Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 24, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the Gazette, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 53 Fifth St.—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	60	29
12 " M.	60	33
6 " P. M.		36
Barometer		29 9.10

House of Refuge.

The Seventh Annual Report of the House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania is now before us, from which we collate the following facts:

Inmates in the institution Dec. 26, 1860—Boys, 125; girls, 40; total, 165.

Received during that year—Boys, 97; girls, 36; total, 133. Of these 98 were from Allegheny county. The remainder from the several counties composing the western district.

Of 162 inmates discharged during the year, 55 were indentured, 5 were returned to friends, 60 were discharged on parole of honor, 29 as not proper subjects, 3 were sent to the Alms House, 1 discharged on habeas corpus, 7 escaped, 2 were given up to Court, 1 was sent to the Insane Hospital, and 1 died.

Since the opening of the institution, 848 inmates have been confined. Of these 233 were of American parentage, 226 Irish, 124 German, 61 English, 4 French, 15 Scotch, 12 Welsh, 1 Swedish, 1 Hindoo, 1 Spanish, 82 African-American, 1 Norwegian, 1 Mexican, 86 unknown.

Of the foregoing, Allegheny county furnished 694, Armstrong 6, Beaver 24, Butler 7, Cambria 1, Crawford 8, Clarion 1, Erie 17, Fayette 30, Greene 1, Indiana 1, Jefferson 1, Lawrence 17, Mercer 8, McKean 5, Somerset 5, Washington 15, Warren 3, Westmoreland 4.

The ages of the inmates ranged from 3 to 20—1 of 3, 7 of 20; 117 are put down at 15, which is the maximum.

The progress of the inmates in education and morals is represented as being very satisfactory; and appended to the report are numerous extracts from letters respecting the conduct of such as had been indentured, the tone of which are with few exceptions satisfactory and even laudatory.

No one can take up this report and examine it without being convinced of the wisdom and benevolence of such institutions, and without admiring the power of enlightened Christian principles to control the vicious, and bring back the feet of the erring and wandering into the paths of peace.

Disturbance in Allegheny—Assault with a Hammer.

About noon yesterday, a disturbance of a serious character was created at the house of a German named George Shoemaker, on Green street, in the upper end of Allegheny. It seems that Shoemaker became tired of the union existing between himself and wife, and resolved to secede—claiming a portion of the common property. Civil war was the direful consequence of this illegal step, and when the fight began in earnest the weaker party raised a great outcry. Two or three outsiders rushed to the rescue; but Shoemaker, not recognizing the right of any foreign power to settle the domestic difficulty, seized a hammer and struck the intruder a violent blow on the head, knocking him senseless.

Shoemaker then fled to this city, with a clock under his arm, but was arrested by officer Johnston and taken before Alderman Jones. After a hearing, he was committed to jail to answer a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, preferred by Nicholas Boom, the injured party. It is thought that the skull is not fractured, and no serious consequences are apprehended.

Let this be a warning to "secessionists"—and when the family fight begins it might be well for those who are not directly interested to look out for their heads.

A Sharpshooter Badly Beaten.

On Tuesday, a couple of well known marksmen, Mr. J. Flegger and Capt. Smith, had a "round" at the "quarry," head of Federal street, Allegheny. Mr. Flegger is ranked among the very best "shots" in the county, and few care to take risks against him. To make the present match interesting, however, Capt. Smith consented to wager a dollar, and a round of five shots each was fired—distance, eighty yards. The string measured as follows:

Flegger, five shots.......... 7½ inches.
Smith, " " .... 5¾ "

The Captain took the wager, and those who were present enjoyed the joke immensely, as very few persons have the pleasure of drawing anything from Flegger in the shooting line. The latter gentleman was not to be outdone, however, and feeling confident that he could call back the wager upon another trial, bantered the Captain for a second round. The Captain's spunk would not allow him to back out, and he accepted the challenge. The result was as follows:

Flegger, five shots.......... 6¼ inches.
Smith, " " .... 4¼ "

A worse beat than before—and another dollar into the pocket of the Captain!

Supreme Court Decisions.

The following Allegheny county cases were decided in the Supreme Court, at Philadelphia, on Monday:

Agnew's appeal. Appeal from Register's Court of Allegheny county. Opinion by Read, J. Decree affirmed.

Woods vs. Durham. District Court, Allegheny county. Opinion by Read, J. Judgment affirmed.

Snodgrass' appeal. Orphans' Court, Allegheny county. Opinion by Read, J. Decree of the Orphans' Court reversed and corrected at the cost of the guardian, the appellee, and it is hereby decreed that the balance due by the ward to appellant to the said guardian is $447 95, and the case is remitted to the Orphans' Court for execution.

Underwood vs. Wagner. Opinion per curiam. Decree affirmed, with costs.

Hertzog's appeal. Orphans' Court, Fayette county. Opinion by Read, J. Decree affirmed.

The Western Railroad Company.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Western Railroad Company (the old North Western) held in Harrisburg, last week, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—William Maher, Blairsville.

Directors—Michael Malone, George M. Kline and T. A. Franklin, of Lancaster. Israel Painter, Thomas G. Stewart and James Fenlon, of Westmoreland county. William L. Hust and H. N. Burroughs, of Philadelphia. Phillip Collins, of Cambria. William Campbell and Jacob Zeigler, of Butler. Addison Leech, of Armstrong.

The friends of this enterprise are sanguine of being able to complete the division between Blairsville and Freeport before January, 1862.

FIREMAN'S VISIT.—The Philadelphia Press says: "The Eagle Hose Company of Pittsburgh, have contemplated a visit to this city about the first of May. They will bring with them their new steam engine, and about forty men. Their engine is of small construction, and was built in the hose house, by all the members, many of whom are practical mechanics. The "Eagle" boys will be entertained during their stay by the "Good Will." During the visit of the latter company to Cincinnati, the members of the "Eagle" were lavish in their attentions, and we have no doubt the "Good Will" enthusiasts will render the visit of their guests an occasion long to be remembered."

OLEAGINOUS.—The oil fever prevails to a considerable extent in Johnstown. There are three organized companies, composed of citizens of that place, now engaged in active operations in the oil regions—two of which have struck oil in paying quantities, and the other expects to as soon as they get down deep enough. A movement is now on foot among the citizens of Johnstown, having in view the sinking of a well within the limits of that borough, for the purpose of ascertaining what is underneath.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—Daniel Connolly was arrested and taken before Mayor Wilson this morning, charged on oath of Lewis Jackson with the larceny of a bed quilt and a piece of carpet from the steamboat "Baker." The accused admitted that he had picked the articles up on the boat, as nobody seemed to claim them until after they were taken away. They were not worth a dime, and the accused was discharged.

BARN BURNED.—The barn of Benjamin Shope, Three Springs, Huntingdon county, was destroyed by fire on the 26th ult., together with the greater portion of its contents, consisting of grain, farming utensils, etc. Estimated loss $2,000; and no insurance. The fire originated through the mischief of two little boys, one of them the son of Mr. Shope, who with matches set fire to a stack of straw adjoining the barn.

