Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 19, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

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

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	36
12 " M.	00	37
3 " P. M.		45
Barometer	29 5.20	

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Before Judges Mellon, Parke and Adams.

Benjamin Holmes was put on trial for assaulting Keziah Moore, on the night before New Year's. The parties are young mulattoes, and it appears that the prosecutrix, who was "sojourning" at defendant's house, was sent to the grocery to make some purchases, when she expended more than was expected by the defendant, and, after some words, he struck her and threatened to kill her. Verdict not guilty, each party to pay one-half the costs.

Another Arson Case.—George Moore, John Roney and Alex. M'Connell were arraigned for having, on October 14th, 1860, set fire to the engine house of the Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad, at the outer depot, in McClure township.

Messrs. Miller, Hampton and Otis appeared for the Commonwealth and Messrs. Collier, Shannon and Dickey for the defense.

Mr. Shannon moved to quash the indictment, on the ground that it should have been found in the Oyer and Terminer, instead of the Quarter Sessions. In the former the defendant could have twenty challenges; in the latter only four. The offense was treated as a felony under all former laws, and must be tried in the Oyer and Terminer. The New Code did not alter the question of jurisdiction—the old rule still exists. The question was a vital one to the defendants.

Mr. Miller, in reply, argued that the New Code makes the crime defined in the indictment a misdemeanor, (quoting Title 8th, 38th section,) and must be tried, as any other misdemeanor, in the Quarter Sessions. The gentleman quoted the repealing section also. The indictment must be drawn under the New Code.

Mr. Hampton said the indictment had been prepared with great care, and the whole question rested on the construction given to the New Code.

Mr. Shannon argued that the jurisdiction was not changed even in the New Code, citing Title 3d, Section 31.

Mr. Hampton said it would be better to go on with the trial of the case, and the question could hereafter be argued before a full bench on a motion in arrest of judgment.

The Court coincided with this view, and formally overruled the motion to quash.

Mr. Collier then filed a demurrer, which the Commonwealth refused to join. He stated the question was brought up principally to procure a decision.

The case then proceeded before the jury, the opening being made by Mr. Hampton.

Jacob Hovey, master machinist, testified that Moore was employed as locomotive fireman on the road previous to the 14th of October, and was discharged two or three days before the fire. Roney was employed at night; was watchman at the engine house which was burnt, (which involved a heavy loss to the company in locomotive, machinery, etc.) M'Connell was locomotive fireman in the spring of 1860, and left the situation voluntarily; he applied for employment, last summer, to witness, but was refused. M'Connell was seen by witness about Manchester from that time till the fire.

On cross examination, witness identified a note as written by him on the 14th of October, recommending M'Connell as a steady and faithful young man.

Hugh Neely, night watchman at the locomotive house, testified that there were about twelve stoves in the building, but no fire in either of them that night. After putting the locomotive "Hudson," in the tank-house at 12 o'clock in the morning, the witness put out the last light, tried the water, and went back to the other engines and opened the gauge cocks. There were eight engines then in the house, and no fire was seen about either of them. Went through the building to a small tank house, when the house was discovered to be on fire. It was built of frame and burnt very rapidly. There was a very small quantity of fire in the ash pan of the locomotive.

Patrick Tracy, night watchman at the engine house, testified to a similar state of facts.

John Kennedy, brakesman on the night train, testified that on the night of the fire, between 9 and 10 o'clock, he saw the three defendants walking together leisurely near the telegraph office, which is about 200 feet from the engine house; witness described their dress, &c.; was about eight feet from them; Moore lived in Manchester; O'Connell boarded near the Outer Depot.

Samuel Atkins testified that, between 10 and 11 o'clock, as he was returning to his home in Manchester from the engine house, where he was employed, he passed a man about 75 yards from the latter place; the man slided off toward a gate leading into a field and looked at him about a minute; he was a medium-sized man, wearing dark clothes and a hat; he went towards the house of Mr. McGee, which is a little higher up, towards the river.

Cross-examined—Was a little cloudy that night.

Abraham Wolff testified that near three o'clock in the morning, he wakened up Mr. Shoemaker and Mr. Collett, employees on the road, who reside in Manchester, near Allegheny city; they arose and went away together.

Philip Collett testified that, on his way to the engine house, going down Beaver street, he met the three defendants together, near Hall & Speer's shop, walking from the direction of the fire; didn't speak with them; when I reached the engine house it was nearly consumed; the distance from there to my house is nearly a mile; the defendants were above where several residences, a short distance, when I met them. Moore was discharged about the 11th or 12th of October; Roney in the latter part of August; McConnell left in April; he applied for a situation twice—the second time on the Monday after the fire; he didn't get work.

The Court adjourned till Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

District Court.

