Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 26, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

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

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	28
12 " M.	00	28
6 " P. M.		30
Barometer	29	14-20

The Manchester Paving Suits.

The case of the Borough of Manchester vs. James Howard, a report of which we gave on Friday, was brought to a close at noon yesterday. Judge Williams, in charging the jury, made some very just and appropriate remarks in regard to the general principle upon which paving laws are based. A paved street was an advantage to any community, and particularly so to the person owning property thereon. The principle that the cost of these improvements should be assessed upon the property holders, was just and equitable.

He charged the jury that the Council of the Borough of Manchester had full power and authority to order the widening and grading of streets, under the general law of 1851; that the act was constitutional, and did not in any way conflict with the act of 1856, but rather stood side by side with it. He charged further, that the defendant, Mr. Howard, had his remedy, if he felt aggrieved, by application to the Court of Quarter Sessions, for the appointment of viewers to assess whatever damages he might be liable to sustain; that if the lien was filed within thirty days after the whole work was completed, it was sufficient—the legislature not intending that borough authorities should watch the progress of the work, and file their lien within thirty days after the work had been done in front of the property of each individual.

As to the question of notice, the jury should determine from the evidence whether the defendant had such knowledge of the doings of Council as would make him aware of the proposed improvement—the Court reserving the point whether personal notice was absolutely necessary.

The jury found for the plaintiff, in the sum of $494 24—subject to the opinion of the Court upon the question of law reserved.

The next case called was that of the Borough of Manchester vs. Abraham Patterson, for the recovery of $170—cost of grading and paving sidewalk on Beaver street. The suit was precisely similar to that against Mr. Howard, and involved the same questions. The defendant did not go to trial, but compromised by agreeing to pay the amount of the claim, with costs, less twenty per cent. added as a penalty for non-payment.

The case against Geo. Wm. Robinson, of a similar nature, involving the sum of about $1,200, was ordered to the foot of the list, and will come up for trial next week.

The Institution for the Blind.

We have received the twenty-eighth annual report of the managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the blind, located at Philadelphia, presented at the annual meeting in December last, from which we glean the following items:

The number of pupils in the Institution on the 1st of December, 1860, was 165. On the 1st of January, 1860, there were 153; 27 were received during the year, 14 were discharged, and 1 died. Of those remaining 135 are from Pennsylvania, 9 from New Jersey, 4 from Delaware, and 4 from other States. Twenty-four of these contribute chiefly or in part to their own support as assistant teachers, or by their industry, while eight are pay pupils in whole or in part.

Eight hours a day are devoted to school studies, music and work, and four evenings a week to hearing, reading and lecture. The branches taught are reading, writing, pin-type printing, orthography, etymology, grammar, geography, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, physiology, natural history and philosophy, history, moral science, useful knowledge, physical geography, elements of geology and general literature. One hour daily is devoted to gymnastic exercise. They have an orchestra of thirty instruments, to whose instruction four hours a week are devoted. The institution is furnished with one large church organ, one small organ, and fourteen pianos (one grand.) The manufactured work made during the year is valued at $12,717, and consisted of 34,880 brushes, and 27,410 brooms. Broom-making is a favorite branch of industry with the blind, as they can easily acquire the whole art, and pursue it, with a small capital, wherever broom corn is produced. A "Dictionary of the English Language, in three large volumes, printed on raised type, has just been completed in the institution; it will be of great value to blind pupils. The "Home," for indigent graduates, containing sixteen members, four males and twelve females, is in successful operation. The health of all the inmates has been excellent during the year.

The institution has but five inmates from Allegheny county, four females, viz: Rosabella Graves, Nancy V. Nichols, Mary Quinlivin, Margaret Quinlivin; and one male, John Owens.

Serious Joke—A Man Hung up to a Lamp Post.

Friday morning, a scene of an unusual character, and one calculated to raise no little excitement, occurred in front of the Neptune engine house, on Seventh street. A number of boys, who had been discussing the secession question in the engine house, arranged themselves into partisans—one party taking possession of what they designated as Fort Moultrie, and representing the secessionists, while the other party entrenched themselves in Fort Sumter, as the representatives of the general government. A sham battle ensued, and victory perched upon the banner of the "stars and stripes." The insurgents were then taken prisoners, and after brief consultation it was agreed to hang the ringleader, one John Kemp.