SALES OF STOCK by J. G. Davis, auctioneer, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, Tuesday evening:

Bank of Pittsburg, (specie funds)			$61 25
Allegheny Insurance Co. (bankable funds).			26 00
Allegheny Bank,	do.	do.	53 00
Monongahela Insur. Co.	do.	do.	32 00
Allegheny Bridge Co.	do.	do.	29 25

A NEW ARTILLERY COMPANY FORMING.—We learn from Sergeant J. D. M'Farland that an artillery corps is forming in the city, and that a meeting will be held this evening, at the Sixth ward School House, for the purpose of perfecting an organization. They have secured two brass field pieces—one having been presented by our fellow citizen, Mr. Andrew Fulton, and called after him.

AN UNFEELING SON.—David Buchanan, of the Third Ward, Allegheny, was up before Mayor Drum yesterday, to answer a charge of disorderly conduct, preferred by his father. David, it seems, forgot his filial obligations, and undertook to handle the old gentleman rather roughly. He was fined three dollars and costs, and in default was committed to jail for five days.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A counterfeit $3 bill on the Berkshire Bank, of South Adams, Massachusetts, has made its appearance. The vignette is a boy, girl, dog and farm scene; female and pail, on the right end; female and sheaf, on the left.

DIPTHERIA.—A number of cases of diptheria have been recently developed in Taylorsville, Indiana county. It is of a mild type, and but few deaths have occurred.

RESIGNED.—Rev. C. L. Keedy has tendered his resignation as Pastor of the Johnstown English Lutheran Congregation, which has been accepted.

FOR KANSAS.—The following committee for Duquesne borough have returned to the Mayor $16 59, the amount raised by them for the Kansas fund.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Before Judges Mellon, Parke and Adams.

ARSON CASE CONTINUED.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Collier closed for the defense in a thrilling speech of one hour and a half, almost, as it were, "scattering to the winds," the testimony in the case bearing against the defendants. Every point in their favor was brought out in its clearest light.

Mr. Hampton spoke for two hours, from 10½ o'clock, in the closing speech for the Commonwealth, earnestly referring to the heinousness of the crime charged, and carefully linking together the testimony.

The charge of the Court occupied about one hour and a quarter, after which the jury retired, and not having returned at the hour of adjournment, were ordered to seal their verdict.

George Rush, a young man, was tried on an indictment for burglariously entering the house of Adam Gister, on November 15th, on Main street, Allegheny city. Verdict, not guilty.

Appointments of Night Police.

The Police Committee, in conjunction with Mayor Wilson, made the following appointments last evening:

Captain—DAVID SPENCE.

Lieutenants, 1st, George W. Clark; 2d, Levi Lewis; 3d, Joseph Knox; 4th, J. M'Callister.

Watchmen—John Wood, Samuel M'Carthy, Alexander Jack, James M'Connell, Peter Murphy, Meyers Barker, James Coven, Stewart Montgomery, James Gowdey, John A. Zadler, David M'Crea, Johnston Stewart, Thomas Hamilton, Daniel Day, Solomon Shirey, Charles Bay, William Taylor, John C. Moon, George Kleinsmyth, S. P. Snider, George Gross, Hugh Wallace, George Buchhart, Robert Logan, James Pillers, David Elder, David Wright, Gabriel Kelly, David Glenn, Samuel Kennedy, Samuel Montgomery, James Cattamole, Marshal M'Combs, William O. John, James Gormly.

Substitutes—George Stevenor, Joseph Clark, John Bliss, Edmond Rine, John Wallet, James Kenney, William J. Wilson, Bernard Burns, Robt. Harris, Thomas Madden, Fredrick Weintage.

DEATH OF REV. A. M. BRYAN.—We regret to announce the sudden demise of Rev. A. M. Bryan, D. D., an able and devoted minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and a gentleman greatly beloved and respected by all who knew him. He had gone to Van Buren, in Washington county, to fill an appointment, and was stricken down by paralysis while in the pulpit. The stroke was very severe, and he died in a few hours after his removal from the church. The funeral notice will be found in another column.

OIL NEAR CRESTLINE.—The editor of the Crestline Express recently visited an oil well on the land of Mr. Oldfield, about two miles from the village. He found it in large quantities floating on the surface of the water. Mr. O. has leased several acres on which oil has been discovered, to a firm in Pittsburgh, who have capital, and who design commencing operations on the opening of Spring.

LOCK HAVEN AND TYRONE RAILROAD.—This road is again advertised for sale on the 29th day of January, 1861, at the Merchants Exchange, Philadelphia. On the 27th of last November, it was sold for the sum of $55,000, Mr. Samuel Brady, the former contractor, being the purchaser. This gentleman failing to comply with the requisitions of the sale, it has again been opened for sale.

THIS is an age of invention, and most of the useful things of the day owe their origin to iron and steel. The telegraph and the locomotive are of this class, and so is the Regulator Pen, which is sold by Hunt & Miner. It is a small thing, but it is capable of executing the finest penmanship, costs but a trifle and can be adjusted to suit any hand.

PROF. DAVIS' lectures this week should be attended. His Planetarium is a wonderful piece of mechanism. Such an opportunity of acquiring solid knowledge should not be lost, as the talented lecturer will render the course highly interesting and profitable.

FINED.—Edward Nuttle and Wm. Graham were yesterday fined one dollar and costs, by Mayor Drum, for creating a disturbance at the house of Mrs. Richardson, a few nights since. Nuttle subsequently entered suit against Mrs. Richardson for selling liquor on Sunday, but she has not yet had a hearing.

FIRE.—On Tuesday morning last, a frame building, with most of its contents, in East Altoona, was destroyed by fire. The house was occupied by a German named Poole, who estimates his loss at $500. The property belonged to Mr. Glinn.

MILITARY MEETINGS.—The military spirit is spreading all over the land, and new companies are forming nearly every day. On Saturday last the citizens of Indiana, Pa., assembled in large numbers, and organized a volunteer company.

ABUSING HIS FAMILY.—Nicholas Baldy, of the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, was committed to jail for five days, yesterday, by Mayor Drum, in default of a fine of five dollars, for abusing his family.

WM. K. BLACK, of Carol township, Indiana county, shot a large wild cat a few days ago. It measured thirty-four inches in length, was sixteen inches high, and weighed twenty-five pounds.

VALENTINES.—New and fresh Valentines of all kinds, are now ready at Hunt & Miner's. $5, $10, $20 and $50 lots for dealers. Send for a price list.

DISCONTINUED.—The publication of the Huntingdon Union has been discontinued.

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

DOCTOR C. BAELZ, Water Cure and Homeopathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. No. 130 Smithfield St.

TO LET.—The FOURTH STORY of the GAZETTE BUILDING, for a term of five years or less, on reasonable terms. Apply to S. RIDDLE & CO., Gazette Counting Room.

ALL should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood, in to-day's paper.

BLOOD FOOD.—Attention is called to this most remarkable and scientific preparation, advertised in another column. It is an entirely new discovery, and must not be confounded with any of the numerous patent medicines of the day. It is a certain remedy for all the diseases specified, and especially those of a chronic nature—of long standing—of weeks, months, and years. Sufferers, try it!

Messrs. CHURCH & DUPONT, of New York, are the sole agents for it, and also proprietors of the world-renowned DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, an article which every Mother should have in her medicine closet in case of need; and containing, as it does, no paregoric or opiate of any kind, it can be relied upon with the utmost confidence, and will be found an invaluable specific in all cases of infantile complaints.—Ohio State Journal, Columbus.