FRIDAY, January 18.—Before Judge Hampton.

John Miller, Executor of John Walter, deceased, vs. The Adams Express Company. Action to recover from defendants, as common carriers, $1,200, placed in their possession at Lawrenceville, Pa., by the said John Walter, and to be delivered to a certain party at Spruce creek, Allegheny county. The money was subsequently lost, and suit was brought by the Executor. Jurors withdrawn and case continued.

Harriet Gamble vs. Andrew Gault and others, heirs of Margaret McClure, deceased. Action of ejectment for a tract of land in Elizabeth township. Verdict for defendants.

Before Judge Williams.—The jury in the case of Gomer Davis vs. John McCluskey and Junius Marks, Executors of Geo. Wm. Marks, were charged by the Court this morning, and found a verdict for the defendants.

Thomas Murray and wife vs. Hugh Smith and wife. Action for slander. The parties reside in Birmingham, and the wife of defendant is alleged to have stated that the wife of plaintiff had been guilty of the crimes of bigamy and adultery. The jury found a verdict for plaintiffs in the sum of ten dollars.

James Hendricks and wife vs. D. Ahl, administrator of the estate of James Merriman, deceased. Action for services rendered by the wife of Mr. Hendricks, formerly Miss Eliza Merriman. The parties reside in Sewickley township, and the amount claimed is $500. On trial.

The Late Homicide in Mercer County.

The following is a correct version of the killing of Archibald M. Trotter, of Mercer county, about which several contradictory statements have been published:

"On the afternoon of the 10th inst., Trotter and another young man named James Young agreed to go out hunting. They went from W. J. Johnson's to the house of Mr. Wright, where Young boarded. Young gave Trotter Wright's rifle, and took his own shot gun. From Wright's house they went to a wagon shop in the neighborhood—where was also a brother of Trotter's and several other gentlemen. The young men were jesting, and apparently in good humor, and had been, and were on friendly terms while in the shop. Young picked up his gun and raising it, cocked it and discharged its contents into the body of Trotter who fell, and exclaimed, "James, you have killed me," and almost immediately expired. None of the men in the shop saw Young at the time the gun was discharged.

"Young says he did not know the gun was loaded—that he raised the hammer at the house and that there being no cap on, proposed to Trotter to load, but the latter said to wait till they got to the shop.

"F. B. Hubbard, Esq., of Mercer, held an inquest on Friday, when the above facts were elicited, and the jury found that Trotter came to his death by the discharge of a gun in the hands of James Young, but that the killing was not intentionally done. Another and commentary on the careless use of fire arms. Trotter was about twenty years of age."

A Visit from Chicago Merchants.

The members of the Chicago Board of Trade, having it in contemplation to visit Philadelphia on Monday next, in return for the late visit of the Philadelphia Board of Trade to the west, have been indeed to make a brief stop in this city, as will be seen from the following telegraphic correspondence:

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 16, 1861.

To President Board of Trade, Chicago, Illinois.

SIR:—Learning that your Board contemplate a visit to Philadelphia, we hereby extend an invitation, asking you to sojourn with us awhile, upon your route to that city.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Pres't. Board of Trade.

Thursday the following reply was received from the President of the Chicago Board of Trade:

CHICAGO, Jan. 17, 1861.

David Campbell, Esq., President Pittsburgh Board of Trade.

The Chicago Board of Trade accept your invitation, and will remain in Pittsburgh from Tuesday at 3:00 p. m., until Wednesday at 4:45 p. m.

IRA Y. MUNN,
Pres't. Chicago Board of Trade.

FUNERAL CORTEGE.—Wm. Morrell, the young man charged with forging the name of Eli Young to a note requesting the loan of two dollars from Felix Lavery, had a hearing before Mayor Wilson to-day, and was finally committed to answer at Court.

KICKED.—A little boy Jacob Walters, of Harrisburg, was killed on Wednesday, by being run over by a sleigh. He was an only son, and his loss occasions great distress in the family. The accident was the result of reckless driving.

Painful Rumor—Two Men Reported Killed.

We learned last evening that an accident of a fatal character had happened to two men named Andrew Irvin and John Brooks, teamsters, residing in the Second Ward, Allegheny.

It seems that they left the city early in the week, with an engine and machinery for an oil mill in Venango county. The wagon was very heavily laden, and the roads were in a bad condition. While in the vicinity of Butler, it is reported that the wagon upset, and that they were both crushed to death by the machinery. A messenger came into the city yesterday, and reported that their bodies would be brought here by mid-night. The family of Mr. Irvin live on Carroll street, and that of Mr. Brooks on Veto street, near the head of Beaver. The rumor was current in the neighborhood at ten o'clock last night, and great anxiety was manifested to know the truth or falsity of the statement. We failed to discover any person who could authenticate the story, and we earnestly hope it may prove to be wholly unfounded.

