Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 21, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

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

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	37
12 " M.	00	38
3 " P. M.		37
Barometer	29 10-20	

The "Union" Meeting at City Hall—Great Fuss and Fizz'n.

The mass meeting called for Saturday evening, and addressed to the citizens of Pittsburgh, without distinction of party, who favored the Crittenden Compromise, was one of the most farcical and ridiculous affairs ever gotten up in the city. Shortly after seven o'clock, we visited the hall, and were met by a crowd of about one hundred persons, descending the stairway leading from the platform in the rear of the building. Pushing upward through the crowd we gained the platform, and were informed that the gas had been put out by order of the Mayor. A number of leading Democrats had procured a lot of tallow dips, and were standing on tables and chairs—holding aloft the flickering lights, which failed to illumine one-tenth of the two thousand faces which might otherwise have been apparent. But it that unfortunate assemblage the ears compensated for any loss sustained by the eyes. If we failed to see the faces, we had no difficulty in hearing the voices, which were as various as the physiognomies from whence they emanated. Such howling, whooping, groaning, moaning, yelling, bellowing, bluffing, hissing, shuffling, tuseeling, stamping, romping, tumbling and catcalling, has seldom been heard within the confines of civilization. It was a mammoth, demoniacal charivari, gotten up in the most approved style.

Dropping into such a meeting as we have described, it would have puzzled any body to determine what the hubbub meant. Finding a brother reporter perched upon a table, we learned that somebody had raised a row in the the meeting, and spoiled the harmony of the whole affair! It was charged that a knot of Wide Awakes had gained access to the hall, "early in the evening," and officered the meeting by appointing M. Swartzweider, Esq., President, and James Sutherland, Esq., Secretary. We do not know how this is, as we were not among the "early birds." At all events, somebody else wanted to elect other officers, and nobody seemed favorable to it. Somebody called for a reading of the "call," but the call was not answered. Then there was a great uproar, followed by several little uproars. Somebody called for "Order," but nobody had the article on hand. A lucky thought struck somebody (who perhaps was afraid of being struck with something more tangible than an idea) that Mayor Wilson would be a proper person to control the raging element. His Honor was forthwith chosen to preside, and as soon as he was selected he made a request that the audience should disperse quietly and orderly. The element, however, refused to subside, and then it was that somebody "doused the glim."

Darkness seemed better suited to the business on hand, and the uproar increased. Several attempts were made to restore order, but the greatest were met by hisses, groans and catcalls. J. Bowman Swetzer, M. Swaizelder, Ex-Gov. Johnston, and others, delivered speeches, but nobody heard ten words they said. They could not possibly have heard their own voices. The audience would listen to nothing—but cheers for Gen. Scott and Maj. Anderson, and groans for all traitors to the Union, which were over and anon given with tremendous effect.

Mr. Swartz seldier read a series of resolutions (said to have been prepared by the engineers of the meeting) but nobody heard them excepting, perhaps, the candle-holders. (We afterwards obtained a copy of them, and found that they favored the Crittenden compromise.)

The experiment of putting out the lights having failed to disperse the audience, the hall was re-lighted, but still the din and turmoil continued, and every attempt to speak, let it come from what quarter it would, was cried down. The Mayor himself was refused a hearing, and the gas was extinguished a second time, after which the police cleared the stand, the audience reluctantly dispersed, and thus ended the "great union mass meeting composed of all parties."

No resolutions were passed, although three sets were read. It was of course impossible to take the sense of a meeting where little or none of the article was exhibited. The whole affair was a perfect farce, and necessarily made so by those who managed it.

Oil Refineries—Are they a Nuisance?

In view of the prospective magnitude of the oil trade, and the fact that Pittsburgh is likely to take the lead in the business of refining, the erection of a fineries within the city limits becomes a matter of some moment to the public. It is the policy of city corporations to encourage new enterprises and give every facility for the investment of capital, but at the same time there are some pursuits which cannot be followed within the limits of a populous city; as for instance, those which are dangerous to their nature, or detrimental to the health of the neighborhood. While many might be disposed to deny that a coal oil refinery is a nuisance, all will admit that the effluvia arising therefrom is offensive in the highest degree, and almost intolerable to those who are compelled to remain in close proximity to it.

