Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 28, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by G. R. Shaw, Optician, 88 Fifth St.—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A.M.	00	30
12 " M.	00	30
3 " P.M.		30
Barometer	29	7.10

List of Jurors for the March Term.

The following persons have been drawn to serve as Jurors at the March term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions:

GRAND JURORS.

Robert Allingham, market master, city; Alex. Brown, grocer, Allegheny; George A. Berry, glass manufacturer; Peebles; J. G. Conner, plasterer, city; H. B. Cochran, farmer, Mifflin; J. B. Duff, do., Ohio; Harmon Dahaven, do., Shaler; J. P. Diel, clerk, city; Alex. Forsyth, merchant, city; J. Forsyth, clothier, city; Henry Good, farmer, Mc-Candless; Jacob Glomer, collector, city; E. H. Hastings, surveyor, city; M. B. Hartzell, collector, Birmingham; Joseph Irwin; "old gentleman," Allegheny; Jeremiah Koos, horticulturist, Lower St. Clair; Robert C. Ludwick, farmer, Versailles; John Morgan, do., Chartiers; James Montooth, grocer, city; J. W. Morgan, tailor, Collins; John A. Negley, merchant, Collins; Frederick Quigg, laborer, city; John A. Reed, clerk, city; James Wible, farmer, Shaler.

TRAVERSE JURORS:

Jacob Aber, farmer, Baldwin; Daniel Boisel, dentist, Allegheny; John S. Bayard, gentleman, Peebles; John Boyd, carpenter, Tarentum; Giles S. Bate, blacksmith, Lawrenceville; S. Bulford, Assessor, Allegheny; Samuel Beitler, restaurant, city; John B. Ball, gentleman, city; John Borland, farmer, East Deer; Samuel Collins, wheelwright, Collins; J. Gardiner Coffin, agent, Allegheny; David Collins, farmer, Penn; James Clark, laborer, city; James Calhoun, farmer, Sewickley Bor; Joseph Chadwick, laborer, Manchester; John G. Curtis, Register, Allegheny; Samuel Dyer, grocer, Allegheny; F. H. Eaton, merchant, city; Caleb Edmondson, farmer, Elizabeth Tp; James Elliot, laborer, city; Josiah Gray, jr., farmer, Findley; Samuel Gormly, gentleman, Allegheny; James Hill, farmer, Fawn; Morgan Hall, gentleman, city; R. H. Hartley, sadler, Peebles; J. D. Hughes, tailor, South Pittsburgh; John Jones, machinist, Baldwin; Thomas Kidd, farmer, Snowden; Robert Lafferty, bricklayer, city; S. Lusk, carpenter, Collins; Benj. Sutton, gent., Allegheny; Joseph Little, Jr., farmer, Peebles; John Minnis, gent, city; Wm. Montooth, grocer, city; John Mitchell, farmer, Sewickley tp.; James Miller, sickle maker, Shaler; Thos. Moreland, feed store, city; Alexander McGinnis, laborer, Chartiers; Andrew McCauley, farmer, Franklin; Moses McGowan, farmer, Mifflin; James McKain, collier, Lower St. Clair; Wm. Owens, bricklayer, Allegheny; Sam'l Ray, gent, city; George Reynolds, wagon maker, Manchester; John A. Renshaw, grocer, Allegheny; Wm. Simonds, boatman, Collins; John Shipton, grocer, city; Isaac Stewart, laborer, Manchester; Columbus West, coachmaker, city; Levi Wade, gent, city; Jonathan Walls, carpenter, city; George Wragg, farmer, Indiana.

Meeting of the Teacher's Association—Election of Officers.

The Teachers' Association of Allegheny County held a regular monthly meeting on Saturday—the President, Mr. Eaton, being in the Chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Samuel Finsley.

Mr. John Cowan was appointed Critic.

Messrs. Morton and Monroe being absent, Miss E Harrison read a selection entitled "The Closing Year." The reading was highly creditable.

Rev. Samuel Findley was requested to read, but was excused on account of illness.

Mr. A. D. Simpson was then invited to read, and responded by reading "Bergen on the Rhine."

Mr. Henry Williams, by request, read "The Present Age," by Channing.

Prof. Monroe, having arrived, read "Lord Marmion," by Scott.

The Executive Committee reported the name of Miss Agnes Frazier as a member of the Association.