A rope was forthwith procured, the traitor was pinioned, and thus prepared for an ignominious death. He was dragged into the street by several of the government party, and when they reached the nearest lamp post the rope was adjusted to the neck of Kemp, and the other end was thrown over the ladder stop. "A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," and the representative traitor was actually dangling in the air. The matter was all fun of course, but it excited great dread and indignation in the minds of several persons who witnessed it, and as the victim began to show signs of strangulation, an old gentleman screamed out that if they did not let him down he would have them all arrested for murder! The body was soon after lowered, and all the boys seemed to enjoy the fun hugely, save and except young Kemp, who exhibited no disposition whatever to repeat the experiment.

Boring for Oil at Sewickley.

Some time since, a company composed of forty members, was formed in the Borough of Sewickley, for the purpose of boring for oil, and in case they should fail in getting oil, to reap the advantage of whatever other mineral deposits they might discover. Each member paid in the sum of ten dollars, thus raising a fund of four hundred dollars. Dr. McCready was chosen President of the company, and a site was selected for a well on the property of Geo. F. Rudisill, immediately back of the town.

The necessary tools were procured, a derrick erected, and the work of boring was commenced eight or ten days ago. They have now reached a depth of forty feet, making as high as six feet some days, and at other times less than three feet per day, owing to the character of the rock. They are now boring a hard sand rock, of a greyish color. At the depth of thirty feet a small vein of coal was discovered, but it was too light to be of any value. They calculate if to sink the well to the depth of at least four hundred feet, unless success shall crown their efforts before they get so far into the "bowels of the earth."

A large and valuable vein of coal was struck some years ago at Shoustown, three miles from Sewickley, on the opposite side of the Ohio river. The vein was discovered at the depth of one hundred and fifty feet, and is said to be about seven feet in thickness. Should there be no indications of oil, the Company hope to be remunerated for their outlay in establishing to a certainty that there are rich deposits of coal under the lands in and adjoining their borough, which will, no doubt, pay well if properly developed and worked. If they succeed in getting oil, however, (a thing not improbable,) they will leave the coal for another generation.

A Lady Falls Dead in her Parlor.

About three o'clock, on Sabbath afternoon last, Mrs. Malinda King, wife of John M. King, of Johnstown, while in her usual health and spirits, fell and expired in an instant. While seated in her parlor, surrounded by her children, who had just returned from Sabbath School, and were exhibiting to her their books, tickets, &c., she suddenly arose from her chair, and falling forward, expired instantly, without a word, a moan, or a struggle. Assistance was immediately called in, and the aid of three physicians speedily obtained, who applied restoratives and employed such means as were within their power; but their efforts were unavailing—she was *dead!* Up to this moment she had been in good health, and had attended church in the forenoon of that day. She was about thirty-five years old, and leaves to the care of her bereaved husband four small children, the oldest of whom is only about ten years.

THE RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Irish read in his place in the Senate a bill relative to rights of married women. It seems that whilst heretofore married women had possessed the legal right to carry on business as if they were unmarried; and whilst the intention of our legislature was evidently to give them the sole right to collect their own earnings, yet our Supreme Court has construed the law so as to confer the right to the husband to collect such money as she may have earned—the profits of her own labor. The design of Mr. Irish's bill intends to confer upon her the exclusive right to collect her earnings. This is eminently just, and prevents any violation of the rights which God and nature have conferred upon her.

CRUSHED IN AN OIL WELL.—Last week a laborer in one of the Cambria Iron Company's ore mines, near Johnstown, had one of his arms broken in three places and his skull terribly fractured, by the falling in of a portion of the roof. It is thought he will scarcely recover.

ALLEGED EXTRADITION.—Alderman Taylor, Thursday committed to jail a man named E. H. Barry, charged with extortion, in obtaining hush money, on oath of Dennis Richardson.

THERE are now four oil refineries in the city of Erie, and others are in process of erection. The refining of oil is said to be a paying business.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Before Judges McClure, Adams and Parks.

Elizabeth Pope (colored) was indicted for the larceny of $25 in bank bills, from the store of Messrs. Eaton, Cree & Macrum, on the 26th of December. It appears that the defendant found the money on the floor, and afterwards denied having it, but it was found in her possession. Verdict guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court. She was sentenced to three months imprisonment in the county jail.

Mary McKelvy, of the Sixth ward, was indicted for selling liquor without a license. The commonwealth failed to make out a case, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

J. M. Faas, baker, was indicted for an assault and battery on one of his apprentices, Herman Neef. The parties had a quarrel in regard to the kind of work allotted to the prosecutor, when Mr. Faas chastised the lad. Verdict not guilty, each party to pay half the costs.