In the First Ward, Allegheny, there is one of these nuisances, and the neighborhood is greatly annoyed by it. If some of those residing within a mile of the premises were brought to the witness' stand, we are confident they would declare the aforesaid refinery a nuisance of the most serious character, and we doubt not that a Court and jury would arrive at the same conclusion.

We understand that no less than five or six oil works are about being erected in Allegheny, and two or three attempts were recently made to run them up within the city limits; but as soon as the people got to understand the character of the building, they refused to tolerate it and thus prevented its erection. In order to settle the matter definitely, an ordinance was passed at the last meeting of Councils, prohibiting the erection of coal oil or carbon oil works within the limits of the city, under a heavy penalty. Since then, two establishments are in process of erection, three or four within the city, and the indications are that the business will soon become of importance to the community. One of considerable importance was that adopted in Allegheny. An ordinance, similar to that, passed Councils of this city, there is now pending in the Councils to engage in the said business, several gentlemen stood waiting the result, refusing of oil are anxiously awaiting the result. That the ordinance will pass, we have not the slightest doubt, as there seems to be no weight in the argument that Councils cannot prohibit this or any other business. Upon this ground, it has been asserted that the Allegheny ordinance would not be sustained if tested in Court. But the action of Councils, it should be borne in mind, does not amount to a "prohibition," but a mere "regulation" of the business, and Courts have decided over and over again that upon this principle slaughter houses, chandleries, and all other offensive occupations, may be driven out of populous cities—the public health and comfort demanding it. There is plenty of vacant ground, and many convenient localities for these manufactories, outside the cities, and while the erection of any more new ones should be strictly prohibited, those already in operation should be able as soon as it can be done without unnecessary loss or injury to the proprietors. Useful as they undoubtedly are, they are almost as dangerous as powder magazines, and more offensive than either chandleries or slaughter houses.

The Hotel Robbery Case.

In the Quarter Sessions, Saturday morning, George Willoughby and James G. Bates, two young men, who plead guilty to two indictments for larceny, (on oath of S. D. Pearse and Mr. Burkhardt,) in having stolen from some of the hotels a large quantity of clothing and jewelry, were brought up for sentence.

An earnest appeal for clemency in the case of Bates was made by Mr. Collier, who presented memorials from highly respectable citizens to the high character of the family, and the former good conduct of the defendant. The father also made a touching appeal to the Court. He is an aged man and a cripple, with a large family of small children, mainly depending on the prisoner for support. The facts demonstrated that he was the dupe of others, and deeply repented of his wrong doings. In view of this, the Court sentenced him to the penitentiary for one year and three months on the first, and one year on the second indictment.

Willoughby was sentenced for two years and three months on the first and one year on the second indictment.

The Prince of Wales and his Visit to Pittsburgh.

It would seem as if the English people can never tire of receiving to their very gratifying reception of the Prince of Wales in this United States, and it will be a pleasure to many of our citizens to know that the cordial reception extended to the party in Pittsburgh has been made the subject of special mention in letters received by the Committee of Invitation from Gen. Bruce, at Oxford, and other gentlemen of the royal party. From a letter received by W. H. Denny, Esq., from the Earl of St. Germans, dated Port Eliot, Cornwall, Nov. 26th, we take the following extract:

"Your address reminds me of a city and district in which the Prince of Wales was received with the greatest possible cordiality and kindness. The reception which the Prince met at Pittsburgh and the neighborhood, was, I assure you, no less gratifying to the members of the suite who witnessed it, than it was to his Royal Highness himself."

Oil News.

We clip the following items from the Franklin *Citizen*:

S. P. McClimont, after nearly two weeks trial by pumping and experimenting generally, has succeeded in getting a plentiful supply of oil in his well a mile above this place, on French Creek. It required a vast amount of labor and patience to convince him that it was not an oil less one, but a yield of six barrels per day will soon compensate for this. Nothing like perseverance in tubing and testing an oil well. Many good wells are doubtless abandoned for want of it.

Messrs. Robb and French, commenced pumping their well, situated on the river, above the residence of T. H. Martin, on Friday last, and discovered they had a first rate well. It is yielding a very large quantity of oil, about twenty barrels per day. We rejoice at their success.

Divorce.—A divorce was granted in the Common Pleas, in the case of Hugh Wallingshaw vs. Sarah Wallingshaw.