The Deaf and Dumb.

From the report of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, located at Philadelphia, we learn that there are eleven pupils from Allegheny county now in the Institution. On the 1st of January, 1860, there were 201 pupils in attendance, viz: 112 boys and 89 girls. There were 43 admitted during the year, 21 boys and 22 girls. During the same period 17 boys and 11 girls were discharged: On the 31st of last December there remained 115 boys and 100 girls, 215 in all. Of the pupils admitted during the year 1860, 23 were born deaf. The remainder lost their hearing as follows: 6 from scarlet fever; 3 from measles; 4 disease of the brain; 1 scrofula; 1 typhus fever; 3 cold; 1 paralysis; 1 a fall.

Spanish Sheep.

The farmers of Fayette county are becoming somewhat excited on wool growing. On Saturday last, Mr. J. F. Longnecker and Mr. Foot arrived at Uniontown direct from the State of Vermont, with a lot of one hundred and fifty extra Spanish sheep. They were very superior, and sold readily at fabulous prices. Maj. Nicholas M'Cartney, of Wharton tp., drove off thirteen head to his mountain farm for which he paid $400. This lot consisted of twelve ewes and a buck; for the latter he was offered $150 by Mr. Foot, but he declined to take it. Mr. Lewis Hammel, of Jockey Hollow, Clay tp., also purchased a buck, for which he paid $300. The ten or twelve ewes selected by Mr. Longnecker for his own stock cost him about $70 a head.

FAYETTE COUNTY RAILROAD.—An election for President and Directors of this company was held on Monday last, when the following gentlemen were chosen: President—Eleazer Robinson. Directors—James Veech, Jacob Murphey, Alfred Patterson, John H. M'Clelland, Redding Santing, William Beeson, Robert Hogsett, Ellis B. Dawson, Isaac Wiggins, John K. Ewing, Henry W. Gaddis, Amzi S. Fuller.

The receipts of the road last year were:—From passengers, $4,282,00; freight, $3,328,69; U. S. Mail, $400,00; Total, $8,010,69.

The expenses were:—For conducting transportation, $3,405,25; maintenance of way, $1,236,75; Total expenses, $4,642,00.

Making the net earnings, $3,368,69.

The number of passengers carried over the road during the past year was 11,393, and the number of pounds of freight, 6,708,056.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS IN ALLEGHENY.—The Police Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, at the Mayor's office, and in connection with Mayor Drum made the following police appointments:

Sylvester Tyler, James Reed; Fred. Lehman, Wm. Bowden, Wm. Sprague, Henry Herman, W. M'Kain and Alexander M'Keever. The appointment of S. Long, as high constable, was announced some time since.

The Committee, after making their appointments, adopted the following resolution, not on account of any necessity which exists for it at present, but as a rule for the future:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to discharge, forthwith, any of the police force who frequent taverns or lager beer saloons for the purpose of drinking, or who, on being satisfactory proof thereof, or if they are found under the influence of liquor while on duty.

PERRY LITERARY SOCIETY.—At the third annual meeting of this Society, held last evening, the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing term: President, Ernest W. Morrow; Vice President, Thos. P. Houston; Secretary, Wm. H. Preston; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. W. Geisseshainer; Treasurer Jas. C. Nelson; Librarian, Geo W. M'Cullum; Critic, J. Henry Miller.

Auditing Committee—A. B. Jones, J. J. Meers, A. H. Patterson.

Trustees—E. W. Morrow, Wm. J. Patterson, W. H. Preston, W. H. Algeo, J. H. Miller.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Jos. Leech, jr.

The third annual exhibition will take place shortly, due notice of which will be given through our columns.

AID FOR KANSAS.—The contributions in Washington county in aid of Kansas, are as follows: United Presbyterian Church, Washington, $40; United Presbyterian Church, West Middletown, (in part) $30; Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, $40; Presbyterian Church, Washington, $30; Free Presbyterian Church, West Alexander, $24; Pleasant Hill Congregation, Amwell, $21; National Lodge, No 81, Washington, $20; I. O Old Fellows, Washington, $30; Clothing, Grain Sack, &c, by Ladies of Washington, $115; Upper Buffalo Presbyterian Congregation, (in part) $36 Total, $416, besides other donations from individuals.

SALE OF OIL LAND.—A. McMaster, Esq., of this city, has sold thirty-six acres of land, located on Little Beaver creek, about a quarter of a mile below the Paxton oil well, at Smith's ferry, for $2,500. The purchaser is Mr. David Kirk, of the firm of Kirk & Allen, grocers, Allegheny. The increase to the value of this land, since the oil excitement, may be approximated, when it is known that the original tract, of which this is about the one-half, was purchased by Mr. McMaster for about $400. We understand that Mr. Kirk will send down an engine forthwith, for the purpose of boring for oil. Success attend his efforts.