Martin Apple was placed on trial for an aggravated assault and battery upon Joseph Richardson. Our readers will doubtless remember the particulars of the case. The offence is committed in November last, at a ball in Duquesne borough, the prosecutor being dangerously wounded in the neck with a knife, from the effects of which he has not yet entirely recovered. On trial.

MR. GOUGH'S LECTURE.—Last night Mr. Gough delivered a lecture on "Temperance" to a crowded and delighted audience. The City Hall was filled to overflowing; many that could not get seated stood throughout, but thought not of weariness, for in sooth it was impossible to think of weariness of any kind in the presence and under the power of Mr. Gough. He carries you all away with him, whithersoever he will, but you too go willingly, and would by no means make resistance.

But we are not going to describe Mr. Gough's lecture to anybody. Eloquence, hast thou not learned, O absent individual! is not to be described—is altogether undescribable to these—therefore, mark it down amongst the duties to close thy business this day by going to hear for thyself Mr. Gough's lecture on the "Lights and Shadows of Life in London," in the City Hall this evening, at half-past seven o'clock—or see much earlier as will secure thee a seat, if thou art at all particular in regard to that accommodation.

A LUDICROUS INCIDENT.—A rather ludicrous incident, says the West Greenville (Mercer Co.) *Argus*, occurred in that town a few days since, with one of Dr. J. H. Caldwell's disciples in the horse-taming art. Said disciple, who thought he had the wonderful charm in his finger ends, undertook to show it off to some friends on a vicious little mare named Dolly. Accordingly, Dolly was trotted out with a halter on; and after manoeuvring with her for a few minutes, to the infinite gratification of the assembled crowd, the gyro horse-tamer gave his fractious subject a little more rope, and, to demonstrate more conclusively to his audience the complete subjugation of the animal to his own will, the horse-tamer beckoned to Dolly with his finger, saying, "Come here, Dolly—come, Dolly." Instead, however, of obeying this kind injunction from her master, Dolly wheeled upon her "axis" quicker than greased lightning, and planted a lusty blow on the unmentionable part of Mr. Horsetamer's breeches, which knocked him *horse de combat*, amidst a shout of laughter that indicated anything but bad luck. Mr. gathered himself up as best he could, but has come to the philosophic conclusion that "some things can be done as well as others."

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—We are informed that the 22d of February, prox., is this year likely to be celebrated, in this city, in an unusually public manner. We have seen a list of military and civilian managers for a grand Banquet, to be given in City Hall, on the evening of that day; if we may judge of the banquet in advance, from the list of managers, we will mark it down a festal great occasion. The committee of invitation have addressed a letter to Mr. Lincoln, the President-elect, inviting him to participate in the celebration. As the President is likely to pass this way about that time, en route for Washington, it is hoped and expected that he will gratify his friends here by resting a day or so in our city.

From our special dispatches of last evening we learn that the President-elect is expected in Washington about the 20th of February.

ACCIDENT AT ORMSBY'S COAL WORKS.—On Wednesday evening an old man of about seventy, named Patrick Trainor, was standing on the railroad track at Ormsby's coal works, East Birmingham, when he was caught by a chain attached to the last car, (which was just starting for the stable on the other track) and thrown down upon the track, the car passing over his right arm, tearing the skin and breaking the bones. The old man was removed to his residence, where the injured limb was soon afterwards amputated by Dr. Walters.

IMPROVEMENTS AT SEWICKLEY.—Mr. Mathew Day, of Allegheny, is about finishing a fine new residence at Osborn station, adjoining the borough of Sewickley. The building is of frame, will be finished throughout in the finest style, and will cost about $12,000. Dr. Muller has in course of construction, in the borough, a fine brick residence, and several other improvements are in contemplation during the coming spring.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING IN WINTER.—On the 16th instant, the barn of James Horner, of Warwick, Bucks county, Pa., was struck by lightning during a thunder storm, and two valuable cows killed. There were eleven cows in the stable, but only the two injured. It is rather uncommon to hear of such damage by lightning in midwinter, and the ground covered with snow, as on this occasion.

HAMBULER.—The Royal Wizard, Hambuler, will resume his amusing and interesting exhibitions at Lafayette Hall, on Monday evening. This afternoon he proposes giving an entertainment at the above Hall, for the benefit of those who cannot make it convenient to attend in the evening—particularly children, for whom the price of admittance is only five cents. Three handsome prizes are to be given for the three best pieces of poetry handed in on this occasion.