Mr. A. T. Douthett, County Superintendent, then delivered a lecture on "The Condition of our Common Schools."

The report was followed with remarks by Messrs. Simpson and Burtt.

The annual election of officers was the next business in order, and resulted in the choice of the following named gentlemen:

President—A. D. Simpson, Allegheny.
Vice President—D. W. Elder, Peebles tp.
Secretary—Benjamin Jones, city.
Treasurer—A. Bartt, Birmingham.
Executive Committee—Messrs. W. W. Dickson, S. Findley, D. Dennison, S. Colvin and F. Brown.

On motion, it was resolved to have a Teachers' ra union on the Friday evening preceding the meeting in February, and the Executive Committee was empowered to make the necessary arrangements for the occasion.

Mr. J. R. Newell, Principal of the Fourth Ward school, in this city, was requested to address the Association upon the subject of "Primary Education." The gentleman, who is the inventor and patentee of a new system of Primary Instruction, then proceeded to explain his invention, which consists of a small box, divided into six chambers, containing block letters, or rather, blocks of wood with the letters marked legibly thereon, and so arranged that the child can readily form them into words, after the same manner that a compositor picks up and arranges his types for printing. The leading idea is to combine amusement with instruction, thereby increasing the facilities of the pupil, and diminishing the arduous duties of the teacher. The invention strikes us as admirably suited to the end in view, and we would earnestly commend it to teachers and the public generally, as it is equally adapted to schools and to the family circle.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, the members postponed remarks upon the invention until their next meeting, after which the Association adjourned.

The Grand Jury at the Penitentiary.

The presentment of the late Grand Jury, as our readers will recollect, gave a slap at the Warden of the Western Penitentiary, for a want of courtesy shown them upon the occasion of their visit, and hence they were unable to say what was the condition of the Institution. This grumbling has provoked a counter statement, in which it is pretty clearly set forth that the Grand Jury, as an official body, has no care or concern over the State prison, and hence they had no right to complain if they were not afforded an opportunity to inspect and report. The law for the government of the penitentiaries, in regard to visitors, provides as follows:

"No person who is not an official visitor of the prisons, or who has not a written permission according to such rules as the Inspectors may adopt as conferred, shall be allowed to visit the same; the official visitors are the Governor, Speaker and members of the Senate, the Speaker and members of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Attorney General and his deputies, the President and Associate Judges of all the Courts in the State, the Mayor and Recorder of the cities of Philadelphia, Lancaster, Pittsburgh and Allegheny, Commissioners and Sheriffs of the several counties, and the acting Committee of the Philadelphia Society for the alleviation of the miseries of public prisons.

"None but the official visitors can have any communication with the convicts, nor shall any visitor whatever be permitted to deliver to or receive from any of the convicts, any letter or message whatever, or to supply them with any article of any kind, under the penalty of one hundred dollars fine, to be recovered as hereinbefore provided for other fines imposed by this act."

The Railroad Tax.

The editor of the *Journal* states that "a bill will shortly be read in the Legislature to change in many respects the organization of our county affairs," and suggests that this would be a suitable time to have a law passed authorizing our County Commissioners and City Councils to levy a tax (should a levy be made for a railroad purpose) upon *all the interests in the county*, instead of exclusively upon real estate. It appears from the last annual report of the Auditor General, that the State realized, in 1860, only $60,000 from property appearing upon the books of the Assessor in Allegheny county, while the amount received from other sources in the county was $180,000—or three times as much as from the real and personal estate, appearing upon the Assessors' books. If the railroad tax were assessed under our present law, the whole burthen would fall upon the real estate, estimated at $25,430,563. In order that the tax may be equalized, it is proposed to have such an act passed as will authorize the taxing of the following interests:

Chartered Banks	$4,000,000
Other Dividend paying Stocks	4,500,000
Mercantile Capital	5,000,000
Manufacturing Capital	5,000,000
Miscellaneous Capital	6,000,000
Total	$25,000,000

The Wonders of Oildom—More Rich Strikes.

The oil excitement still continues unabated in the Venango region, and but little notice is taken of anything but "mammoth wells" and "immense fortunes." Of this character is the following, from the last number of the Franklin *Citizen*:

"A fountain well was opened on the Buchanan farm, on Saturday week, which has thrown Oilville and the mouth of Oil Creek generally into a feverish state of excitement. It yielded during the first week, without the aid of a pump, about 550 barrels of oil, about 25 or 30 of which were wasted before the well became manageable. Curtis & Co., the fortunate proprietors, have certainly made a grand strike.