The River Trade and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

On Thursday last, at a meeting of Councils, held in Philadelphia, a communication was read from a number of steamboat masters and owners on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries, asking Councils to take some action whereby the discriminations against the river trade, on behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, can be obviated. The communication is dated at Cincinnati. We quote as follows:

We, the undersigned, steamboat masters and owners, on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and their tributaries, having up to the present time failed in making any permanent or equitable arrangement at Pittsburgh with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, for the transportation of passengers and freight from and to said Road, would now make our appeal direct for justice to the stockholders at Philadelphia. What we ask, is that the said Pennsylvania Railroad will give us, by their patronage of passengers and freight, which legitimately belong to the river, at rates the same as by Railroad, to any point where the freight and passengers may be destined, we making the insurance good via river, and likewise in our return freights and passengers to take them from us, at the same rate they do from any Railroad Company.

"If an equitable arrangement of this kind could be effected with the said road, we in consideration of the same, on our part, would agree and bind ourselves to put on a daily line of fine steamers between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

"We look upon the Ohio River as the very best natural feeder that the Pennsylvania R. R. have, if they would only use it as they might. The freighting business on the Ohio River and its tributaries, particularly in the large portion bound East, destined for the seaboard cities. This freight is brought from St. Louis and many other points, by what is known as the Cincinnati and St. Louis packets, and sometimes by transient boats, and those bound through to Pittsburgh; these are generally sufficient at all times, in numbers and tonnage to do the business; but they have been steadily diminishing during the past six years or more, from the fact that the Pennsylvania R. R., has been all that time discriminating in favor of railroads west of Pittsburgh, to the great injury of steamboat interest, by allowing them only ruinous rates for what they give them from the road, and in return, from the boats, lay an almost prohibitory tariff upon whatever they might bring: so that they would not, or could not, afford to bring it again from some distant point, to wit, the headwaters of the Mississippi or Illinois rivers. This discrimination at Pittsburgh has often ranged as high as 30 cents per barrel on the article of flour in favor of broken down railroads, and, of course, other descriptions of freights in proportion. We will simply ask why this state of things is allowed to exist?"

The communication was read and laid on the table—where it will likely remain.

District Court Trial List.

The following list of causes will be taken up in the District Court on Monday, Jan. 21st. Judges Hampton and Williams will hold separate Courts, as heretofore:

No.	368 Willis vs Weaver.	615	Robinson vs Lewis
375	Boro' Manchester vs Stewart.	616	Anderson vs Rody Patterson
376	Same vs Patterson	617	Thompson vs Thompson
379	F. F. & M. S. Co. vs Travill	618	Same vs Same
381	Power vs Wood	619	Same vs Same
382	Denny vs Smith	620	Same vs Same
383	Scott vs Smith	621	Same vs Same
384	Grandon vs Smith	622	Same vs Same
385	Blackwell vs Zufler	624	Mann & Barton vs City of Pittsburgh
387	Gary vs Price, Jr. vs A. Wood & Co	627	Wightman vs Johnson
388	Hoe vs Patterson	628	Same vs Same
389	Whallon vs M'Mahan	629	M'Clintock vs M'Culloch
390	Wallace vs F. & S. Co.	630	Dashiell vs Reid & Bro.
392	Fahnestock vs Co. vs Same	632	Linford vs Anshutz
401	Spence & Co. vs Same	633	Commonwealth vs Wilson
402	Orgill vs Mills	641	Fritz vs Gilmore
403	Kirk Lewis vs Ross & Co	642	Anderson vs Borough Birmingham
405	Michaels vs Gerlach	643	Reid & Co vs Walker
406	Flynn vs Sanders	644	Robinson vs Oliver
408	Kay vs F. & M. Bank, Allegheny	645	Alexander Ditt vs Schooley and wife
410	Morgan & Co vs Perry	646	Same vs Dallington and wife
411	Graeter vs Barger	647	Highbury City vs Schooley
412	Kelly vs Lorenz Gernhebe	71	Same vs Same
414	Smith vs P. Pt. W. & C. R. R. Co.	343	Long vs Stewart

SENTENCES.—The motion in arrest of judgment in the case of Samuel Eggleson, convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill John Davis, was withdrawn by Mr. Collier, in the Criminal Court, and the defendant was sentenced to serve one year and six months in the Penitentiary.