LAST FASHION.—It is stated that the latest "fashion" announced from Europe, is that of dressing very plainly when going to church. None of the ladies of the first circle go to worship in plain calico. It is thus sought to encourage the poor who have hitherto withheld their presence for lack of "Sunday clothes."

SHIPMENTS OF OIL.—Twenty-one car loads of oil, aggregating about eleven hundred barrels were received at Erie over the Sunbury and Erie Railroad on Tuesday last. It came, in nearly equal proportion, from Titusville, and indicates a rapid increase in the oil yield of those localities.

NEW PROFESSOR AT JEFFERSON COLLEGE.—Rev. David H. Barron, of Mount Pleasant, this State, has been elected Professor of Latin in Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, in place of Rev. J. N. M'Kinney, who resigned on account of ill health. We believe Mr. B. has not yet signified his acceptance of the position.

ALLEGED FRAUD.—Peter Shaffer was taken before Alderman Scott yesterday, charged with disposing of his property for the purpose of defrauding a creditor, Jacob Weidman. The amount due was very trifling, and the accused was discharged upon promising to pay up.

ANNIVERSARY.—As will be seen by advertisement, the Seventh Anniversary of the Pittsburgh Young Men's Christian Association takes place on Tuesday evening next, at Dr. Howard's Church, Penn street. The exercises are expected to be very interesting.

LECTURE.—The Rev. Dr. Keogh will deliver a lecture in the Basement of the Catholic Cathedral, on Sunday evening, for the benefit of the poor. The proceeds will be distributed by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The subject will be,—Catholic Principles of Civil Government.

OIL OPERATIONS IN WHEELING.—Quite a large company has been formed in Wheeling, for the purpose of prospecting and boring for oil along the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, near Petroleum, and in Washington county, Ohio.

ALLEGED FRAUD.—A dispatch from Boston announces the arrest of Charles E. and E. P. Evans, on a charge of defrauding the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by not accounting for tickets sold by them.

CITY MORTALITY.—The following is the report of Dr. Murdoch, physician of the Board of Health, of the number of interments for the week ending Jan. 21: adults, 9; children, 6; males, 8; females, 7; white, 15; colored, none; total 15.

MERCANTILE AGENCY.—Mr. Armstrong, the obliging agent of R. G. Dun & Co's Mercantile Agency (late B. Douglas & Co.) presents the cards of that extended institution in another column of this day's paper.

ANOTHER OIL WELL.—A valuable oil well was recently discovered in Crow's Run, Beaver county, by Josiah King, Esq. Mr. K. represents a company of capitalists in the enterprise.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.—Isaac Franck was yesterday committed to jail, on a process, to answer a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, on oath of John Wagley.

FOR KANSAS.—Mr. John Patterson has contributed five dollars to the Kansas Relief Fund, handing over that sum to the Mayor.

MR. JOHN B. GOUGH, we are informed, is the guest of Mr. L. R. Livingston, the President of the Allegheny County Temperance Society.

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

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

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

☞ BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP AND MATHEMATICS taught both day and evening, at the IRON CITY COLLEGE, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, by teachers who, though having had TWENTY-FIVE consecutive years' experience, and whose qualifications are endorsed by many of the most distinguished scholars and educators in the country, do not assume to be "the only practical teachers" in the country. CATALOGUES can be had on application at the college. jd26:newwlyT

☞ BLOOD FOOD.—Attention is called to this most valuable and valuable 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!

NEWYS, OSTRICH & DUPONT, of New York, are the sole agents for it, and also proprietors of the world-renowned DR. MASON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, an article which every Mother should have in her medicine closet in case of need; and containing, as it does, no opium 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.—*Olde State Journal, Columbus.*

☞ See advertisement. For sale by GEO. H. KETNER Agent, 166 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. de7:ladlwrnW

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

Important from Washington.

[Special Dispatch from our Evening Edition.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 25, 1861.

The Special Committee of the Senate on the Tariff, will recommend some modifications of the the Morrill Bill, without disturbing its principle.

The difficulty between Dunn, of Indiana, and Rust, of Arkansas, will be adjusted satisfactorily.

Mr. Lincoln will make no more appointments for the Cabinet until his arrival in Washington on about the 20th of February. Mr. Dayton, of New Jersey, will probably be offered a place.