See advertisement. For sale by GEO. H. KEYSER, Agent, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

[For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ANDERSON HOUSE, Allegheny River, Jan. 18th, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Thinking that you would like to hear some of the doings up in these back woods, I send the following:

Yesterday, a fine vein of oil was struck by Messrs. Cathcart & Co., whose well is situated about forty rods from this place. When the vein was struck, the oil rose and ran over the top of the pipe, and thus lost a considerable quantity. This morning they are dipping oil with their sand pump, and as they have a tank ready, we expect to see them pumping in a few days.

On the same day a vane was struck by a company near the mouth of Pit Hole Creek. Their prospects for a good well are very flattering.

On last Wednesday, Messrs. Bosworth & Co., owners of the Lincoln well, struck a very rich vein at the depth of 144 feet. They expect to get an engine and commence pumping as soon as possible. Every well so far has succeeded in getting oil, more or less, and from present appearances we think we have the richest grease spot on the Allegheny river. More Anon. Yours Resp'tly,

REUBEN MILLER.

Plumer, P. O., Venango Co., Penn'a.

A Voice from Fawn Township.

MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1861.

Agreeable to public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Fawn township, was held in school house, No. 1, which was organized by calling J. E. Kearns to the Chair, and appointing S. Alter Grey, M. J. Anderson, D. Fyan and J. L. Randolph, were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions, expressive of the sentiment of the meeting; during the absence of the committee, Wm. J. Galbraith, entertained the house with a brief, but eloquent address, on the present state of the Union.

The Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The institutions of our country, and the permanency of the Federal Government, are assailed by organized rebellion, in some of the Southern States; and also since we believe this rebellion is instituted without just cause, and only for the purpose of compelling concessions from their brethren of the North in regard to slavery, or otherwise to bury the government under its own ruins: and whereas, we have hitherto been silent but not uninterested spectators of this treasonable attempt upon our government; yet, now, under the present circumstances, patriotism and humanity bid us speak; therefore,

Resolved, That secession is revolution, and its consequence war; that we are opposed to any farther compromise with slavery; every compromise heretofore made, having been broken, and every concession only leading to further demand of concession; and that if there be any grievance of which any portion of this nation has just cause of complaint, the remedy is ample, under the Constitution, as it is;

2. That while we detest and abhor the double-dealing and traitorous conduct of the leaders of the southern rebellion, particularly those in Congress and the Cabinet, we sincerely sympathize with the great masses of our brethren of the South, and from our hearts pray "God forgive them, they know not what they do."

3. That we are willing to abide by, and faithfully carry out all the provisions of the Constitution as it is; and whilst we submit to and carry out the third clause of section second, article fourth, we insist that our brethren of the South shall carry out the first clause of the same article and section.

4. That our only hope of a peaceful solution of the present difficulties is in the sober, second thought of our southern brethren and in the immediate and decisive action of the administration.

5. That the Union must be preserved, at all hazards, and that our Representatives at Washington be requested to stand firm, "that the inheritance of our children may not be given to strangers," and we hereby pledge them our united support.

6. That the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to our Representatives at Washington, and also published in the Gazette, Journal and Dispatch.

J. E. KEARNS,
S. ALTER.

THE New York marine insurance companies insert the "war clause" in their policies on vessels or cargoes bound South, and have advanced rates to Gulf ports one hundred per cent.

Union Demonstration at Beaver—Patriotic Resolutions.

PURSUANT to the adjournment of the meeting of our citizens held in the Court House at Beaver, on the evening of the 18th inst., and a call issued by direction thereof to "all persons, irrespective of party, in favor of the Union and the Constitution, and opposed to treason and rebellion," a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Beaver assembled in the Court House on Friday evening, the 18th of January, 1861, and organized by electing Hugh Anderson, Esq., President. James Smith, Archibald Robertson, John Wilson and William Porter, Esqs. Vice Presidents, and appointing H. Hice and Samuel Davenport Secretaries. The object of the meeting was stated by R. P. Roberts, Esq., when Hon. Daniel Agnew came forward and offered a series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting relative to the present distracted state of the country and the dangers threatening our government, and urged their adoption in an able and eloquent speech. Hon. John Allison, R. P. Roberts, and Brown B. Chamberlain, Esqrs., were then called upon and responded in a forcible and eloquent manner, showing the present perilous condition of our country, the necessity of defending and upholding the Union and the Constitution, and denouncing rebellion and treason as it now exists in the Southern portion of our Confederacy.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, as follows, viz:

Resolved, 1. That at a time when our national Union is threatened with dissolution, and its Constitution openly violated in the South, by designing men and an infuriated populace, it is the duty of all who love their country and its institutions, to unite in endeavors for its preservation; and to frown upon attempts at disorganization and sympathy with treason.

2. That the Government of the United States proceeds directly from the people in their primary capacity, and is not a mere confederacy of States; but in the powers committed to it represents the whole people, and not States as such. That this has been the settled doctrine of the Supreme Court of the United States, sanctioned by the usage of the State and National Government, and the people, and was emphatically confirmed in 1833, by the almost unanimous voice of the whole country, by Congress, and by President Jackson.

3. That as to the powers committed by the people to the National Government, it is sovereign; and the one State or the people of a State, have the right to resume these powers delegated by the people of all the States, without the consent of all.

4. That when a State undertakes to exercise the powers forbidden to it by the Constitution, and exclusively vested in Congress, it necessarily comes into collision with the National Government; and the simple question is whether the exercise of the lawful powers of the National Government shall give way to the exercise of unconstitutional powers unlawfully assumed by the State.

5. That the Constitution of the United States, having forbidden the several States to enter into any treating alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque or reprisal; levy duties on imports, exports or tonnage; keep troops or ships of war in time of peace; enter into compacts with other States or with foreign powers; or to engage in war unless when actually invaded, or in imminent danger; and the attempt of any State to exercise such powers is clearly contrary to the right of sister States as well as to the powers of the National Government.

6. That secession, whereby a State undertakes to resume these high powers of sovereignty, when enforced by troops or vessels of war, levied or maintained for the purpose, is treason, and all engaged therein are traitors.

7. That secession is revolution; there can be no actual secession except it be maintained by force; and peaceable secession is therefore a delusion.

8. That it is the duty of the general government, firmly to maintain the powers granted to it, in the Constitution, exercising due moderation, in the spirit of kindness and according to the circumstances. That these powers are adequate to self maintenance; and Congress, in whom those powers are vested, may supply existing defects in the laws, to enable the President to enforce them.

9. That Congress under its powers to lay duties on imports and exports, and to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, has power to repeal or suspend any law declaring a city, a harbor, a port of entry; and to authorize the President to declare by proclamation, any port to be closed or suspended, where, by reason of insurrection, the revenue cannot be collected by the ordinary civil means, and to empower him to use the navy to prevent the arrival or clearance of vessels in such ports, until the collection of the revenue be permitted to proceed in due course of law; and the power extends not only to the high seas, but to the navigable waters of the several States.

10. That while we lament the unhappy discord between the North and the South, we cannot recognize any sufficient cause to justify revolution and disruption of the Union; nor can we yield our conscientious conviction to querulous complaints or unjust demands.

11. That in such an issue, it is the duty of all good men to rally to the side of the national government, to discard all partizan feeling and by no word or deed of sympathy, to give countenance to treason or support to rebellion.

12. That while we are willing to accord a respectful hearing of all complaints against our law or conduct as members of the Union, and to redress injuries arising from unconstitutional acts, we believe Pennsylvania has been faithful to her obligations to the constitution and to her sister states.