Robert Mickey, convicted of passing counterfeit money, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year and six months.

John Campbell, convicted at the same time of having in his possession counterfeit money, was sentenced to serve a similar term with Mickey.

Margaret Linhart, who was convicted of adultery with George Make, was sentenced to pay a nominal fine and undergo an imprisonment of fifteen days in the county jail. The Court made the sentence light for cumrous reasons, one of which was the recommendation of the jury for mercy.

Orr Douglas, convicted of petit larceny, was sentenced to serve two months in the county jail, he having already been imprisoned for some time.

Alleged Seduction.

On Thursday evening last, a young man named Zedack Morgan employed in M'Kee's glass works, Birmingham, was married to a young lady of the neighborhood, and on Friday evening he was arrested by officer Richardson of the Mayor's police, upon a charge of seduction under promise of marriage, preferred by Miss Mary Jane Hawthorne, of Birmingham. She alleges that she is only twenty-one years of age, and that Morgan had been addressing her as a suitor for some time previous to the commission of the offence. In default of bail, he was committed to prison to answer at Court.

Board of Trade—Committee of Reception.

We have already announced the contemplated visit of the Chicago Board of Trade to Philadelphia, and that they have it in contemplation to make a short stay in Pittsburgh upon their arrival here. In order that the distinguished visitors may be entertained in a proper manner, the President of the Board of Trade Capt. David Campbell, has appointed the following gentlemen as a Reception Committee:

Messrs. Joseph R. Hunter, F. R. Brunot, J. Parke, Jr., Wm. M'Creery, J. J. Gillespie, J. F. Singer, and R. T. Leech, jr.

ANOTHER REMITTANCE TO KANSAS.—Mayor Wilson on Saturday remitted $185 22, to Gen. Pomeroy, Chairman of the Kansas Relief Committee, at Atchison. This makes the fourth remittance from Pittsburgh, city and vicinity, as follows:

First remittance	$294 43
Second do	283 60
Third do	200 75
Fourth do	185 22
	—$963 00

In addition to the above, the United Presbyterian churches here have made independent contributions in aid of the same fund, so that the amount of money forwarded to the sufferers has already exceeded one thousand dollars—to which must be added several boxes of cloths and clothing.

THE TIMBER BUSINESS.—The editor of the *Lumbermen's Journal* in reference to the lumber business of the present season says:

"We have been making some inquiries as to the probable quantity of square timber that is being made in this county, and from what the present indications are we gained, we judge that it is about the same as it was last winter. If the present unsettled condition of affairs continue, the amount of financial matters may be considerably diminished."

CONTRADICTED.—The rumor so freely circulated in Allegheny, on Friday afternoon and evening, to the effect that Andrew Irvin and John Brooks, two well known teamsters of the Second ward, had been killed by the upsetting of a wagon near Butler, is contradicted by a gentleman from the latter place, now stopping at the Red Lion Hotel, St. Clair street. The man left Allegheny early in the week, with machinery for an oil well in Venango county, and the gentleman to whom we allude states that the wagon was overturned within a mile of Butler, but neither of the men were injured. The upsetting of the wagon has probably given rise to the rumor.

PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.—"Snibe" Arnold and John Bird were arrested on Friday night, and locked up as common vagrants. They are well known pickpockets, and can safely be apprehended at any time. The Captain of the Watch was not on duty, and "Birdy" prevailed on the acting captain to take the coat as pledge for his appearance on Saturday. It is very little trouble for Jaws Bird to get a coat, and of course he did not appear to redeem the garment. Arnold was jugged for thirty days, as a vagrant, while his shrewder companion is still at liberty.

THE WIDENING OF VIRGIN ALLEY.—In the matter of the widening of Virgin alley, a measure of great importance to hundreds of our citizens, Judges Hampton and Williams, of the District Court, this morning appointed the following gentlemen as Viewers, under the Act of Assembly providing for the widening of this thoroughfare: Thomas Bakewell, Nathaniel Holmes, John Bissel, William J. Howard and William Barnhill, Sr.

BIBLE ANNIVERSARY.—The 43d anniversary of the Young Men's Bible Society, of Pittsburgh, will be held in the First Evangelical Lutheran church, Seventh street, on Monday evening, the 21st, at 7 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Kerr, of the *United Presbyterian*; Rev. C. A. Holmes, A. M., pastor of Christ M. E. church; and Rev. A. M. Bryan, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

LIQUOR CASES.—In the Quarter Sessions, James B. M'Dermott plead guilty to selling liquor without license, and was fined $10 and costs.