The Committee of Investigation on the Indian Trust Robbery expect to report next week. Floyd appears more guilty than was supposed.

The President is again wavering, under the pretext of preventing collision. He refuses reinforcements, when they are manifestly needed. He also advises with secessionists who condemn any efficient policy of the Cabinet.

Gen. Scott intends concentrating an effective force of regulars in this city, for the protection of public property and the preservation of peace. His measures are fully seconded by Secretary Holt. H.

XXXVIth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 24.

House.—The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of 33

Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, as a member of that Committee, said that he had entered upon his duty with a desire to do whatever he could to give peace, and regretted that his efforts met with no proper response. It appears to him that John Brown was the martyr, and the hero of the Republican party.

Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, said that the Chicago platform expressly condemned all John Brown raids. As a member of that committee he had discharged his duty without reference to the Chicago platform; and as to the Republican party sympathizing with that raid, everybody, both north and south, knew it was an infamous libel on the Republican party, and he was surprised that any gentleman, in this time of the country's peril, could give circulation to it. (Sensation.)

Mr. Rust said in reference to the charge of infamous libel, made use of by the gentleman from Indiana, I know he is responsible for it. As this is a time of war we must wager war, and I desire to know whether the gentleman announced to the house and the country that he was responsible for what he said. I want to know that. If he is for war I am, for one, willing to accommodate him with war.

Mr. Dunn—This is a free country, and the gentleman can take any measure or mode of redress he pleases.

Mr. Rust, with emphasis—I have the answer I want.

Mr. Dunn desired always to be right in whatever he may have uttered in response to the gentleman from Arkansas. What he insisted on was that, namely, that the declaration that the Republican party sympathized with John Brown, was a libel on that party. He did not intend to use any offensive language to the gentleman, but made the remark, believing the charge to be libellous on the Republican platform and party.

Mr. Rust—The gentleman from Indiana says he did not intend to make the offensive remarks in as offensive sense. I have the right to demand an unqualified restriction of the remark.

Mr. Dunn—I have made all the explanation I have felt it my duty to make.

Mr. Rust, very good. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

SENATE.—Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, presented petitions in favor of the passage of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Polk, of Missouri, presented petitions of the same character, signed by several thousand persons.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

The Senate adjourned over till Monday

HOUSE.—The House took up the private calendar.

Mr. Wilson spoke at length and gave utterance to Union sentiments that were received with applause by the galleries.

Mr. Grow, of Pa., asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Select Committee of five to inquire whether any second organization exists in the District of Columbia for seizing the Federal buildings, and whether any officers of the city or Federal Government are members thereof.

There being but a few members present, the introduction of the resolution was objected to.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—Ex-President Tyler had a long, satisfactory and friendly interview with the President. The latter expressed his belief that there will be no collision between the Federal and State forces during the remainder of his administration, and that he should certainly make every effort to prevent it and to preserve peace.

Mr. Tyler will partially remain here till the 4th of February.

Lazar Anderson, the brother of Major Anderson, will leave to-morrow for his home, Cincinnati. His efforts both in Washington and Charleston were instrumental in procuring the better understanding between Major Anderson and the Carolina authorities.

A large number of leading Republicans from various parts of the country have been here for several days

There is a great deal of consultation among the friends of the incoming Administration, the results of which may soon be developed.

The Senate in Executive Session confirmed a number of comparatively unimportant nominations, thus clearing the calendar.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The matter between Representatives Rust and Dunn is in the hands of their friends. It is not expected that any hostile meeting will grow out of it.

Mr. Collier's amendment to the Post Office bill for a daily overland mail, proposes that it shall start from the Western frontier of Missouri accessible by railroad from the East, and go through to Placerville instead from St Louis to San Francisco; letters and newspapers in twenty and magazines and documents in thirty-five days, but these to be carried by the contractor by steamers at his own expense. He showed $200,000 saving per annum over the present system, being the cheapest daily plan ever yet proposed in the House.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of thirty-three.

Mr. Nelson, of Tenn., took the floor. He said that he stood, here to plead for his country. He would not wish to say anything that could be construed into favoring the secession movement on the one hand; or the Republican party on the other.