"The Knapp well, near it, again overflowed, on Friday last, and threw out some 50 barrels before it stopped. The Wedsworth well, also, started another overflow on Friday night, and on Saturday was still yielding at the rate of about forty or fifty barrels in twenty-four hours. It flowed in waves at regular intervals, at intervals of about five seconds. The flowing of this well was as strong and loud as blowing off of steam on a steamboat, and could be distinctly heard a half a mile. Indeed, this action seems to have been recently visited by an Oil quake of great severity. An eye witness vouches for the truthfulness of these accounts."

SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.—Charles Willough, by and James G. Rapp, convicted at the present term of Court of Quarter Sessions, were conveyed to the penitentiary Saturday by Jailor Small. The former goes out for three years and three months, and the latter for two years and three

Sentences in the Criminal Court.

Edward Harris, colored, convicted of stealing a coat from a certain ebony Andrew Jackson, was convicted to serve one year and six months in the Penitentiary.

James Moore, convicted of attempting to shoot officer Riddle, while arresting him on suspicion of theft, was next brought up for sentence. His features bear a hollow, sunken, cadaverous expression, and Mr. Collier, his counsel, in requesting the clemency of the Court in the sentence, stated that the prisoner had the consumption. Judge McClure said that an excellent and skillful physician was in daily attendance at the Penitentiary, together with a Board of Visitors, and it would be better to trust their discretion in this matter. The prisoner remarked to the Court that he had no intention to shoot the officer—he merely intended intimidation; that he was in very bad health and consequently nervous, and hardly knew what he did. The Court replied that the law treated the offense of resisting the officers of the law as one of the most heinous, they being in constant peril in the discharge of their duties. He was sentenced to two years and six months in the Penitentiary.

District Court Trial List.

The following list of causes will be taken up in the District Court on Monday, Jan. 28th. Judges Hampton and Williams will hold separate Courts, as heretofore:

391 Foor vs Wood	477 Wightman vs Lathrop
399 Moore vs Patterson	485 Same vs Reynolds
399 M'Coffin vs F. D. & B. Co	422 M'Clure vs M'Cullough
400 Pahnke cok & Co. vs Same	430 Deakyne vs Reed & Bro.
461 Same & Co. vs Same	78 Linford vs Schutz
466 Orgill vs Kile	162 Commonwealth vs Wilson
452 Kirk Lewis vs Ross & Co	265 Fitts vs Gallaher
464 Michaels vs Gerlach	243 Anderson vs Borough Birmingham
465 Flynn vs Kennedy	318 Hall & M'Cabe vs Walker
466 Michaels vs Gerlach	291 Robinson vs Oliver
467 Sawyer vs F. & M. Bank, Allegheny	313 Allegheny City vs Schanley and wife
413 Wangs vs T. R. Lorens Garnishee	315 Same vs Dallaston and wife
415 Robinson vs Lewis	70 Allegheny City vs Schanley
416 Anderson vs Rody Patterson	71 Same vs Same
417 Thompson vs Thompson	348 Howe vs Octorn
418 Same vs Same	349 Boro Manchester vs Robinson
419 Same vs Same	407 Dimmon vs Ormsby
420 Same vs Same	331 Merriman vs Blackburn & Magill
421 Same vs Same	
424 Same vs Same	
451 Same vs Same	
452 Same vs Same	
453 Same vs Same	
454 Same vs Same	
455 Same vs Same	
481 Moore & Barton vs City Pittsburgh	

A Mixed Case.

An application was made in the Quarter Sessions, on motion of Jacob Whitsell, Esq., for the release from prison of Mathias Smith, committed by Ald. Nicholson on a charge of adultery, on oath of Eliza Smith, on the ground that the woman with whom the offense is alleged to have been committed is the wife of the prisoner. This application presents an anomaly. The Court would not entertain the motion, stating that the facts in the case were for a jury to determine, not the counsel or the Court. The motion was opposed by Mr. Snowden. It appears that the prisoner was, some time ago, married to the prosecutrix, by the Mayor of Allegheny, not entirely by his own free will, following a very common practice of settling a suit for affiliation. He has since treated this alliance more as a matter of form than otherwise, and afterwards married one Agnes Weiland, his cousin; the alleged offense consisting in his cohabitation with the latter. He is therefore open to either a charge of adultery or bigamy, which will depend on the proof in regard to his double marriage. Which horn of the dilemma he will be compelled to take is not for us to determine.