John Brown, for selling at the Fair Ground, $10 and costs.

Charles Kelly plead guilty to two indictments for selling without license, and was fined ten dollars on each.

GIFT EXHIBITION.—*A Chance for Ladies.*—Prof. Vambojer gives his last gift entertainment, at Concert Hall, this evening. Among the gifts is a sofa pillow beaney, made by the wife of the Professor, a lady of great skill and taste in such matters. The bona ot has been on exhibition, at a store room under the hall, and is greatly admired by the ladies. We anticipate a crowded house this evening.

RELEASED.—On motion of J. W. McClure, Esq., Robert Moy, who was convicted of adultery and affiliation, and has already served his three months' sentence on the former, was released from prison on Saturday, by the Court, under the insolvent law, in giving security to abide the disposition of the complaint under that law hereafter.

CONFIRMED.—The rumor so freely circulated in Allegheny, on Friday afternoon and evening, to the effect that Andrew Irvin and John Brooks, two well known teamsters of the Second ward, had been killed by the upsetting of a wagon near Butler, is contradicted by a gentleman from the latter place, now stopping at the Red Lion Hotel, St. Clair street. The man left Allegheny early in the week, with machinery for an oil well in Venango county, and the gentleman to whom we allude states that the wagon was overturned within a mile of Butler, but neither of the men were injured. The upsetting of the wagon has probably given rise to the rumor.

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CONFIRMED.—In the Common Pleas the report of reviewers for a public road in Elizabeth township, was confirmed absolutely, on motion of C. L. Magee, Esq.

NEW TRIAL.—A new trial was granted by Judge McClure, on Saturday, in the case of Michael Maley, convicted of stealing a box of shoes.

Western Pennsylvania Hospital—Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Institution, etc.

On Saturday afternoon, the annual meeting of the Contributors to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, was held at the hospital buildings, in the Ninth Ward.

John Graham, Esq., was chosen President, and W. S. Haven, Secretary.

Thomas Bakewell, Esq., President of the Board of Managers, submitted the annual report of the operations of the institution, addressed to the Legislature, from which we condense as follows:

During the year 1860, there have been under treatment 209 insane patients—117 males and 92 females. Of this number 100 were admitted before the 1st of January, 1860, and 109 since that date.

There have been discharged or removed during the year:

Restored	44
Improved	31
Removed or discharged unimproved	11
Deaths	10
Total	98

Leaving in the hospital, December 31st, 1860—males, 59; females, 52—in all 111

Of the patients admitted during the year, there were

Committed by Courts, Allegheny county	7	
do other counties	8	—15
By Guardians of the Poor in the two cities	16	
By overseers in Allegheny county	8	
" " other counties	10	—34
Brought and supported by friends in Allegheny and Pittsburgh	26	
Do in Allegheny county	11	
Do other counties	23	—60
Making a total of		109

During the past year the hospital has been prosperous beyond any preceding one. Various improvements have been made about the buildings, which are fully set forth in the report.

The accommodations provided for the necessities of patients laboring under ordinary disease, or suffering from accident, have not been fully occupied, but all cases presented during the year have met with the requisite treatment.

The average number of insane patients under treatment during the year has been 107. The following statement shows the continued increase of the number of insane patients:

Jan. 1st 1857	39
" " 1858	71
" " 1859	90
" " 1860	100
" " 1861	109

For the last two years the wards have been so fully occupied as to interfere materially with the proper classification and seclusion of the patients. It is hoped that this difficulty will be obviated before long by the contemplated Dixmont asylum, or the Insane Department now in course of construction at Dixmont, which, if the requisite funds be obtained, and the contractors fulfil their engagements, will be ready for occupancy during the present year.

The Board of Managers, as a token of the gratitude which they entertain for Miss Dorothy L. Dix, and with a desire that her name should be associated with an institution so largely indebted to her philanthropic efforts for its very existence, mention with pleasure that the location of the hospital has been denominated Dixmont station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and that the hospital shall hereafter be known as the "Dixmont Hospital for the Insane."