OIL EXCITEMENT ABOUT HOOKSTOWN.—There are at the time nine companies organized at Hookstown, Green township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Seven of the nine have the machinery on the ground ready to commence as soon as the weather is favorable. The machinery for the other two will be forwarded this week. The company are very confident of success on account of their close proximity with Smith's Ferry. The lease is for 20 years, and the owner of the ground to receive one-tenth of the produce, whether salt, mineral, coal or oil.

DEATH OF A VETERAN MOTHER.—Mrs. Nancy Moore, one of the oldest inhabitants of Fayette county, died on the 22d ult., at the residence of her son, Evans Moore, near Uniontown, in the ninety-second year of her age. The deceased was a native of Franklin county, in this State. Her maiden name was Williams. She came west about the year 1798, and was married shortly afterward. Her husband, the late Col. Andrew Moore, served with honor in the war of 1812.

CATHOLIC IRISH—The Rev. Dr. Keogh will deliver a lecture in the basement of the Cathedral, on Sunday evening, Jan. 27, for the benefit of the Poor. The proceeds will be distributed by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The subject will be—"Catholic Principles of Civil Government." Tickets, 25 cents.....The Treasurer of St. Paul's Orphan Asylum acknowledges the receipt of $25 from St. John's church, Birmingham, the proceeds of a Christmas collection taken up there.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship and Mathematics taught by experienced and skillful instructors, at Iron City College, corner Penn and St. Clair sts.

Students enter at any time and pursue such branches as they may desire, private instruction being given to all. Business men can complete a course of study by attending evenings only—the College being open till 9 o'clock every evening.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Miss Sarah O'Brien, a daughter of G. G. O'Brien, who formerly resided in Uniontown, and now residing in Connellsville, was so severely burned in the latter place on Monday evening last, that she died the next day. The deplorable accident was caused by her clothing taking fire.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL.—The daily receipts of oil over the Sunbury and Erie Railroad amount to about four hundred barrels. Six hundred and twenty barrels of oil, from the Titusville region, were shipped to Union Mills on Monday last. The daily receipts for some time past have averaged three hundred barrels.

GRADUATED at Duff's College, Pittsburgh: A. Devendorf, Montgomery county, N. Y., D. Davis, Blairsville, Pa., R. W. Testers, Alliance, Ohio, W. B. Rice, Wilkinsburg, Pa., R. H. Hanna, Deerville, Ohio, all of whom passed a satisfactory examination and who will no doubt hereafter sustain the long established reputation of this favorite establishment.

APPOINTMENT.—W. W. Hays, Esq., of Harrisburg, has been appointed Deputy Attorney General by Mr. Purviance. Mr. Hays is a very worthy young man, and his numerous friends will feel highly gratified at his success in obtaining an office for which there were numerous applicants.

VALENTINES FOR 1861—New, fresh, elegantly gotten up Valentines of new patterns and new designs, now ready at the Valentine Headquarters, Hunt & Miner's, 71 and 73 Fifth Street. Great inducements are offered to the trade this year. Call on Hunt & Miner's if you want Valentines.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Conrad Mengse, of Washington township, Union county, hung himself on last Monday night, in his barn. He age is about thirty years. We understand that he has been subject to fits of insanity, in one of which, he, no doubt, committed the act.

ADMITTED.—On motion of M. W. Atchison, Esq., in the District Court, C. T. Ewing, Esq., was duly admitted and qualified to practice as an attorney in that Court.

PARDONED.—George McKee, who was sentenced to the penitentiary last spring, for a term of several years, upon a conviction of highway robbery, has been discharged upon a pardon from the Governor.

ADULTERY.—Mathias Smith was committed to jail yesterday, by Ald. Nicholson, upon a charge of adultery, preferred by his wife, Eliza Smith.

AID FOR KANSAS.—Dr. Irish has made a donation of five dollars, to Mayor Wilson, for the Kansas fund.

JENNIE GLENN, the versatile and popular young actress, is now playing an engagement at Erie, Pa.

THE Tribune Almanac for 1861 for sale at Hunt & Miner's.

THE Constitution of the United States for three pence, in pamphlet form, at Hunt & Miner's.

The Submission Meeting To-Night.