Notwithstanding the gloomy and disastrous condition of the Union, Congress has done nothing in the way of arresting the evil and relieving us from the dangers and difficulties by which we are surrounded. Gentlemen here discuss questions as if they were of a fleeting and transitory importance, without considering the momentous consequences involved. Two causes seemed to him to be foundation of the differences which characterize our deliberations are, first, the pride of opinion and, secondly, party spirit. To adhere to these in the present crisis is unworthy of the representatives of freemen. Instead of contemplating, with lightning speed, the intelligence that nothing will be done, and all hope is destroyed, they would give evidence of an earnest disposition to perform their duty. There would be more probability of agreeing upon some plan of adjustment. He advocated the Crittenden plan, which was rallying support everywhere.

The House Committee on military affairs have prepared a bill for the benefit of the soldiers at Fort Sumter. It appropriates $1,150 to indemnify them for losses in musical instruments, clothing and furniture, in precipitately leaving Fort Moultrie, and such remuneration as recommended by all officers of the former post.

BOSTON, Jan. 25—After the Tremont temple was closed by the Mayor last night, five thousand people gathered in the vicinity, a majority of their fellows, to see a fire hose, and fell into the mob. The crowd broke up into parties, after waiting for two hours. About two hundred proceeded to Wendell Phillips' residence on Essex street, and threatened to burn his cottage. The police prevented any attack and made several arrests. The colored population became greatly alarmed in consequence of the threats that a mob would visit their houses, but no such demonstration was made. It is said that Mayor Wightman was informed that an organized attack would be made on the Temple from the outside but the Convention re-assembled in the evening, and he therefore closed the Hall and decided that it should not be re-opened to day.

A large crowd were gathered about the building during the forenoon, and the police were required to keep the street open for vehicles, the riotous demonstration is, however at an end.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The Anti-Slavery Society this afternoon re-elected all the old officers. Edmund Quincy pronounced the trustees of Tremont Temple from blame relative to the proceedings last night and promised Mayor Wightman of no consequence. The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—An order was offered in the House granting the use of Representative Hall to the Anti-Slavery Society. After a long debate, it was lost by 136 to 69.

A bill was introduced empowering the Governor to place the military under the orders of the sheriff of any county, on application of twelve citizens, for the suppression of mobs, and to protect free speech; which was referred to the Judiciary committee.

Wendell Phillips, Stellar Martin, T. W. Higginson, and other abolitionists and negroes, appeared before a special legislative committee on the Personal Liberty bill to-day and remonstrated against its repeal. It will undoubtedly be repealed.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—Gov. Hicks has appointed the Hons. Reverdy Johnson, Augustus W. Bradford, Wm. T. Goldsborough, John W. Crisfield and J. Dixon Roman all devoted to the Union, as Commissioners, to meet the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Virginia, in Washington, on the 4th of February. These gentlemen represent all sections of the State.

The special Charleston correspondent of the American says that the South Carolina Vigilance Committee, brought out a man named Dodge, enlisted as a soldier at Fort Moultrie, charged with being the correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, and compelled him to leave the State.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 25.—Receipts of corn for the week 100,000 bushels; mixed 65c., yellow 65c., white 66½c. Cotton receipts of the week 5000 bales; sales at 11½@12c.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

JAMES PARK, JR. | J. J. GILLESPIE.
C. H. PAULSON, | JOSHUA ROGERS

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[Reported especially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, Jan. 25, 1861.

FLOUR—Remains quiet and dull, the operations being exclusively of a local character. Price as yet remain unchanged but it is thought that a slight decline will soon take place, on account of the unfavorable news by the last steamer from Europe. Sales were:

	Super.	Extra.	Ex. Fam.	Fancy
40 bbls from store	—	—	5 40@5 75	—
50 do w w do	—	—	5 75	—
25 do w w do	—	—	5 75@5 87	—
25 do w w do	—	5 10	—	—
45 do w w do	—	5 12	5 65	—
50 do w w do	—	5 00	5 37	6 00
25 do w w do	—	—	5 50	—

GROCERIES—Sugar—unchanged. Sales of 10 bbds fair at 7. 5 do do prime at 7¾c. Molasses steady. Sales of 15 bbls at 34; 25 do do at same figure. Coffee—Sales of 10 bgs Rio at 14¾; 13 do do at 15c.

FEED—Sales of 3 tons middlings at $19 per ton; 1,000 lbs do at 95c ⅌ cwt, and 1 ton shorts at $17 ⅌ ton

WHISKEY—unchanged. Sales of 10 bbls fair Rectified at 18c ⅌ gall, and 60 bbls Raw at 15½@16c ⅌ gall—cash

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of 22 bush kiln dried peaches at $1.75; 12 do sun dried at $2.25. Apples—Sales of 25 bush choice at 4c ⅌ lb.