The Managers refer in detail to the new buildings and grounds at Dixmont, and to the legacy of $10,000, left by the late Charles Brewer, on condition that the interest be annually distributed in coal among the poor of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Some further legislation will probably be necessary to enable the institution to realize this benefaction, as well as to provide for the speedy collection of claims against other counties, which now amount to almost $5,000, upon part of which suit has had to be entered.

The cost of maintaining the patients will compare favorably with similar institutions—the average cost of boarding per week being $2 40. Including salaries and clothing, $3,65 per week. The maintenance of the insane in the State Asylum of New York amounts to $5 22 per week, for each person.

The Board conclude their report by expressing full confidence in the skill and attention of the Superintendent, Dr. J. A. Reed, whose exertions have been constant, and whose efforts have been well sustained by the Steward, Matron, and other attendants.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

From the report of the Treasurer, John Harper, Esq., we learn that the whole amount received during the year for board and clothing of patients was $15,431 27, of which $6,905 were received from private patients, and the balance from those committed by Courts, or sent by Overseers of the Poor. The amount paid for current expenses of the hospital, including salaries, etc., was $19,436 47, and the amount of $5,622 79 was expended for improvements and repairs at the hospital in the Sixth Ward.

Legacies and contributions have been received from individuals amounting to $3,315, including $500 from George W. Jackson, Esq., constituting him, with former donations, a Life Member of the Board of Managers.

There was received from the State, $2,500, in part payment of the grant for salaries, and for the construction of the new Hospital at Dixmont, $40 000. The expenditure on the new buildings has been $33,824 34, and there has been paid from private donations $2,525 on account of the purchase money of the Ryan farm. There is due contractors, for the retained portion of the work, about $12,000.

The receipts from patients fall short of the expenses of the hospital, but if all the debts due for board, etc., were collected, the receipts would nearly balance the expenditures, with the exception of the salary of Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

From the report of the Superintendent, Dr. J. A. Reed, we gather the following interesting facts:

Total number patients received, since April 1st 1855 441

Committed by order of Court 78
" Directors of Poor 125
" Friends 238

	Males	Females	Total
Discharged—recovered	107	58	165
" improved	51	37	88
" unimproved	17	26	43
Died	51	12	63
	226	134	359
Remaining, Jan. 1st, 1861	59	52	111
Discharged and remaining	265	176	441

The Superintendent then alludes to the excess of patients over the accommodations offered, and remarks that unless this can be remedied the cure of patients will become merely custodial where it is intended to be curative. The following extract from the report is worthy of special consideration:

"The custom observed by some of the authorities having charge of the insane poor, of sending to the hospital incurable cases who are violent and destructive, and detaining the more manageable recent ones in the poor houses and jails, fills our asylum with incurables, and entails a certainly increasing burthen of expense and insane pauperism upon the community. Of the one hundred and eleven patients in the hospital at the present time, only thirty-five are considered curable. Seventy six must remain in their present helpless condition."

The usual statistical tables are given with great care and accuracy, but space will not permit us to allude to them further.

After the reading of the reports, an election for Managers was held, with the following result:

For Three Years—W. H. Lowrie, Alex. Laughlin, Thomas Scott, J. B M'Faddan, John B. Pears, F. R. Brunot, T. J. Brereton.

For One Year—John Holmes, F. H Eaton.

The new Board organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President, Thomas Bakewell; Vice Presidents, John Graham and James Anderson; Treasurer, John Harper; Secretary, John A. Harper.

The institution is worthy, hands, performing a noble work, and is eminently deserving the patronage of the State and of all humane and philanthropic citizens.

Public Sale of Railroad and Gas Stocks.

On Saturday afternoon, all the gas and railroad stocks owned (or alleged to be owned) by the city of Pittsburgh, and all the railroad stocks held by the county of Allegheny, were offered for sale, at the Custom House, by J. G. Campbell, Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, to satisfy judgments obtained by certain bondholders. The following shares were "knocked down" at the prices stated:

STOCK OF THE CITY.