[For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TO THE EDITORS OF THE GAZETTE:—*Gentlemen*: Will you permit a Republican citizen to enter his protest in advance, against the contemplated action of the meeting called for this evening, in your city, to present its humble submission to the imperious demands of the Slave power. I had thought that when the immense questions which now agitate the nation, had been solemnly decided by the legally recorded verdict of the American people, that a direct acquiescence would at least have been manifested until a counter verdict could have been obtained, if that were possible, by the same supreme authority. A majority of ten thousand of all the voters of this county, has just been recorded against the demands of the slave power, which the signers to the call of the contemplated meeting, modestly propose shall be yielded! We protest against any such action being taken as the voice of the people of this county. We point to the votes of the people of the county, and of the State, for our answer to all such submissionists.

But way are we asked to yield all the fruits of the late memorable campaign? Simply and alone, because the slave power having been defeated in argument and at the ballot-box, approach us with a *threat*. They demand now from our *fears* what they could not obtain from our *judgment*. All the questions at issue were long, and ably, and thoroughly argued, and brought within the comprehension and grasp of every voter. Never were questions more thoroughly canvassed in the free States, and Southern men had every opportunity, and embraced it, of pleading their cause before the Northern masses, and were respectfully listened to even when they threatened dissolution, while Northern men were debarred from all approach to Southern voters. Now, when the issue has been joined and the verdict passed, because Southern traitors, laying violent hands on the sacred fabric of the Union, and have even gone to the extent of committing acts of war against the Government, Northern men are found, Pittsburghers are found, who counsel that we shall yield up—humbly, cowardly yield up—every principle at issue in the late canvass. The sixteen thousand Republican voters of Allegheny county are asked to do what? One of two things. Either acknowledge that they were wholly mistaken; that the Republican platform was wrong, and the Breckinridge platform was right; or they must acknowledge themselves most arrant cowards. They must quail before the threats of the imperious Toombs and the crack-brained Wigfall.

I tell the gentlemen who have engineered this meeting; they have undertaken too much. They cannot make the people of this county submit to the Breckinridge platform—for that is what they ask. Still less can they persuade them to yield cherished principles—principles which lie at the very foundation of a free government—to the threats of a defeated party. If this, indeed, can be done, then are we no longer worthy of freedom. The South has ruled us for the last thirty years, by direct fraud and impudence. We have patiently submitted because they had secured the forms of law on their side. We have quietly awaited a deliverance until a whole generation has passed away. Men who started in youth to resist the aggressions of the slaveocracy have grown grey in the long and desperate conflict. At length victory has crowned their efforts; but no sooner have they laid aside their armor, to enjoy in quiet their hard earned laurels, then they find the very fabric of the nation shaking from the traitorous blows of the defeated party, and they are asked here in Pittsburgh, the very citadel of their strength, to yield all the fruits of their hard earned toils, to go down on their knees to the slave-masters, to forswear their principles, and to put their necks under the yoke forever.

Gentlemen, you ask too much of our forbearance. You make stupendous drafts upon our patience. Yet unmeaning as these are but men. You may go a step too far. You may rouse a spirit where you look only for abject submission. The very idea of the concession you ask, has already aroused the astonishment of the civilized world. An able English paper, says that, so powerful is the effect, advising, is that a victorious party should not only abandon the fruits of victory, but should voluntarily march under the yoke. It will be one of the strangest events in political history, that Free States, having wrought themselves up after eight years of discussion, to a solemn declaration that Slavery shall not be allowed to extend its borders, should consent to adopt the very watch-word of the slave-owners, besides assisting them actively in the accomplishment of objects which have latterly been beyond their utmost hopes?

Are you, gentlemen submissionists, aware of the strength of the sentiment which now animates the majority of the Northern people? It is a sentiment which is at the foundation of all civil liberty, and is deeply interwoven with all correct, moral and religious feeling. Can you crush a sentiment? Can you destroy it? You may destroy the Republican party and achieve a brief triumph for Slavery and Mammon, but a sentiment you cannot destroy while a free press and a free pulpit remains. Beware, gentlemen, what you do. Rent up waters overthrow their barriers. A sentiment founded on religion and liberty is more powerful than physical forces. That sentiment is now content that Slavery shall be secure within the States which have established it. Outrage with your compromises this sentiment now, and it will demand more when it next achieves a victory. Now it asks for nothing but the guarantees of the Constitution as it is. It asks for nothing but what it has patiently yielded to its opponent. If the fruits of its victory are lost through treachery now, the struggle will only recommence with the additional stimulus of desperately outraged feelings.

We protest, then, against a meeting only calculated to mislead in regard to the real sentiment of the people of this county, and which arrogates to itself too much when it aims to overthrow the solemn verdict of the people. SPIRIT OF '76.

Union Meetings in the North Co-Operating with Disunion Meetings in the South.