13. That, as a community, we revere the Union, cherish its constitution, and love its glorious flag; and we are willing to follow its stars and stripes whithersoever the pathway of patriotism leads, and to uphold and defend it on the field of duty, so long as life and strength shall enable us to bear it aloft.

It was then, on motion, directed that the proceedings of this meeting, and resolutions, be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette and all the papers of the county, and that copies of the resolutions be sent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to our Senator and Representative in the State Legislature.

After which the meeting adjourned with cheers for the Union and constitution.

HUGH ANDERSON, Pres't.

H. HICE and SAM'L DAVENPORT, Secs.

IN raising the treasure of the steamer "Malabar," which was wrecked last summer on the coast of Ceylon, the divers worked under water through nine feet of sand, and then cut away large iron plates half an inch thick, forming the sides of the mail room of the steamer. Eighty thousand dollars worth of treasure were thus obtained in one day. The steamer had over $1,500,000 in gold on board, all of which has been saved.

THE MISSISSIPPI USELESS.—Mississippi secession is working exceedingly well for the eastern ports. A few days since a Chicago firm proposed to send a large shipment of flour to New Orleans, under the usual form of insurance, an open policy. But a notification from the New York insurers that they had cancelled the policy and refused to insure cargoes upon the Mississippi river, compelled the Chicago merchants to send their flour to New York for ocean shipment to New Orleans.

A GLOOMY LOOK AHEAD.—Mr. Rhett, in the South Carolina Senate, on Friday, admitted that the expenses of that State for the coming year were estimated at two millions, and the total resources of the State amounted to only one million five hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars. They must look out, he said, that they were not bankrupt before the end of the year.

WOOL IN WISCONSIN.—The Milwaukee (Wisconsin) Sentinel says that the wool crop of that State for 1860 is estimated at 1,250,000 pounds, against a yield of 1,000,000 pounds in 1859, indicating an increase of 25 per cent. in one year.

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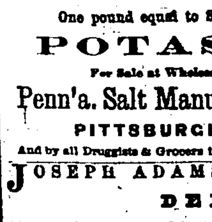

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JOSEPH ADAMS, DENTIST.
No. 97 Wylie Street, Pittsburgh.
REFERENCES—Dr. A. M. Pollock, Dr. Hallock, Theodore Robbins, Russell Errett. my2:dly

JUST OPENED THIS DAY, Black and Red Prints, New Style. Also, a large lot of New Style Dark Prints, 10c., usually sold at 12½.
ja23 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market st.

CRANBERRIES—100 bbls. in store for sale by J. S. LIGGETT & CO., 72 Water and 92 Front st. ja18

BEANS—50 bus. Small White rec'd for sale by J. S. LIGGETT & CO., 75 Water and 92 Front st. ja18

SUITING THE TIMES.—WALL PAPERS and BORDERS will be sold at reduced prices, by W. P. MARSHALL, 87 Wood st. ja7

CIDER—5 bbls. Champagne Cider, in store for sale by J. R. CANFIELD & CO., First st., near Wood. ja9

DRY APPLES—15 sks. Bright Dry Apples, just rec'd for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS, 25 Wood st. ja9

PRIME CUTTING CHEESE—600 boxes W. R. rec'd for sale by J. S. LIGGETT & CO. ja18

BUTTER—10 pkgs. Fresh Roll Butter, for sale by ja18 R. ROBISON & CO.

GRAIN—Oats: 10,500 bus.; Rye: 300 bus.; for sale by ja18 J. S. LIGGETT & CO.

DRIED APPLES—200 bus. prime rec'd for sale by ja18 J. S. LIGGETT & CO.

ROLL BUTTER—8 bbls. choice Roll Butter, for sale by L. C. GRAFF, 283 Liberty st. ja1

WHITE BEANS—7 sacks New Crop, just rec'd for sale by ja18 MEANS & COFFIN.

SUGAR—3 hhds. this day rec'd for sale by ja21 HENRY H. COLLINS.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

XXXVIth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

HOUSE.—Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, called up the post route bill which passed the House at the last session, and was returned from the Senate with amendments, which were now considered and nearly all agreed to, including the provisions for procuring and furnishing one cent stamped wrappers and envelopes; requiring letters which have been advertised to be returned to the dead letter office within two months; letters for the seaboard to be retained for a longer period, under the post office regulations; unclaimed money from the dead letter office to be applied to promote the efficiency of that burden.

Mr. Colfax, of Ind., said that the Committee on Post Office and Post roads recommend a non-concurrence in the Senate amendment proposing to limit the compensation to railroads carrying the mail to $200 per mile per annum for first class service; eighty dollars for the second class and forty dollars for the third class; the speed not to be greater than twenty, seventeen and twelve miles per hour for each class. This would effect a saving to the Treasury of $350,000 per annum; but the Committee think that such a reduction now would have the effect of deranging the present system.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, gave his reason why he hoped that the amendment would be adopted, having a view to economy.

Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, opposed it. He said the compensation was now inadequate, and a reduction would annul the contract. There was no power here to control the speed of the cars.

After further debate the amendment was rejected.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions of the Committee of Thirty-three, and Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, delivered an eloquent and patriotic speech for the Union, to save it. He would even undergo the infliction of another four years of Buchanan Administration. He was for compromise that the Southern mind might be disabused of the false impression they have formed of the Republican party. Mr. Lincoln was not elected fully on the Republican platform. There was a conglomeration of various interests, including the tariff measure. When a respectful statement of Southern grievances shall be made out, he had no doubt, the people of the North at the ballot box would grant all that fair minded men should ask.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, asked if the gentleman's statement of the case between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States be true. Ought the people of the free States humiliate themselves by proposing any constitutional amendments, or additional legislation?

Mr. Etheridge replied by saying that so persistent have been the misapprehensions or misrepresentations of Northern men, high in position, as to what would be the Republican policy, that the people of the South are willing to believe a lie that they may be damned. [Laughter.]

Mr. Vallandigham further asked whether there was a good reason that they should yield what self respect may forbid.

Mr. Etheridge said it was known that the people of the South are like a tempest. They were insane, and in the language of the Scripture he would answer them as he would a fool, according to his folly. If the people of one section are misled, in the name of Heaven, would it be wise to say that those of the other section should not do what is right to disabuse their minds?

In the course of his remarks, he read an article from the Montgomery Mail, in which the editor says the policy of the Republicans is to turn the negroes loose and compel them to intermarry with the poor whites, &c. Was it not true that Mr. Rhett had alleged that Mr. Hamlin was a mulatto, and did not Mr. Memminger announce on the fine bills to persons of high and low degree, including philosophers and shoe boys, that Mr. Hamlin was really a mulatto.

Mr. Vallandigham inquired whether anything in the Crittenden proposition or the resolutions of the border State Committee or in the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee of Thirty-three, is calculated to remove such a delusion as was spoken of in the minds of the Southern people.

Mr. Etheridge replied that men are standing in the south to-day, surrounded by a tempest, by a fire which feeds itself and is all-devouring. It is well known that throughout the south, where the disunion sentiment predominates, there exists a reign of terror. While the conventions are in session in Charleston, Montgomery and elsewhere, while men are deliberating on the fate of an empire, the militia are being drilled.

Mr. Lake, of Virginia, wanted to know where the gentleman stood—by the north or by the south.

Mr. Etheridge—I speak on the side which has but few representatives. I am speaking for my country. [Applause.]