Mr. Gough's Lecture.

"Life in London" was listened to on Saturday evening by a crowded audience. Everybody expects Mr. Gough to be eloquent on "Temperance," but on "London!"—what has Mr. Gough in particular to do with London? Well, if you had been at the City Hall on Saturday evening, you would know. That's all.

But no; that is not all; at least it is better it should not be. Mr. G. is to lecture again this evening on his new miscellaneous subject, "Temperance," and after all you have missed, if you have missed the two past lectures, you had better not miss this—which we hear is to be the last for the present.

Stabbing Affray.

On Saturday night, two brothers named William and James McGirk, made a murderous assault upon Jeremiah Costello, stabbing him twice in the region of the left shoulder blade. The difficulty occurred at McGirk's house, in "Hardscrabble," and while is said to have been the moving cause. Both the men attacked Costello, although it is not known which of them did the cutting. One of the wounds was directly over the scapula, and the other in the flesh wound, or rip, three inches in length, below the scapula—neither of them being serious. The McGirk's were arrested and committed to jail for assault and battery with intent to kill.

THE OIL EXCITEMENT.—We have ...reports from reliable sources, gentlemen of integrity who have seen the operation, that the well of Childs & Co., at Smith's Ferry, is now actually pumping from ten to twelve barrels per day. This oil is the best of the kind yet discovered, being far superior to that of the Venango oil region. It sells readily from the well at fifty cents per gallon.

A company has been formed in Upper and Lower St. Clair, Allegheny county, called the St Clair Oil Company, and preparing to bore on what is known as the Hazen farm near Old Brighton. They report that the surface indications there are equal to the best oil sites about Tidewater and Franklin, and express a determination to push the matter forward as rapidly as possible. The work is under the direction of Mr. James Fife.

BARN BURNT BY AN INCENDIARY.—On Monday night last, the barn on the farm of Jacob Wolf, of Plain township, Stark county, Ohio, was discovered to be on fire. Mr. Wolf has gone east with cattle, and only his wife and daughter were at home at the time. The barn was completely filled with last year's crop—wheat, oats, barley, hay, wagons, farm utensils, &c. In the stable were two horses, and in the shed adjoining were a lot of hogs, all of which were consumed. Mr. Wolf's loss will be but little short of $1,000. It is considered certain that the barn was set on fire, and the suspicion points are suspected to be guilty of the arson.

LARCENY OF A POCKET BOOK.—On Saturday, a man named James Duffy was committed to jail by Mayor Wilson, to answer a charge of larceny preferred by John S. Brice. The parties were in company at the Continental Saloon, where it is alleged Duffy got possession of Brice's pocket book, which contained $55 in bank bills. Duffy admits that he had the pocket book, but states that he handed it back to Brice. The bar-keeper at the saloon alleges that he saw Duffy take the pocket book a second time, and keep it.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—Mayor Wilson has made no change whatever in the organization of his police force, and has announced the re-appointment of the present incumbents as follows:

Keeper's Clerk—Wm. Kimmell, jr.
Chief of Police—Robert Bagon.
Day Police—J. G. Patterson, J. S. Richardson, Jeremiah Fombert, A. J. Mason, W. C. Hamilton, Hamet Lowe, J. M. Biddle, John McIlwaine.
Janitor—Robert Meekins.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.—Everybody knows that "Hambejer, the Royal Wizard," is to give a series of his inimitable entertainments at Lafayette Hall this evening. Besides the usual number of gifts to be given away, the Professor offers three valuable prizes for the three best conundrums, to be decided by the audience. As the exhibition itself is well worth the price of admission, we doubt not but the Hall will be crowded to overflowing.

SMALL POX.—A few cases of this dreadful malady recently developed themselves in Spring township, Crawford county, and the result was that the schools were closed up, and no service was held in the churches. Lately, however, all vestiges of the disease have disappeared; the schools and churches are opened, business has assumed its wonted form, and the intercourse of the citizens is free and unconstrained.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—Clark Hosack, not unknown to the police, was yesterday committed to jail by Mayor Drum, to answer for the larceny of some beef from Wm. Blackstone, butcher, of Allegheny. Mr. B. had missed chunks of beef from time to time, and Hosack, having been caught too close to the premises, was arrested and committed.