[For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: The call published this morning and signed by some four hundred citizens, professing the distinction of party, for a meeting to take place on to-morrow (this) evening, for the purpose of saving the Union, by a modification of the Constitution on the basis of John J. Crittenden's programme, is one of those movements on which, we think, every true hearted Republican should look with great distrust. In the earlier stages of the secession movement gentlemen might readily enough fall into the mistake of apprehending real danger to our great and ever to be admired Union. But every day and every movement make it more abundantly manifest that the whole thing was nothing more or less than a deep laid political scheme to arouse the fears of the North for the safety of our country, by threatened and incipient secession, by creating a financial and commercial panic, by seizing on government property as far as that could be done without actual war; and by use of every other means which the exigencies of the times and the great object should appear to demand, and thus induce the Republican Party to give up its principles and disband as an organization, so as to rescue the Democratic Party, North and South, to its place in power at the head of the government.

If I were a Democrat I would sign such a call. I would invite such a meeting as a non-event. And I therefore honor Democrats for their seal in this matter. It is just what they want and the only thing, now, within the reach of human agency, which can save them. But on what ground can Republicans can enroll themselves on this list, is to me inexplicable On the subject of compromises the New York *Times* has well put its point, when it recently declared that "all the concessions that are offered, that of Mr. Crittenden included, ought to be rejected, because they are all *one-sided*; they all go upon the principle of laboring to find out how much the North can be induced to give up to the South. With a means of inducing her to continue her connection with us. And such is no compromise at all." In the spirit of unflinching fidelity to the Constitution as it is, I would ask gentlemen to read over again, as they doubtless have already read, the Chicago Platform and the Inaugural Message of our present Governor, Curtin; then, if they desire to attend Union meetings, let it be to proclaim the Union as it is—the Constitution as our sires of seventy-six made it—equal justice—a free press—free speech—free pulpits—an untrammeled franchise—and death to those who, for what cause never, would dare to lay a sacrilegious hand upon the ark in which are deposited these emblems of our covenant—these civil and religious blessings which we inherit.

TRUTH.

The "Union" Meeting in M'Clure Township.

Mr. Editor: Permit me to say that the report of the meeting held in M'Clure township, as published in the *Post*, is most unfair, as representing that the people of that district favor the Crittenden compromise. The truth of the matter is, the resolutions simply express the sentiments of Col. Kerr, and one or two others who figured as officers of the meeting. "Benton" prepared the resolutions, and "Benton" did the speechifying. When a gentleman in the meeting (Mr. John Shipman) opposed the Crittenden "humbug," he was ruled out of order by the chair, who decided that the call was issued only for those who favored that measure. This was a very clever dodge, but it didn't win. Mr. Shipman immediately proposed that all who did not favor the Crittenden patch-work should retire to another room; when every man *left* excepting four—and these were the officers of the meeting—Messrs. Henry Phillips, President, and Samuel Faulkner and Jacob Eckert, Vice Presidents, with Thomas Farley, Secretary.

There are not three Republicans in M'Clure township, and very few Democrats, who favor the Crittenden compromise. TRUTH.

PETTY THIEVING.—Three young men, named respectively, John and Elisha Shewalter, and Alfred Palmer, said to be residents of this city, were committed to jail on Friday last, by justice Bentley of Monongahela City, charged with the larceny of corn, honey, etc., from persons living near Lock No. 4. The farmers in that locality have been much annoyed for some time past by petty thieving.

A committee of farmers have waited on several persons near the Lock, and requested them to leave for other parts.

TURNED UP.—Mr. Rumser, carpet weaver, of Duquesne borough, who was reported to have left home very mysteriously a few days ago, has returned to the city after visiting some friends in the country, and is very anxious to know who started the silly story about his having hanged himself. He states that if he never hanged he would prefer having the job done by some one else than himself.

All the New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati Daily papers, can be had at the counter of W. A. Gildensleeve's news depot, 45 Fifth street, only 2 cents by John W. Pittock, Agent.

AT the latest news from New York, see *New York Evening Post*, received at Gildensleeve's news depot, every day at one o'clock, by John W. Pittock, Agent.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

Governor's Allegheny County Appointments.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 18, 1861.

The Governor has appointed John Shaw, of Shaler, Flour Inspector; Samuel Ferguson, City, Sealer of Weights and Measures, and Augustus Ammon, of Birmingham, Interpreter.

The appointment of Mr. Shaw seems to give general satisfaction to your citizens. Some surprise is manifested in regard to the appointment for Sealer.

XXXVIth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1861.