1848	shares	G. & P. R. R.	to Joshua Hanna,	per share	$1 5
10	do	A. V. R. R.	to Schuyler & Co.	do	15
100	do	do	do do do	do	16
100	do	do	do do do	do	18
457	do	do	do do	do	20
100	do	P. & Conn.	S. S. P. F. Heisley	do	20½
10	do	do	do M. Howly	do	2
100	do	do	do John Dowley	do	2
100	do	do	do August Seibert	do	2 1-8
100	do	do	do H. Lloyd	do	2 7-8
1000	do	do	do G. Fleety	do	3
1000	do	do	do W. A. Colwell	do	3
2000	do	do	do J. E. Sewell	do	3
100	do	do	do M O'Hara	do	3 2-16
1000	do	P. W. & C.	R. R. A. Seibert	do	10
100	do	Charters Valley	Robt. Howard	do	13
100	do	do	do C. & P. F. Howley	do	14
100	do	do	do M. O'Hara	do	16
1000	do	do	do A. Seibert	do	16
150	do	Pittsburgh Gas Co.	H. Lloyd	do	40

COUNTY STOCK.

2500	do	Allf. Valley	R. R.	Grier	do	41
100	do	do	do	M. O'Hara	do	42
100	do	do	do	A. Seibert	do	42

Those who purchased the stocks claimed to have been the property of the city have certainly "bought a law suit," as will be seen by the following notice, which was read before the sale, and served upon the Marshal:

James G. Campbell, Marshal Western District of Pennsylvania, and bidders at this sale:

You are hereby notified that the Railroad Stock levied upon by you as the property of the city of Pittsburgh, at the suit of August Seibert and Robert Rochmahl, does not belong to said city, but the same has been transferred to Reuben Miller, Thos. Bakewell, John Holmes, John Bissell and Hon. Thos. Mellon, as trustees for the purposes mentioned and set forth in a joint resolution of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, passed the 19th day of March, A. D. 1860, and that the said city has no further interest or title to the same.

You are further notified that the Gas Stock levied upon at the suit of the same parties does not belong to the city of Pittsburgh, but the same is the property of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, as appears by ordinance of the City Councils, passed the 3d day of February, A. D. 1860, and duly recorded, and the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth, approved the 31st day of January, A. D. 1860, entitled, "Supplement to an act to incorporate the Pittsburgh Gas Company, approved the 16th day of March, A. D. 1846."

JOHN W. RUPNALD, City Solicitor.

Pittsburgh, January 19, 1861.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A small boy, about six years of age, named Michael Munkers, who lived in an alley in the rear of Cecil's Foundry, Wheeling, was killed on Friday evening. He and several other boys were playing around some trucks which were being rolled on the B. & O. R. R., and while so playing he fell, and one of which striking him on the head, inflicted an injury of which he soon died.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Asia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The following is by telegraph from Liverpool to Queenstown, on Sunday, the 6th:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6th.—The sales of cotton yesterday were 8,000 bales, including 1,600 to speculators and exporters. The market closed steady. Breadstuffs closed steady. Provisions closed dull.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.—Consols closed at 92½@92¾ for account. The latest sales of American stocks were: Erie, 35@35¾; N. Y. Central, 76@80; Illinois Central, 97½@98.

It is stated that the English government had sent a strong note to the Emperor of France, protesting against the extension of the occupation of Syria by the French forces. No reply had yet been received.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The minority report from the committee of thirty-three, signed by Mr. Taylor, of La., Mr. Phelps, of Mo., Mr. Rust, of Ark., Mr. Whitely, of Del., and Mr. Winslow, of N. C., embraces the following arguments and recommendations: The changes which have taken place in the situation and sentiments of the people of the different States since the formation of the constitution, have been such that through the misconstruction of some of its provisions and wilful perversion of others, and the introduction of new principles in the formation of parties, which are in direct antagonism to the usages and opinions of the whole American people when the constitution went into effect, that that instrument has failed to accomplish some of the most important ends aimed at by its adoption. The difference between the Northern and Southern sections of the confederacy, from this cause, have at last risen to such a height that they have resulted in the formation of a sectional party, which has elected a sectional President, and design excluding the Southern people from any management of affairs in which they have a common interest with their Northern brethren; and that as this fact, notwithstanding the Republican forms of the constitution are preserved, in truth destroys the spirit of Republicanism in the government, it is therefore impossible that the two sections should any longer go on together as one people, unless the existing state of things is removed.