THE LUMBER TRADE.—The Brookville *Star* says: "From what we can learn, there will be as much lumber run out of Red Rock next spring as there was last spring, and unless money matters get easier by that time, there will be no demand, for it is Pittsburgh."

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—The next annual session of the East Baltimore M. E. Conference is called for Wednesday the 13th March, at Chambersburg, Pa. Bishop Simpson is expected to preside. The Baltimore Conference meets at Staunton, Va., the same day.

RENOVAL.—Mr. L. G. Graff, Commission Merchant, finding his stand too small to carry on his business, which has become quite extended, has removed to 247 Liberty Street, near the head of Wood, where he will be pleased to see his friends and the public generally.

PETITION FOR VACATION.—A. S. Bell, Esq., presented a petition in the Common Pleas Court, for the vacation of a public road lying partly in Findley and partly in North Fayette township, starting from the premises of John M'Nall.

AUDITOR APPOINTED.—In the Common Pleas Court, on motion of John W. Riddell, Esq., Thomas M'Connell, Esq., was appointed as Auditor in the matter of the extension of Union street.

DIPTHERIA prevails to an alarming extent in Limestone township, Clarion county. Out of fifty cases, however, but one proved fatal—that of Tate Alison, jr., aged twenty-four years.

LEFT COLLEGE.—We learn that about a dozen students, from the Southern States, in attendance at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, have left for their homes within the last ten days.

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

DOCTOR C. BABIL, Water Cure and Homopathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. No. 138 Smithfield St.

ALL should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood, in today'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. Suffer not, try it.

NEWSOM, GRUBER & DUPUY, of New York, are the sole agents for it, and also proprietors of the world-renowned Dr. Mason's INFALLIBLE OINTMENT, 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.—*Olive Branch Journal, Cincinnati.* For sale by Mrs. S. HUYSES, ...

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

Important from Washington.

[Special Dispatch from our Evening Edition.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 26, 1861.

Extraordinary efforts are now being made to prevent Floyd from being indicted, though presented by the Grand Jury.

This, it is thought, may not be impossible—at least those accustomed to manage such things seem to think so. One thing they can build on for certain—the District Attorney is an avowed Secessionist.

It is now known that the Brooklyn and Macedonian have both gone to Pensacola—the latter ship went even so long as a week ago.

It is doubtful whether the Floridians will attack Fort Pickens. Doubtless, if there can be choice, they would prefer less danger!

The statement which has been so freely made within a few days past, is now found to be untrue—that England will recognize the Southern Confederacy as a government *de facto*, against the protest of this government.

All the foreign ministers here openly condemn the secession—even those representing slaveholding nations.

Mr. Black has formally notified them that no clearances but those given by United States officers will be regarded.

Most of the Virginia delegation are sending out inflamatory dispatches and letters to operate on the election for the convention.

Messrs. Seward, Crittenden, Douglas, Dixon, and others, have been conferring as to the basis of a compromise; but have not as yet agreed. H.

XXXVth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 26, 1861.

HOUSE.—Mr. Grow, of Pa., offered a resolution that the select Committee of five, appointed on the 7th inst., be instructed to enquire whether any secret organization hostile to the government of the United States, exists in the District of Columbia; if so, whether any officers or employees of the city of Washington, or officers or employees of the Federal Government in the executive or judicial departments are members thereof.

Mr. Burnett, of Ky., said he desired to know, and it is certainly due to the House to know, whether any reason or fact exists for faltering in any such an investigation. It is a reflection on the city of Washington and the Federal Government, and ought not to be entertained unless the gentleman from Pennsylvania states on his own responsibility that there is such a conspiracy. As for myself I don't believe in any such conspiracy. I don't believe that any such purpose is contemplated either by the citizens of this District or volume of Journal, that of making any foray or raid in this city or interfering with the peaceful inauguration of the President of the gentleman's choice. It does seem to me right and proper that such a statement should be made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania before we inaugurate proceedings directly reflecting on the patriotism and faithfulness of the people of the district and the Federal Government. A more miserable, contemptible mode of engendering bad feeling, and making the excitement worse than it is now, could not be introduced.

