEARNEY, Jan. 3.—The Western stage with the mail and five passengers, and Hinsley & Co.'s express with $8,000 in gold dust, passed for Omaha at 3 o'clock p. m. There is no important news from the gold regions.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—Late intelligence from Texas states that Houston is preparing actually for the defense of the frontier against the Indians.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh Market.

(*Reported specially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.*)

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, Jan. 4, 1861.

REMARKS.—The dullness which always precedes the business at the close of the year has been aggravated by our unfortunate political relations with the South, and the rather unsettled condition of monetary affairs. The money panic however, is thought to be abating, and the political troubles still continue.

In breadstuffs there is a better feeling under the favorable advices from abroad. Flour, although it still meets with a limited demand, is firmer, and an advance of 10@15c per bbl has been established. In other articles there is no essential change to notice.

The money market presents no new feature, but the indications now are that our banks will resume specie payments at an early day. The bank statements for the past week show a slight decrease in loans and an increase in specie, circulation and deposits.

APPLE.—continue to meet with a moderate request and prices have undergone a slight advance. The current rates now are $2 75@3 00 per bbl.

ASHES.—quiet and dull. Sales Pearls 6½; Soda Ash 5@5½; Pots range from 6@6¼.

ALE.—Pittsburgh manufactured continues in fair demand, with steady shipments to all parts of the country. The established rates at present are:

	bbls	half bbls.
Kennett	$5	$3 00
Cream	"	2 50
XXX	"	3 00
XX	"	2 50
Porter	"	3 00

BACON.—the price current of hams, Harlet & Berk's for printed bags is as follows: Rice hams, 12½ lbs, $2,287 50; ⅝ 1000; 25 lbs $4@$5, 50 lbs $8@$9, 96 lbs $10@$11; salt boxes—3s $1@$1 10 do do $2,00@$2,25; 11 do $2@$2,20; 20 do $3@$3,50; 35 do $3@$4; Hams and beef tongues—18 lbs $5 @ 100; 16 do $4,75; 12 do $4,50; 10 do $4 25. Brain bags—2 cash, quantity, $10 @ 100; 2 do, do, dozing, $18; 2 do, Osnaburgs, $14 @18; 3 do do, $18@24.

BEAN.—Sales in fair request, and prices have an advancing tendency. Small, white continued 90 and $1 per bush.

BUTTER.—The market is well supplied and prices have a declining tend ency. We quote sales at $1,75, $1 25 and $1,75 for common, medium and choice.

BUCKETS AND TUBS.—The factory prices (cash, pay trade) at Fallston and New Brighton are for white pail $2 @2,75, and Tubs, $4,75@$4,75 ⅝ doz. Frumsters, but little sold in the retail way at $1,75@$2,00.

BACON.—There is but little doing as the season for old may be considered about at an end. The transact