The report pretends to say that the present difficulties can only be remedied by amendments to the Constitution, and suggests that the amendments proposed in the Crittenden resolutions, if adopted, would restore tranquility to the country and place the Union on such a foundation that it could never again be broken. These amendments the report asserts, would not, in reality, change the constitution. They would only have the effect of putting into the form of words what it was plain in point of fact on the day of its adoption, through the spirit of the compromises which then surrounded it and which erected barriers against the present sectional contests as the constitutional provisions will now. If a constitutional majority cannot be united in support of the Crittenden resolutions or of the substance of them, a dissolution of the Union is inevitable. The report recommends that steps be taken for the calling of a convention of the States with the view of a peaceable separation, by mutual consent, of a portion of the common property of the United States; setting the terms on which the social and commercial intercourse between the separated States shall be continued, and making a permanent arrangement with respect to the navigation of the Mississippi river.

The report gives what the signers of it consider a full account of the rise and progress of the political agitation which has produced the existing difficulties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Secretary Holt transmitted to Congress a statement from Col. Craig, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, which shows that early last year, by agreement of Secretary Floyd, he transferred 115,000 stand of arms from Springfield and Watervliet to arsenals in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana. The larger number were Springfield muskets of the latest pattern; the remainder were muskets altered to percussion locks, and rifles, and adds, that the arms sent to South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama have since been seized by the State authorities.

A petition, signed by Lockwood & Co., Thompson Bros., W. G. Scott & Co., Gwynne & Day, and others, subscribers to the loan authorized by the act of the 22nd of June, 1860, has been received here, praying Congress for relief. First, because Cobb refused to deliver the stock when called on; second, because Cobb while withholding their stock was preaching disunion, injuring the credit of the government and depressing the market value of the stocks; third, because President Buchanan tolerated such conduct, and fourth, because the money market should be relieved from the pressure thus occasioned in view of the act authorizing a new issue of ten million bonds.

RICHMOND, Jan. 19.—In the Senate, the report of the committee on Federal Relations, contemplating a National Convention, was resumed. The second resolution was amended by substituting John Tyler, Wm. C. Rives, John W. Brockenbrough, Geo. W. Simmons and James A. Seddon, Commissioners to Washington on the 4th of February, to meet the Commissioners from the other States. The fifth resolution was amended by modifying Mr. Crittenden's proposition to give said usual protection and security to slave property. The sixth was amended by appointing Mr. Tyler Commissioner to wait on the President, and Judge John Robertson Commissioner to South Carolina, and other seceding States, to request both parties to abstain from hostile acts during the pending of these proceedings. The resolutions were passed by a vote of 40 yeas to 5 nays.

Mr. Bruce offered the following:

Resolved, That if all efforts to reconcile the unhappy difference between the sections of the country shall prove abortive, then every consideration of honor and interest demands that Virginia shall unite her destiny with her sister slaveholding States.

Adopted.

Mr. Stuart offered a basis of adjustment contemplating the withdrawal of the trust in regard to the territory from the hands of Congress, and provides for the equitable partition of the slave holding and non-slave States by an amendment to the Constitution, and that States created out of the territory North and South of 36° 30' shall be admitted with or without slavery as their Constitution may ordain. Ordered to be printed.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment as above given.

Mr. Sedden offered resolutions that the interests of Virginia are those of her Southern sisters, and no reconstruction of the Union can be permanent and satisfactory which will not secure to each section self protecting power against any invasion by the Federal Union upon the reserved rights of either.

Latest from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 19.—Lieut. Talbot, one of Major Anderson's Commissioners, arrived here last night, and delivered the morning papers containing recent news in the poor houses and jails, filled our apartments, and entails a certainly increasing burthen of expense and insane pauperism upon the community. Of the one hundred and eleven patients in the hospital at the present time, only thirty five are considered curable. Seventy six must remain in their present helpless condition."

The usual statistical tables are given with great care and accuracy, but space will not permit us to allude to them further.

After the reading of the reports, an election for Managers was held, with the following result:

For Three Years—W. H. Lowrie, Alex. Laughlin, Thomas Scott, J. B M'Faddan, John B. Pears, F. R. Brunot, T. J. Brereton.

For One Year—John Holmes, F. H Eaton.

The new Board organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President, Thomas Bakewell; Vice Presidents, John Graham and James Anderson; Treasurer, John Harper; Secretary, John A. Harper.

The institution is worthy, hands, performing a noble work, and is eminently deserving the patronage of the State and of all humane and philanthropic citizens