Mr. Grow—I would not have offered the resolution, unless I had supposed there was something to base it on.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio—Is debate in order?

The Speaker—I did not distinctly hear the gentleman from Kentucky as objecting to the resolution. If he did, then debate is not in order.

Mr. Branch, of N. C.—I will object to the resolution until I am the Chairman of the next committee.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, to his seat.

Mr. Grow—I spoke to the chairman yesterday regarding this resolution, and met with his sanction. I have reason to believe that there was such a design entertained by some persons in the employ of the Government. To what extent it has gone I don't know, and that reason I offered the resolution. If the gentlemen on the other side don't want to investigate the subject, they can object, and that would afford better evidence that there is something in it.

Mr. Burnett—I have not objected to the resolution. If the member says there is reason for investigation he shall have it as thorough as he desires. I only rose to say it was necessary for the remark that its being objected to would afford evidence of such conspiracy.

Mr. Green—I demand the previous question.

Mr. Wyndal, of Tenn.—I claim the right to say a word personal to myself.

Mr. Green—I ought to have said that the gentleman from Penn., Mr. Wayneard, yesterday afternoon, objected to the resolution, because of the remarks members present.

Speaker—The question is now on the adoption of the resolution

Mr. Kunkle, Md.—I object to the resolution. [Cries on the Republican side, too late.] I announced my intention to object it to long since, as the gentleman from Penna indulged in some remarks reflecting upon my colleague in the House, and he desired some one to rise and make a point of objecting to the miserable imposition, which is a reflection on the people of Maryland. I will tell him that there was no one else to believe as I do, and I am he.

Mr. Grow—I called the previous question.

Mr. Branch—I said I would object until the chairman of the committee came in, but I have since been informed that the resolution was agreed to by him.

Mr. Kunkle—I have my rights on this floor, and they cannot be taken away from me by any man. I have the right to object to the resolution, under the rules, as soon as I could get the recognition of the Speaker—I will never relinquish my right. I repeat my objections.

The Speaker said he would not attempt to deprive the gentleman of any right, but the gentleman from Pennsylvania demands the previous question, before the gentleman from Maryland was recognized by the Chair.

Mr. Kunkle—I was on the floor.

The Speaker—But the gentleman was not recognized.

I am aware that the gentleman who occupies the chair is not well disposed toward me, at any time. (Calls on the Republican side of order.

Mr. Craig, of North Carolina, wanted to offer an amendment.

Mr. Grow—I have demanded the previous question.

Mr. Craig, amid much confusion, indicated his amendment, as follows: and that the Committee be instructed by what authority troops are stationed on the southern side of the Capitol. Was it to control the proceedings here at the point of the bayonet, and mouth of the cannon?

Mr. Grow's resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Thomas, of Tennessee, presented the resolution of the Legislature of Tennessee, in response to the resolution of the Legislature of New York, concluding as follows: Whenever the authorities of the latter State send a military force to the South for the purpose of coercion, the people of Tennessee will unite with the South to resist such invasion at all hazards.

The resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, returning, with his objections, the bill for the relief of Hockaday and Leggitt.

Mr. Alley, of Mass., said that this bill was in relation to the mail service, and no subject excited more discussion or investigation than this one. The veto was a most extraordinary proceeding on the part of the President, though the President had exercised an unquestioned constitutional right, if he thought the bill was wrong; but there were strong legal claims for the amount proposed to be appropriated. The veto should not be sustained.

Mr. Branch sustained the President in thus performing his duty.

Mr. Craig, of Mo., and other gentlemen made remarks on the subject.

The question was taken on the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

The motion was negatived; yeas 81; nays 67—not two-thirds as required by the Constitution in such cases.

Among other things, the President says that the bill which passed the last session of Congress, which he had not time to examine before the adjournment, appropriates $40'000, and that the bill now vetoed appropriates $20,000, additional, or in all, $59 576. The bill involves important principles which it recognized, will take large sums out of the Treasury.

Mr. Burnett advocated the bill. He did not care how much was required for the payment of a claim, if it was right.

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

Mr. Clark, of Mo., and Mr. Gilmer, of N. C., called on the Republicans, who were the responsible parties, to submit the Crittenden Compromise to the people.