HOUSE.—Mr. Moore, of Ky., rising to a personal explanation, said that if Mr. Adrain's resolution, heretofore adopted, had simply endorsed the conduct of Major Anderson, he would have voted for it, but he could not receive the permission of his mind to vote for the remainder of the resolution, and to say, by so doing, that he would endorse every act which the President might regard as his constitutional duty in carrying out the laws and preserving the Union. While he was for the Union, and believing that he thus represented the people of Kentucky, he thought that duty required us to pause before we imbroil the whole Union and bring on a general conflict and intestine war.

He did not believe in the right of a State to recede. He regarded this as the greatest heresy ever advocated by any party; but while he said this all must recognize the right of revolution for the resistance to oppression on one side to secure freedom on the other. He did not believe that the time has arrived to resort to this means of redress and precipitate so dreadful a catastrophe. He did not believe that the present was the proper time to send reinforcements to South Carolina and other Southern States. We should hesitate and endeavor to get back by peace what it might be necessary to secure by force.

The House went into the consideration of private bills.

Mr. Sherman made a brilliant and eloquent speech in committee, closing the debate on the Army bill.

Mr. Burnett, of Ky., offered an amendment providing that no forces authorized in the bill should be used to subjugate any of the seceding States. Rejected.

The bill was then passed and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Two communications were received from the War Department. One was referred to the Military and the other to the Committee on Finance.

A communication was also read from the Navy Department, relative to information on various subjects connected with the navy. Referred to the committee on Naval Affairs.

Bills from the House were then considered.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, presented a series of joint resolutions passed by the Legislature of Ohio, expressing the Union attachment of that State and its readiness to give its support to the general government.

Mr. Mason, of Va., from committee on foreign relations, reported bill to authorize Com. Craven to receive certain marks of distinction from the Spanish Government. Kennedy, Md., presented a memorial from the citizens of Washington county, Maryland, praying for the adoption of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, presented fifteen memorials from citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for the adoption of Crittenden's resolutions.

Mr. Sumner, of Mass., introduced a resolution that the President of the United States be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish the Senate with a copy of all recent correspondence that has passed between the department of State and any minister from a foreign power at Washington with reference to foreign vessels in the port of Charleston.

Mr. Ten Eyck, N. J., presented the petition of A. J. Wood, praying for the passage of a law for holding a National Convention, to promote the general welfare of the country, at Philadelphia.

Mr. Cameron's motion to reconsider the vote by which Crittenden's resolution were tabled, was then considered. The motion to reconsider was passed.

Mr. Crittenden's resolution was postponed, on motion of Mr. Bigler, till one o'clock on Monday, after the consideration of private bills.

Mr. Green, of Mo., presented a joint resolution that, for the purpose of protecting the rights of all the people and all the States as far as it devolves upon the Federal authority, and to maintain the Union in its purity and excellence, or, failing in that, to provide for peaceable separation, be it hereby recommended that the several States take immediate steps, by convention or otherwise, to make the proposition of the several States, each to the others, or by a Convention of the States, as may best conduce to the restoration of harmony, consistent with the principle of justice and equity to all.

The Pacific Railroad bill came up but was postponed and made the special order for one o'clock on Tuesday.

A bill to authorize a loan for the rate of duty and in relation to the outstanding Treasury notes was made the special order for one o'clock on Wednesday next.

The Kansas bill then came up on the special order.

Mr. Green moved to amend the Kansas bill in the first section. He proposed to strike out the words "Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri where the 37th parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the 25th meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence north on said meridian to the 40th parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning;" and in lieu thereof insert the following: "Beginning in the main channel of the north fork of the Platte river at a point where the twenty-fifth meridian of longitude west from Washington crosses the same; thence down and along the main channel of the Platte to the Missouri river; thence south along the western boundary of the State of Missouri to the northeast boundary of the Cherokee neutral lands; thence west along the said northern boundary to the northern boundary of the said Cherokee lands and the prolongation of the same to the 25th meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence north on said meridian to the place of beginning.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, said that he desired to present the memorial of Robert W. Davis, collector of the port of Detroit and thirty others, mostly Democratic office holders of that city, asking the passage of the Crittenden resolution. Laid on the table.

Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., presented the petition of the citizens of Monongalia county, Va., praying for the adoption of the compromise measures proposed by Mr. Crittenden. Laid on the table.

The Senate was in executive session nearly four hours on the nomination of Mr. Holt, as Secretary of War. It was confirmed by 30 against 13, after an exciting debate, in which the Secessionists ardently participated.