After alluding to the fearful condition of affairs in the south and the alarm which the military movements occasion, he said he would vote for any proposition that could for a moment relieve the public mind. I will, he added, return to Tennessee, to resist the wave of disunion. If the worst comes to the worst, and I should be dragged to the fearful precipice and made an unwilling observer of my country's ruin, I will wash my hands of the shame and crime which we attach to those who would overthrow the public liberty and make our country a despotism. I will cling to the flag of my country in this, the darkest hour of her peril, and cling to it as the saint would cling to his God. [Applause.]

The Speaker laid before the House a communication signed by all the Georgia Representatives, Mr. Hill excepted, announcing the secession of that State, and adding, the Georgia having dissolved her political connection with the Federal Government, and having thereby repealed the ordinance of 1778 by which the Constitution was ratified, and having resumed her powers heretofore delegated, we hereby announce that we are no longer members of the House of Representatives.

A communication was received by Mr. Hill, of Ga., in which he says: Satisfied, as I am, that a majority of the people of Georgia in convention assembled, desire that State no longer to be represented on this floor, I, in obedience to their wishes, hereby resign the seat I hold as a member of this House from that State.

Both communications were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, said he would not conciliate with rebels who attempted to set the government at defiance. Whatever he might do under the circumstances, as God lives he would never vote for any particle of a compromise till the insult to our flag should be apologized for or avenged. He wanted the disunion farce or tragedy played out. It is said that it is compromising, the extremists of the Republican party must be cut off. He wished they would be acting Hamlet with the character of Hamlet left out. He appealed to his Republican friends to stand firm and decided and unite with the golden opportunity they now possess to carry out their principles: stand still and see the salvation of the Lord. [Laughter.]

Some of them were long to Mr. Lincoln for a compromise. From him he did not believe that Mr. Lincoln was so disposed, but would stand by the principles enunciated in the Chicago platform. If he, or even an angel from Heaven, proclaimed any other doctrine, let him be anathematized, let him be accursed, and the people curse him. (Laughter.) As for himself, he would not vote for a bill if one was introduced to abolish slavery in the States where it exists. He would have all mankind free, but they had no constitutional power thus to act. He would not however sacrifice the right of freedom to slavery.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pa., said he had a proposition to make. An adjustment of the present difficulties was impossible with the present members, owing to their various views and from the opinions expressed, it's apparent that some were not disposed to yield, therefore proposed that every member resign his place and let the people have another election before the 4th of March. [Cries of "agreed."]

Mr. Grow, of Pa., asked his colleague whether his successor had not been elected.

Mr. Montgomery said, I mean an election for the present and not the next Congress.

Mr. McPherson, of Pa., remarked that it had been said that we are in the midst of a revolution, but he thought we were in the presence of a conspiracy. The blow comes from those who admit that long ago they laid their plans and carefully prepared the means for its accomplishment. In alluding to the history of events in this connection, he said that Cabinet officers had used the machinery of the government for their nefarious purposes, and even the House and Senate chamber had not escaped. He characterized the movement as despotic, originating in disappointed personal ambition and nurtured in iniquity. In reviewing the progress of events, he said one thing was certain: the Union was not to be destroyed, for the people would maintain it.

SENATE.—Mr. Bigler, of Pa., presented a memorial asking for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Collamer, of Vt., introduced a bill to regulate the collection of imports.

Mr. Green, of Mo., introduced a joint resolution appointing A. T. Gwood, Reverdy Johnson, and Montgomery Blair Commissioners to make a full and equitable settlement of all claims between the United States and Jas. H. Russell. Laid over.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wis., presented the credentials of Senator Trumbull, re-elected to the United States Senate from Illinois.

Mr. Chandler, Mich., presented the memorial of citizens of Michigan remonstrating against any change in the Constitution.

Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., presented memorials from the citizens of Illinois expressing the opinion that a division of the territories by the line 36:30 will be a satisfactory settlement of the present national difficulties.

Mr. King, N. Y., presented a petition for the preservation of the Union. Also one against any change in the pilot laws.

Mr. Slidell, of La., asked to take up the resolution he had offered in regard to the President's message, respecting the appointment of Mr. Holt as acting Secretary of War. He moved that the resolution, together with the message, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Iverson, of Ga., was excused from serving on the Committee on [illegible].

The bill for the [illegible] of the St. Louis arsenal and the construction of an arsenal at Jefferson barracks, was passed.

Mr. Cameron moved to take up the Tariff bill.

Mr. Crittenden urged the postponement of his resolutions, but after debate the Tariff bill was taken up, and referred to a special committee of five, with instructions to report back the bill next Wednesday.

A motion to take up the Crittenden resolutions was disagreed to—24, nays 27.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. Lane's amendment, for a branch to Oregon, was adopted.

A number of senators were added to the corporators, and John Wentworth stricken out.

Adjourned.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—Charles E. and E. P. Evans have been arrested on the charge of defrauding the Pennsylvania Railroad, by not accounting for tickets sold by them.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North Briton.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 23.—The steamship North Briton, from Liverpool on the 10th inst., arrived at this port this afternoon.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A panic broke out among a portion of the inhabitants of Liverpool on the 9th inst. and it was rumored that a mob had entered the bakers' shops and plundered them, owing to the advance in prices and the severity of the weather, causing a suspension of labor. Many of the shops were closed, but the fears of an attack proved groundless.

The weather continued severe. Many parts of the Thames were closed with ice.

FRANCE.—It was rumored that M. Thouvenel will retire from the French Foreign office.

The Bourse, on the 9th, closed inanimate. Rentes were quoted at 67f. 10c.

It was believed that the French fleet, after leaving Gaeta, will proceed to the Adriatic.

SARDINIA.—The Piedmontese were constructing batteries 500 yards from Gaeta.

The Turin Cabinet had resolved to tolerate intervention other than of France.

GERMANY.—It is said that the German Diet will refuse to recognize any representative for Sardinia under the new Italian annexations to the kingdom. The German army is said to be ready to meet any enemy.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian ministers have been ordered to put the new ordinance into effect immediately. A provisional electoral law is to be adopted for Hungary. The Hungarian Diet will assemble on the 2d of April.

COMMERCIAL.—Liverpool, Friday.—The cotton market opened with an advance, but became dull, owing to an advance in the Bank rates; but the American news by the Canada caused an advance in the market, which closed advancing.

Breadstuffs.—Flour is declining. Wheat is declining; holders are pressing on the market, and the prices are 3d lower.

London, 11th.—Consols 91⅞@91⅞. The money market is steady.

Lord Palmerston expressed the hope that if the American Union is to be dissolved the separation may be amicable; that the world may be spared the horrible spectacle of brothers warring against brothers.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.—The Calcutta, China and Australian mails had been telegraphed, and were due in London in time for the steamship Niagara for Halifax, to receive the American portion. The news from China is all important. The Chinese ports are to be opened, and the inland foreign trade allowed. A Chinese ambassador is to reside in London. Exchange at Hong Kong had declined ⅞.

The rebellion in New Zealand had been suppressed.

The Russian ambassador to Pekin had ratified a convention confirming the privilege on the Amoor and extending the commercial advantages.

It was untrue that a Russian fleet is to replace that of the French at Gaeta.

Arrival of the Steamship Arago.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The steamship Arago has arrived from Havre. She brings London dates to the 9th instant.

The Arago passed the steamship City of Washington on the 19th instant. The latter sailed from Liverpool on the 9th, with nearly half a million in specie.