Mr. Pryor, of Va., obtained the floor.

Adjourned.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 26.—The Union resolutions embodying Senator Crittenden's proposition, or recommending some other conciliatory measure, and appointing Chas. S. Olden, Peter D. Broom, Robert F. Stockton, Benj. Williamson, Joseph F. Randolph, Frederick F. Frelinghuysen, Rodman M. Price, Thomas J. Stryker, and Wm. C. Alexander, Commissioners, to go to Washington and join Virginia and other State Commissioners in bringing about a reconciliation in order to preserve the Union, came up in the House to-day, and after a whole day's session without adjournment, they were passed by a vote of 31 yeas to 11 nays.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—The resolutions recently passed by the Tennessee Legislature, relative to the action of New York in tendering men and money to assist the President in coercing the seceding States, came before the House yesterday, and was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The same resolutions were made the special order to-day in the Senate.

The Democratic caucus, held last night, adopted resolutions similar to those of Mr. Crittenden.

Advices from different parts of the State indicate a Union feeling, and it is thought that the Convention will be filled with conservative men.

SAPONIFIER!

Important to Families!

Save Time, Trouble, and Expense.

THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET FOR MAKING

SOFT SOAP!

One pound equal to Six pounds

POTASH!!

For Sale at Wholesale, by

Penn'a. Salt Manufact'g. Co.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

And by all Druggists & Grocers in the United States.

The Workingmen's Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.—Although a deep snow covers the streets to-night rendering pedestrianism very uncomfortable, the mass meeting of the workingmen of this city at Independence Square is largely attended. Some five or six thousand men are standing ankle deep in the snow listening to the speeches of their representatives. The employees of all the large manufacturing establishments of the county marched to the place of meeting bearing torches and lanterns, and accompanied by bands of music. The mottoes inscribed on the banners were mostly suggestive of a peaceful conciliation of the present national difficulties, and expressive of approbation for the Crittenden plan of compromise. Mr. I. Vaughington, superintendent of the P. R.R. car works, presided over the deliberations of the meeting. A series of ably written resolutions were read and unanimously adopted, lamenting the present national troubles, inaugurated and hastened by political demagogues; recommending the repeal by the State Legislature of all obnoxious laws; the passage by Congress of the Crittenden plan of compromise or some other measure to be submitted to the people, and in case the present Congress finds itself unable to agree upon any such terms, requesting the members thereof to resign their seats that they may be filled with competent representatives of the popular will. The resolutions also deprecate any collision between the forces of the General Government and any of the States, as such a calamity would strike the death-blow to all hopes of a settlement, but pledge the workingmen to sustain the Federal Government in the maintenance of its powers. They provide for the appointment of delegates to the National Convention of workingmen, to meet at Philadelphia on the 22nd of February, and a committee of 33 present these resolutions to the members of the Legislature and Congress. The enthusiasm manifested during the proceedings gave evidence of the anxiety of the workingmen and their determination to interfere in the present crisis.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 25.—The Secession Convention to-day was partially occupied in hearing speeches from the Commissioners of South Carolina and Alabama. Efforts were made for co-operation with the Convention.

After much discussion on the resolution submitting the question of secession to a vote of the people, the Convention adjourned until twelve o'clock to-morrow.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 26.—At ten minutes past one, the following was declared to be the result of the vote on the ordinance of immediate secession: yeas, 113—nays, 17. Cannon are being fired. The Pelican flag is everywhere unfurled, and great excitement prevails.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 26.—The Legislature has agreed on the novel flag of South Carolina. It is to be of a blue ground with a white cresent-piece and a golden palmetto tree therein.

The Senate adopted a resolution to-day authorizing the Governor to send volunteers to the assistance of Florida if needed, in case of a threatened invasion. The number of men is unlimited.

The steamer Columbia went ashore on Sullivan's Island beach yesterday morning, while going out. The weather has been tempestuous for a week past.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Fifty artillery men from New York arrived this morning and immediately left for Fort Washington, to relieve the marines there temporarily on duty.

It is not true that Mr. King, first assistant Postmaster General, refused to hold any communication with Ex-Senator Yulee. He simply declined to show him the papers relating to and relative to the abolition of the post office and discontinuance of the mail to Pensacola. The interview was respectful on both sides.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The leader says that C. L. Briggs, of New York city, has been tendered the Consulship to Liverpool, and has signified his willingness to accept the post.