CORN—Sales of 160 bush Ear from wheat at 40c; and 120 do Shelled from store at 45c.

BUTTER—continues very dull with increased receipts. Sales of 2 bbl Prime Roll at 11@12c; and 1 do do at 12½c.

EGGS—quiet with a limited demand. Sales of 2 bbls fresh packed at 12½c, and 1 do do at same figure.

BEANS—Sales of 40 bush prime White at $1 ⅌ bush, and 75 bush do at 75c.

CHEESE—unchanged. Sales of 57 bxs W R at 10c; 10 do do at 10c, and 40 do do at 9c.

OIL—Sales of 10 bbls No 1 Lard at 90c—to city trade

SALT—Sales of 175 bbls No 1 Extra at $1.25

BROOMS—Sales of 10 doz medium at $3.37 per doz.

CORN MEAL—Sales of 20 bush from store at 45c ⅌ bush.

ONIONS—Sales of 11 bush at 45c ⅌ bush.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

THERE appears to be a little more demand for money on temporary loan, and some of our large institutions find no difficulty in using their means at 7 ⅌ cent. In paper, however, there is only a limited business doing, the rates remaining without any noticeable change, say at 7 ⅌ cent, and 8@10 ⅌ cent. for prime names. In foreign exchange there is not much movement thus far for the next steamer, but the market is firm. On London we quote 109½@109¾ for bank and bankers, and 105@106 for commercial signatures. On Paris, one of the large drawing houses has advanced its rate to 5f25. We quote at 5.30@5f25—[N Y Com Adv.

THERE is no falling off in the supply of capital on the street and no increase in the demand. 9 to 10 ⅌ cent are the rates for the best names, and 12 to 18 ⅌ cent for second class. Call loans may be quoted at 6@8 ⅌ cent. The foreign news is unfavorable for Breadstuffs and the market today was rather weak—there being no shipping demand and the trade here generally intending to supply immediate wants. The receipts and stocks, however, are small for the season.—[Phila Bull.

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS OF ROUGH COFFEE FROM LAKE SUPERIOR, DURING THE SEASONS OF 1859 AND 1860.—The weights of the barrels have been deducted, and the results are given in tons (2,000 lbs) and metric.

KEWEENAW DISTRICT.	1859.	1860.
Central	172.3	78.6
Clark	5.6	7.2
Connecticut	24	5.3
Copper Falls	229.4	328
Eagle River	6	—
North America	8.7	—
Northwest	73.8	103.5
Phoenix	32	31.2
Pittsburgh and Boston	1,254.5	1,357.
Bonnell	4	—
	1,910.3	1,910.3
PORTAGE DISTRICT.		
O D Douglas	—	24.
Ice River	241.2	456.6
Franklin	204.7	267.
Hancock	—	7.8
Hecla	7.4	17.8
Mesnard	0	—
Pewabic	784.4	4,363.8
Portage	87	—
Quincy	336.	452.2
	1,558.7	5,060.8
ONTONAGON DISTRICT.		
Adventure	139.4	29.7
Ashtabula	15.3	4.9
Bohemian	2	—
Evergreen Bluff	27.	41.9
Hamilton	7	7.9
Hope	12.3	—
Minnesota	1,423.6	2,183.4
Bathanal	823.2	692.8
Rockland	9.8	20.4
Norwich	21.	—
Quincy	38.4	—
Ridge	27.8	—
Rockland	487	552.7
Superior	1.7	1.4
Tolles	9.4	—
	2,897.6	3,523.7
Keweena District	1859.	1860.
Portage "	1,910.3	1,910.3
Ontonagon "	1,558.7	5,060.8
Porcupine Mountain	20.4	20.4
Sundry mines	7.6	7.6
	5,504.1	8,543.4

8,544-10 tons rough are equal to 6,150 tons ingot copper, valued at $4,20 ⅌ lb net, or, in the aggregate, two millions five hundred and twenty thousand dollars

CHICAGO, Jan 23.—The only noticeable feature to-day in financial matters, is that exchange is becoming closer. There is no advance in the asking rate, was 9 ⅌ cent prem for currency, but the buying price has advanced ¼ per cent Yesterday very few of the banks were willing to pay above ¼ ⅌ cent To day they are glad to pay ¾c. This advance is not due to any very market increase in the demand, but the amount making is exceedingly limited, and somewhat little is wanted some to be drawn down balances in New York, and bankers find it for their interest to pay a fraction more in order to keep them up to a specie basis.