Capt. Ingraham, of the U. S. Navy, and James Leslie, bearer of dispatches, are among the passengers.

The ship Brandywine from Mobile, has gone ashore at Carnsore Point Island, and was full of water. The crew was saved.

FRANCE.—The general affairs of the Bank of France are discouraging, and a deficit of two millions is expected at the next report.

The American panic has affected France equally with England. American stocks are dull.

SICILY.—GAETA, Jan. 5.—The shells thrown by the Sardinians have penetrated to the room over that occupied by the King. His ministers insist that he shall change his quarters. The shells also reached the Central Hospital.

TURKEY.—Constantinople, Jan. 2.—Hungarian and Polish Garibaldian volunteers are arriving at Paru, on their way to the Danubian principalities.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna, Jan. 9.—The Emperor has proclaimed a very comprehensive amnesty for Hungary, Transylvania, Cratia and Schlavonia.

ROME.—Rome, Jan. 5.—Placards have been posted exhorting the Romans to await the arrival of the Sardinians. The Neapolitan troops have been ordered home.

A depot of arms has been discovered in the Foro Appio.

The commercial advices are no later than those received yesterday by the steamer Marathon.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 23.—The following paper prepared by Representative Montgomery, was to-day circulated in the House, and, among others, has been signed by Messrs. Bocock, Martin, of Va., Sickles, Florence, Montgomery and Clemens:

"We, the undersigned, members of the 34th Congress, convinced by the various votes taken in the several propositions presented for our consideration from time to time, that there is no hope that any measure which will reconcile the existing difference between the sections of our country can receive the vote of a constitutional majority, and as none of the present members were elected in view of the existing troubles, and believing that, in a time of so great peril, it is proper to refer this question to the people of our several districts; propose that the members of this Congress shall resign, to take effect on the 21st of February, and that we immediately provide for the election of our successors by the people who shall assemble here on the 22d of February next; and to those representatives bearing the instructions of the people, the various propositions of compromise now pending or hereafter to be proposed, shall be referred to the election, not to interfere with the officers and employees of this House."

The House committee on elections to-day agreed upon a unanimous report, confirming Mr. Sickles in the return of his seat.

A naval officer left Washington several days ago for Fort Pickens with such instructions as may prevent collision with the Florida authorities.

A dispatch received from Fort Pickens says that the best understanding exists between Major Anderson and the South Carolina authorities, and there is no apprehension of immediate hostilities.

The friends of the Virginia Peace Proposition assign as a reason for pressing on the attention of the other border slave States, that it will have the effect of preventing them from joining the cotton States, and, if adopted by them, will afford an opportunity for the latter to return to the Union.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Railroad Convention of the five East and West trunk line, has adjourned to meet at New York on the 20th of February. A schedule of rates for freight between all east and west points was adopted; this restores the figures of the St. Nicholas and Saratoga meetings with a slight variation, regarding passengers the first and second sections of the agreement, is reaffirmed, making the favor uniform and dispensing with runners.

The fact was developed in the course of the deliberations, that the freight from the South and South West, with the exception of cotton, had greatly decreased, while the movements of produce from the North West and Central West north of the Ohio river is unusually large.

All the roads report increased receipts over January, 1860. The increase on some of them was very heavy, and as an instance it was mentioned that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the most southern of the five great lines and the increase of which is less than that of the others, show an enlargement in revenue on eastward freight of $25,000 for the first twenty-two days of the present month over a similar period of last year—a general falling off is reported in the passenger receipts and westward bound freights; much of the produce movement is for Europe. All the five lines are deriving increased business from the diversion of the cotton of the South Western States from the Southern Atlantic and Gulf ports.

The Convention includes the leading railroad minds from Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. An excellent feeling prevails, and the prospects of the eastward business is regarded as encouraging.

All the parties seemed extremely anxious for a settlement of the national difficulties, and Senator Crittenden's plan or its equivalent, met with general approval. The members of the convention have exerted their best efforts with their respective members of Congress and others, to see reconciliation and peace.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 23.—The battery on the beach at Sullivan's Island fired into a boat from Fort Sumter on Monday night. Three men were in it, and as it approached the beach with muffled oars the sentry hailed them and warned them off. Failing to obey, the sentry fired his musket into the boat, when it turned round and went away. Soon after the sentry heard a noise like the hauling up of a boat at Sumter. One man is said to be wounded badly. The object was supposed to be desertion, but some say that it was a desperate effort to run the gauntlet of the sentries and spike the guns of the battery.

Yesterday the Senate refused to appropriate money for laying a submarine telegraph in the harbor to connect the military posts. The war department in South Carolina will do it when necessary.

Jeff. Davis was expected here last night. Of late he has got a great many friends, and is highly spoken of for President of the Southern Confederacy.

The Legislature will not adjourn before Friday or Saturday. A Southern Convention will then be called.

The Governor is in receipt of many insulting anonymous letters from the North.

A young man from the North offered his services to the Governor to serve in the South Carolina Navy, which was accepted, and he will be recommended to the place if his letter be a reliable one.

PENSACOLA, Jan. 22.—A salute of thirteen guns has been fired from Fort Barancas in honor of the lone star flag of Florida.

Two Columbiads have been mounted at this fort. Fort Pickens, and Fort McRae are being invested and the guns directed against them are manned by the allied forces of Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 23.—In the case of the fugitive girl Lucy, the defense was withdrawn to-day, and she will be returned to Virginia to-morrow morning.

Regular Weekly Packet,
For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Pomeroy, Point Pleasant, Gallipolis, Gyandotte, Catletsburgh, Ironton and Portsmouth.
THE new and elegant steamer SALLIE LIST, Capt. J. Thornton Russell, will leave Pittsburgh EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, for Portsmouth and all intermediate landings. Returning, will leave Portsmouth for Pittsburgh every FRIDAY at 12 o'clock m. For freight or passage apply on board, or to nol1 FLACK, BARNES & CO., Ag'ts.

REGULAR TUESDAY PACKET FOR ZANESVILLE.—The fine new steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Capt. Monroe Ayres, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, every TUESDAY, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to FLACK, BARNES & CO., Ag'ts.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The [illegible] steamer [illegible] HAILMAN, Captain D. E. Brickell, will leave for above and intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant. [illegible] FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agents.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

JOSEPH DILWORTH, V. P.

JAMES PARK, JR.,	J. J. GILLESPIE,
O. H. PAULSON,	JOSHUA RHODES.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[Reported especially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, 1861.

To-day was not characterized by any new or important feature in business. The demand for the leading articles continues limited, while prices are without change. The receipts of produce both by river and rail during the past few days have been liberal taking everything into consideration.

FLOUR—Remains quiet and dull without any change in rates. The demand continues limited, and, as will be seen below, the transactions were all in the small way. We note the following sales:

	Super.	Extra.	Ex. Fam.	Fancy
50 bbls from store......	—	—	5 40@5 75	—
22 do do	—	—	5 50	—
25 do do	—	—	5 50	—
25 do do	—	5 25	—	—
60 do do	—	5 20	5 75	—
75 do e w do	—	—	5 87	6 00

GROCERIES—Sugar—dull but firm. Sales of 6 hhds N O at 7¼, and 12 do do do at 7¼c. Molasses—Sales of 25 bbls at 31@35c—cash and time, and 12 do do at 34c. Coffee—dull. Sales of 10 bgs at 14¾c, and 18 do at 15c.