The bill introduced by Mr. McKean, of N. Y., last Monday, to provide for a mint at Charleston, Georgetown and Beaufort, in South Carolina ports of entry, even in time of peace, as it costs much more to collect revenue at those ports than it amounts to. Mr. McKean's desire is to stop the foreign trade, and send sufficient naval force to blockade those harbors, and in this view he is not alone.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—The President sent the nomination of Mr. Holt as Secretary of War to the Senate to-day. It was considered in Executive session, and from all accounts the preliminary discussion was of an exciting character. An effort was made by its opponents, but this was as strenuously resisted, and successfully, the motion of reference being defeated by a vote of 34 against 13. The objection to Mr. Holt by his opponents is that in their opinion he is a coercionist, and this none of them openly avow. His confirmation is now considered certain; the matter is specially assigned for consideration to-morrow.

The nomination of Mr. McIntyre, of Penna., as Collector of Customs in the neighborhood of Charleston, is still suspended, being in the hands of the Committee on Commerce.

It was incorrectly stated in the Senate report that Mr. Latham, of California, moved a indefinite postponement of the Pacific Railroad bill; the motion was made by another Senator.

The Alabama Senators were notified to-day, by telegraph, from the President of the State Convention, not to leave their seats until further informed. The trouble is the refusal of delegates from North Alabama to sign the ordinance of secession unless more time is postponed for secession till the 4th of March.

The papers in the South and hereabout, publish a statement that Commodore Shubrick, of the U. S. Navy, died recently at Tendleton, South Carolina. This is not true as the Commodore is in Washington to-day, attending to business, and is perfectly well. The naval officers at the Pensacola navy yard have been formally detached and are now awaiting orders from the department.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 17.—The aspect of the debate on the subject of the Federal Relations has not varied to-day. No vote was taken except on one unimportant amendment.

In the Senate the times, perhaps, looks a little more squally.

Messrs. Outlaw and Morehead spoke in the Senate in favor of a General Convention. Many strong speeches were made for secession.

The House is holding night sessions.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—In the House, yesterday, Mr. Stevenson's substitute to the Convention bill, asking Congress to call a National Convention, was lost by a vote of 104 to 13.

Mr. Lacey's amendment to the original bill, submitting the action of a Convention to the people, was then adopted, and the bill passed by a vote of 105 to 17—all the Republican delegation from St. Louis except one voting in the negative.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—The reported seizure of a large quantity of powder by the authorities of Louisiana, at New Orleans, belonging to a St. Louis merchant, is untrue. The powder has not reached that port. It is understood that the Governor of Louisiana has proposed to purchase the powder on its arrival at New Orleans.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18.—In the House of Assembly, the Committee on Federal Relations, made a report. The committee declines to inquire who is responsible for the present trouble, but declare that New York, while standing firmly in support of the Union and laws both by moral and National aid, will recognise the importance of doing all in her power to conciliate the disaffected States.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—A great Union demonstration is to take place here. The Mayor and leading citizens are taking part in the preliminary arrangements.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 18.—The State Senate debated the resolutions passed in the House yesterday, contemplating a national convention. Amendments were proposed for the more certain protection of the South in the proposed basis of the adjustment. No action was taken. The House passed a bill appropriating one million of dollars for the defense of the State and authorizing the issue of treasury notes to that amount, bearing 6 per cent. interest.

HAMPTON ROADS, Jan. 18.—The ship Morning Star, Capt. Campbell, of Windsor, N. S., from Liverpool, with salt and iron, bound for City Point, arrived with 149 passengers and the crew of the ship Globus, Captain Blanke, bound for New York, which was burned on the afternoon of the 12th. All were saved but one, who jumped overboard. In general, the cargo, baggage and clothing were lost.

NEW YORK, JAN. 18.—The steamer Marion has arrived from Charleston. She has thirty free colored persons and several laborers who had been employed on Fort Sumter, as passengers. The latter report that the troops at Fort Sumter were in good spirits. They had plenty of provisions but of course were deprived of vegetable and other articles of marketing.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Jan. 18.—The convention was in secret session all day. At four o'clock this afternoon the Convention adopted resolutions: 1st, declaring it the right and duty of South Carolina to secede; 2d, appointing a committee of 17 to report an ordinance of secession. Yeas 166; nays 130.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18.—The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad was sold to-day by the Marshal on order of the United States District Court. It was purchased by the trustees of the creditors and assuming stockholders.

TALLAHASSE, Fla., Jan. 18.—The Governor has appointed and the Convention confirmed General J. Norton, Col. J. Patten Anderson and James Powers as delegates to the Southern Congress to meet at Montgomery, Alabama.

DURING the conflagration of Canton, caused by the bombardment of the British, the extensive medical warehouse of our countryman, Dr. J. C. AYER, of Lowell, (the depot of his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, for China,) was totally destroyed. He now makes a demand upon our Government for indemnity from the loss of his property, and hence will grow another nut to crack with our elder brother Johnny. Stick to it, Doctor; and if our Government maintains our rights wherever your Pills are sold, we shall only be unprotected on tracts that are very barren.—*Reformer,