We observe no movement whatever in gold. Buying nominally at 35@40 ⅌ cent prem; selling 5 ⅌ cent.—[Tribune.

CHICAGO PRODUCE AND PROVISION TRADE.—The receipts and shipments of produce, &c, during the past week were as follows:

	Receipts.	
Flour	18,673 bbls	
Wheat	147,963 bush	
Corn	155,522 do	
Oats	9,251 do	
Rye	4,234 do	
Barley	11,170 do	
Hogs (live) No	12,432	
Hogs, (dressed) No	13,947	

The market for dressed hogs during the past week have ruled firm, and the tendency was to higher prices, yesterday when the European steamer reported unfavorably, and a reaction took place, and a general dullness prevailed. Hogs, both live and dressed, have been in active request, and prices show an improvement of about 50c ⅌ 100 lbs. During the past two days the tendency of the market for dressed hogs has been strongly downward. Live hogs, however, were still firm. Mess Pork has advanced 50c ⅌ bbl since the date of our last weekly review, and all kinds of hog product are very firm. The demand for provisions is principally to supply the East.

The following shows the estimated amount of flour, wheat and corn reported in store in this city:

Flour, bbls	27,910	
Wheat, bush	1,202,825	
Corn, bush	592,406	

The business done in Eastern Exchange to-day, reveals no material changes in either the supply or the demand. In the aggregate, sales were probably larger than they were yesterday; and the market consequently, made a trifle more firm.—[Gin Com.

CINCINNATI MARKET, Jan. 21.—Flour—Receipts 2485 bbls. Market heavy and be lower; sales 400 bbls West Lake at spring extra at $4.60 del; 500 bbls Commercial at $4.37½ del; 100 bbls Cascade at $4.25 del; 300 bbls at $4.50 del.

Wheat—Receipts 13,087 bu Market dull and 5@5½c higher. Sales of 5,600 bu No 1 Spring at 80c in store; 106 bu No 2 spring at 78½c in store; 17,00 bu pfd at 76c in store; 4,000 bu do at 74½c in store; 12,000 bu do in store at 74½c; 200 bu rejected at 65c in store; 300 bu do at 66c.

Corn—Received, 28,844 bu. Market declined ½c. Sales were as follows: 14000 bu mixed at 28½c in store; 8,000 bu do at 28½c in store.

We annex a statement of the exports, (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports, for the week and since Jan 1:

	1859	1860	1861.
For the week	$1,171,185	$1,499,853	$2,760,311
Previously reported	1,252,013	8,037,279	3,014,176
Since Jan 1	$2,423,200	$4,037,,819	$7,774,490

The National (Copper) Mining Company of Lake Superior has declared a dividend of ¾ per share. This mine, which is upon the same vein as that worked by the Minnesota, is the third which has been made productive enough to make returns to its stockholders

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—Up receipts of Flour and Wheat at Milwaukee for the twelve wheat crops, to the 12 n of Jan uary, compare as follows:

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bus.	Total bus.
Crop of 1860	177,415	6,405,129	7,292,596
Crop of 1859	151,377	4,060,696	4,816,583
Increase	30,238	2,344,441	2,475,916

The receipts from the crop of 1860, it will be seen, already exceed seven and a quarter million of bushels.

CITY TOTALS.—The following is a statement of the movements in Cotton since the 1st of September last, as compared with the previous three years:

	1860	1859	1858	1857
Rec'pts	1,988,000	2,610,000	2,194,000	1,220,000
Ex. to G. Britain	929,000	1,013,000	850,000	487,000
Ex. to France	244,000	278,000	276,000	154,000
Ex. to other F. P.	142,000	131,000	178,000	107,000
Total exports	1,316,000	1,422,000	1,107,000	700,000
Stock on hand	610,000	1,012,000	1,000,000	500,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec'pts	155,000	168,000	120,000	60,000
Ex. to G. Britain	121,000	67,000	40,000	54,000
Ex. to France	18,000	24,000	12,000	15,000
Ex. to other F. P.	17,000	11,000	10,000	9,000
Total exports	154,000	102,000	67,000	78,000

Decrease. Decrease at the ports compared with last year 622,000 bales. Exports—Decrease to Great Britain 114,000 bales; decrease to France 54,000; increase to other foreign ports 11,000