GRAIN—Sales of 125 bush Oats from store at 26c. Corn—Sales from store of 200 bush Ear at 40c. We could not learn of any transactions in Wheat.

SEEDS—Sales of 91 bags Clover at $4,40, and 10 bbls do at $1,20—both from store. Timothy Seed—Sales of 3 bags at $2.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of 80 bush peaches, (halves), at $2 25. Apples—Sales of 15 bush prime at $1.

BEANS—Sales of 60 bush prime White at 90c ℔ bush, and 2 bbls do at 75c.

FEED—Sales of 6 tons Shorts at 58c ℔ cwt.

APPLES—Sales of 40 bbls at $1,60@1,75; 20 do do at $1,75. The demand is local.

CHEESE—Sales of 45 bxs W R at 10c; and 33 do Hamburg at 10½c.

OIL—Sales of 52 bbls Crude Rock at 25c ℔ gall.

LARD—Sales of 13 kgs prime country at 10½c ℔ lb.

SALT—Sales of 25 bbls No 1 Extra at $1,25.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

WE are now enabled to give says the Journal of Commerce, from official data, exact and reliable details of the foreign commerce of the United States for the last fiscal year. The absence of such figures from the President's message and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, has delayed our compilation until we could copy the returns made up at the Department. We annex a summary of the foreign imports, and exports to foreign ports, at all the ports of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1860.

IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

Dutiable goods		$279 872,327
Free Goods		73,741,479
Specie and Bullion		8,550,135
Total imports for the year		$362,163,941

EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

Domestic produce other than specie		$316,242,423
Foreign produce and merchandise		17,333,634
Domestic specie and bullion	$56,946,851	
Foreign specie and bullion	9,599,388	
		66,546,293
Total exports to foreign ports		$400,122,296

This shows an enormous relative gain in the exports, as compared with the previous year, but it is not quite equal to the excess in 1857-8. Including specie the excess of exports over imports is $37,958,355. Excluding specie we find that the total imports of produce and merchandise exceed the exports of produce and merchandise, only $20,037,749.

THERE is little change to notice in the money market. The Treasury note negotiation has caused a little more demand on call, but without effecting the rates, which still remain at 6 to 7 ℔ cent. The same cause has acted somewhat on the market for paper, in which we hear of little doing this morning the transactions being at from 7 as exceptional, up to 8 and 10 ℔ cent, as the regular rates for good paper. In foreign exchange there is more doing, and the market increases in firmness, which the foreign news is likely to strengthen. On London bank and bankers rates at 105@105½, with sales at the extreme rate. Prime commercial signatures are not in abundant supply, and rule at 104@105½ as the whole range. On Paris 5f 35@5f 30; Hamburg 35½@36; Amsterdam 40@40½; Bremen 76¾@77½.—[N Y Com Adv.

EXCHANGE IN ST LOUIS.—The Democrat says: The exchange market is somewhat easier, and two of these institutions lowered their rates this morning to 4½, and then to 4½ ℔ cent prem on the East and 5½ on New Orleans. The supply, however, though increasing slightly, is by no means large. We quote the selling rate for sight at 4½@5 prem on the East, and 5½@6 prem on New Orleans for currency and bankable funds, which are still on a par.

THE only change to notice in the general aspect of the money market is increased abundance and less demand. First-class paper is sought after at 8@10 ℔ cent, but there is very little offered among the brokers, and the demand upon the banks has materially decreased. Trade continues very dormant but in Breadstuffs and Provisions there is a good feeling and prices are gradually improving. Cotton and Coffee are bringing full prices, but Dry Goods, Coal, Iron, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c, are distressingly dull.—Phila Bull.

CHICAGO, Jan 21.—Exchange was by no means active to-day. The currency rates of the banks was ¾ ℔ cent prem; but round lots could be had by customers at a concession of ⅛@¼c below the regular price. The impression to-day is that the fine weather will induce an active trade in pork and rates will be likely to come down. Buying price 3½@4¼. The money market continues to be abundantly supplied.

Gold buying nominal at ¾; selling ½ ℔ cent premium.—[Trib.

THERE is a large and profitable trade springing up in the furnishing of corn and provisions to Georgia and other parts of the south, where such supplies are needed, and where they will be wanted all the season. Large sums of money, mostly in the shape of Eastern Exchange, continue to reach here. If this is the case with a low river and troubled politics, it would be much more so if these conditions were bettered.

The effect of the above is already apparent on the exchange market, sight on the East having no tendency to advance above Saturday's selling rate—4½ prem; but neither is the prospect favorable for an immediate decline below this rate. On New Orleans sight is 5½ prem. The buying rate in both cases is about 1 ℔ cent below this, dealers having to operate on a wide margin when rates are so unsteady. Illinois and Wisconsin currency continue at par with Missouri or bankable funds.—[St Louis Dem.

CHICAGO MARKET, Jan. 21.—Flour—Receipts 3266 bbls. Sales were: 100 bbls "Forge Mill" (round hoop) and 80 bbls 'Peerless' choice spring extra at $4,50 del; 100 bbls 'Smith's Mills' at $4,62 del. Market advanced 5c.

Wheat—Receipts 9675 bu. Market opened buoyant and ¼@½c higher, but closed rather weak. Sales 2,500 bu No 1 spring at 81c in store; 760 bu do at 80½c.

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

	Jan. 14.	Jan. 21.		
Capital Stock	11,807,775	$11,807,785	Inc.	$10
Loans	26,586,986	26,172,473	Dec.	333,512
Specie	4,151,824	4,263,105	Inc.	111,281
Due from other banks	2,177,859	2,110,947	Dec.	66,962
Due to other banks	3,464,167	3,411,292	Dec.	52,875
Deposits	15,001,491	14,750,283	Dec.	25 ,209
Circulation	2,694,217	2,754,315	Inc.	60,098

MONEY IN NEW YORK.—The World says: The supply of money is very abundant, and rates are in favor of borrowers; on call the rates range from 5 to 6 ℔ cent. The demand for business paper is so far in excess of the supply, and the business community are so independent of the street for money, that capitalists are disposed to be less rigid in their classification of names, and are buying indorsed notes at 10 to 12 ℔ cent, which they would not look at last week. The accumulation of capital in this city is weekly increasing at such a rate that the timid fears of money lenders are passing away, and the rebound towards confidence and investments in ordinary securities is not far distant.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET, Jan 19.—Flour is very dull without change in prices; superfine $5,50. Provisions—Mess Pork in very light supply, and not equal to the demand, and prices have further advanced to $20,00. Lard scarce, and prices tending upwards. Prime in tierces 11½c, and in kegs 12c. Bacon nominal, none on the market. Whisky very dull, and prices unsettled under a large supply. Sugar dull and prices lower, the supply being in excess of the demand, which is quite limited; fully fair to choice 4¾@5¼c. Molasses unchanged but the market is dull, the receipts exceeding the demand. Corn very dull. The market is overstocked with large receipts, and prices have declined 58@60c for mixed. Coffee is selling at 11@12½c for fair to prime.

EXCHANGE IN CINCINNATI.—The Gazette says: New York Exchange was dull and heavy, but rates were unchanged. The receipts were not large, but with most of the dealers they were in excess of the demand. Baltimore was a shade lower, and we now quote it at ¼@⅜ dis buying, and par@⅛ dis selling. No change in Philadelphia.

There was no quotable change in the uncurrent money market. Eastern Virginia was heavy but not lower.

THE following is a comparative statement of the condition of the banks of New York city, for the week ending Jan 19, and compared with the week ending Jan 12:

	Jan 19.	Jan 12.		
Loans	$125 034,520	$129 174,515	Dec.	$3,090,995
Specie	29 596, 83	26,460,983	Inc.	3,139,798
Circulation	8 067,870	8,357,198	Dec.	289,628
Deposits	89,658,696	93,148,553	Dec.	1,189,813
Av. dly ex	20,203,172	20,451,364	Dec.	248,242

Imports by Railroad.

P F W & C R R—1 bbl whisky, W H Smith & co; 1 car wheat, D Wallace; 6 cks pearls, J S Canfield & co; 3184 hams and shoulders, W B Hayes & co; 1 bx, G W Humbert; 1 bx hominy, D McGurk; 10 tons pig metal, John Moorehead; 21 sks beans, L G Graff; 16 empty bbls, Forsyth & bro; 6 bbls scrap iron, Jones & Louth; 5 bbls apples, 2 do eggs, H Shaffer; 100 bbls flour, Jas McCully & co; 80 bbls flour, 17 do dork, Brown & Kirkpatrick; 3 empty bbls, B A Fahnestock & co; 3 do do, W Mackrown; 1 bx whips, F E Thurston; 10 bdls paper, R H Sellers & co; 10 do do, Chadwick & son; 21 bags dried apples, 1 bbl butter, John Floyd & co; 30 dox buckets, 8 do tubs, Watt & Wilson; 30 do do, Shriver & Dilworth; 3 cks rivets, 35 bdls wire, R Townsend & co; 1 kg tea, J T McCombe & co; 3 bdls paper, J M Perkins; 10 doz buckets, J A Renshaw; 11 sks flaxseed, D Dunlap; 1 bale twine, W S Haven; 21 bxs lard, 4 bbls pork, McDonald & Arbuckle; 160 bbls flour, Jas Gardiner.

P & C R R—2 cars iron ore, Graff, Bennett & co; 5 do do, G & J H Shoenberger; 2 do do, Everson Preston & co; 70 sks dried apples, R Robison & co; 11 sks rags, Chadwick & son; 43 do do, F M Woolver, 6 bbls scrap iron, lot old plow points Zug & Painter; 25 bgs potatoes, C H Bender; 30 bbls flour, J McKee; 11 bbls fish, C S Jenkins, 25 bxs candles, Means & Coffin; 47 bdls scrap iron, Hailman, Rahm & co; 29 bbls cider, Wm Cooper; 29 do do, J McDonald; 16 bbls oil, R H Sellers & co; 1 car iron ore, Jacob Keron.

Imports by River.

WHEELING—per S C Baker—15 tcs lard, R Dalzell & co; 11 bbls broken glass, G A Berry & co; 678 hides, J R McCune; 1 hx, Sanford & Chambers; 19 bbls, W T Woolridge; 2 bbs bedding, Clarke & co; 107 sks corn, McDonald & Arbuckle; lot broom corn, Hanna & co; 19 bales wadding, Wilson, Carr & co; 5 do do, Shackleth, McLain & co; 225 sks barley, Spencer & Garrard; 22 bbls apples, 25 sks feed, J Herbert; 12 bbls apples, 2 do, butter; 1 do cider, 1 bx eggs, G W Stewart; 4 bbls apples, 1 do eggs, 6 sks potatoes, Brown & Kirkpatrick; 15 do do, Cunningham & co; 8 sks barley, 5 dressed hogs, W Laughlin; 20 sks feed, J A Fetzer; 60 sks corn, 2 doz brooms, J B McDonald.

CINCINNATI—per Linden—5 bbls glass, Bakewell, Pears & co; 226 do whisky, W Carr & co; 451 bales cotton, 1000 bbls flour, Clarke & co; 4 bxs drugs, B A Fahnestock & co; 10 hhds sugar, Graham & Thomas; 46 do do, John I Hoose & co; 46 bbls whisky, Jacob Keller; 20 bxs candles, Means & Coffin; 25 bbls whisky, T H Nevin & co; 10 hhds sugar, J M Snowden; 57 bbls whisky, J Wallace; 60 do do, Adam Wilson.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was about stationary last evening with 7 feet in the channel by the pier mark. The weather continues cool and mild, with indications favorable for rain or snow. The arrivals were the Baker from Wheeling and Linden from Cincinnati both having full trips. The Sallie List cleared for Portsmouth with a moderate load. The West Wind and Leonara are both due from Cincinnati.

Telegraphic Markets.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23—Evening.—Flour unchanged, and dull at $4 40@4 45 for superfine. Oats advanced to 27c, and in good demand. Barley and Rye unchanged. Corn in good demand at 36c for ear, and 35@40c for shelled in bulk. Wheat dull, and buyers contending for lower prices. Whisky in good demand at full rates; sales 1,200 bbls at 13¼c. Hogs firm at $6 50@6 75, and but few arriving. Mess pork in active demand; sales 3,000 bbls at $17@17 25. Lard firmer, and in good demand; 45 tierces sold at 9⅞@10c; keg nominal at 10½. Bulk meats firm and in fair demand at 6¼@8¼@9⅞c for shoulders, sides and clear sides loose. Bacon in demand at 7¾@9¾@10⅝ for shoulders, sides and clear sides, packed. Sugar ¼c lower and in fair demand. Exchange steady.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—Flour firm; sales at $5 37½@5 62½ for mixed and good brands, $5 61¼@5 87½ for extra; $6@6 50 for extra family, and $6 62@7 00 for fancy. Wheat unchanged; sales of 6000 bush red at $1 30@1 33, and white at $1 40@1 50. Corn steady; sales of 5000 bush new yellow at 63½@65c, and old at 70c. Mess beef sells at $12@14. 100 tierces St. Louis beef hams sold at $14 on sixty days. Whisky at 18@19c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Evening.—Cotton declined; sales of 1,800 bales at 11⅞ for middling. Flour heavy; sales 14,000 bbls. Wheat; sales 18,000 bush; white 1@2c lower; Milwaukee Club $1 26@1 28; Chicago Spring $1 20; red Western $1 32@1 34; white $1 4[illegible]@1 6[illegible]. Corn heavy; sales 34,000 bush at 68@69c; white Southern 76@77. Lard quiet at 10½@10⅝c.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—Flour active and firm; Howard and Ohio sells at $5 50. Wheat last sale of $1 30@1 35 for white and $1 40@1 60. Corn firm; yellow at 63@65c, white 65@70. Provisions active. Mess Pork at $18. Lard at 10½c. Whisky sells at 18c.

W. S. HAVEN is prepared to furnish PRINTER'S MATERIALS, of every description, corner Wood and Third sts. ja11

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Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my12:dAwlyT

HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE,
WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!
The Original and best in the World!
All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule.
GRAY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR Dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to the hair or skin.
FIFTEEN MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dye.
WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of Bad Dyes remedied; the Hair invigorated for Life by this splendid Dye.
Made, sold or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 232 Broadway, New York.
Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box, of
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR,
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MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!
Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in millions of cases.
We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhoea in Children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.
If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
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Forwarding and Commission Merchant
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Cheese, Butter, Seeds, Fish,
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BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPEES surpass all. They are elegant, light, easy and durable.
Fitting to a charm—no turning up behind—no shrinking off the head; indeed this is the only establishment where these things are properly understood and made.
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An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
Relief and Health to your Infants.
We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.
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This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in
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It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
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