The steamer Nashville, for Charleston, was detained from sailing on Wednesday in consequence of the discovery that eight steerage passengers were aboard, and because the owners were notified of the intention of the Federal Government to seize the steamship Columbia was ashore at Charleston harbor.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27.—The House to-day passed the Senate bill to relieve the banks of the South from the penalties incurred by their suspending specie payments.

The other proceedings of the Legislature were unimportant.

RALEIGH, Jan. 26.—The House to-day passed a resolution sending commissioners to Washington to meet the Southern Convention at Montgomery, Ala. It will pass the Senate. The proceedings otherwise were of an uninteresting character.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 26.—The legislatures yesterday appointed the following Commissioners to meet the commissioners of Virginia on February 4th: James B. Clay, Joshua F. Bell, Gov. Morehead, Wm. O. Butler, James Guthrie, Charles A. Wickliffe.

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 26.—The steamer Melrose, bound from Cincinnati to Nashville, sunk near Uniontown, Ky., yesterday. Loss on boat, fifteen to ten thousand; loss on cargo, four thousand; mostly insured.

MONTGOMERY, (Ala.) Jan. 26.—The State Convention will adjourn on Friday till the 4th of March.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 26.—*Ice.* River falling rapidly, with 8 feet 10 inches under the canal.

(For the daily Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MESSRS. EDITORS:—*The Editors of the Journal*, in stepping down from the editorial digger of the press, to make a gross personal attack on the County Auditor, should have been sure they were right before they gave utterance to such wholesale falsehoods. The article now under consideration was apparently conceived in a degree of malice which, not less palpable than its palpable misrepresentations, are calculated to astonish and offend every intelligent reader who may happen to know anything about the duties of said officers. The assertion that the reporter "audited so much of the accounts as were presented in the papers and which only took but little time to do so," is a deliberate falsehood, I never counted a column in any book about the office of the Treasurer; it was probably handed him by some one more familiar with the books in that office. The supposition of the editor that the accounts could be counted and all the vouchers examined carefully, in anything like the time he would allow for it, is simply nonsense, and no person of ordinary judgment will believe it. When the expenditures of the county did not exceed $100,000, it took from three to four months to audit the accounts, and now when the expenditures have more than doubled, it is asserted that they should do it in less time. The frequent depletion of the Treasury has (perhaps necessarily,) given rise to a system of cancelling and renewal of warrants, of continues with interest added, and also dividing large into smaller warrants, and afterward consolidating and adding interest, &c., was a source of much trouble, which retarded our progress very materially.

The charge that the Auditors "turned the office at the rate of a half an hour each day" is a base falsehood, which admits of no palliation, and which, when taken in connection with the subsequent violation of his verbal promise to call and examine into the duties and labors of the Auditors, and make whatever qualifications on the article in question the facts would justify, evinces a most consummate disregard for truth. We can refer to numerous respectable, truthful gentlemen, and can prove by them that the office was occupied by the Board *regularly*.

It is, we believe, however, no part of the editors of the *Journal's* policy to give the Auditors fair play, or think we understand the motives which prompted the attack, and time will probably demonstrate that they did not entirely proceed from a disinterested desire to save the money of the dear people.

These surmises may be dwelt upon more definitely at another time. In the meantime we invite Editors, Lawyers, accountants and any others who may feel an interest in reference to the duties of the Auditor, or the financial conditions of the county, to call and examine for themselves. W.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

Coach Factory.

CARR & DUNCAN,

MANUFACTURERS of COACHES, CARRIAGES, OMNIBUSSES, BACKGUNS, BUGGIES, SULKIES and SPRING WAGONS, of every description.

We employ the best workmen, and use the best material to be had in the country. Particular attention paid to REPAIRING. New Work always on hand, at

No. 2 St. Clair Street. jy18:1ywF

J. H. WELDIN,

Bookseller, Stationer,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

PRINTER AND BINDER,

63 Wood Street, near Fourth,

PITTSBURGH. jy22w6mF

C. HERBERT. J. C. BROWN.

HERBERT & BROWN,

(SUCCESSORS TO R. MCKUNE,)

SADDLE, HARNESS, TRUNK, HOSE AND WHIP MANUFACTURERS,

Wholesale and Retail. FEDERAL STREET, East side, above the Diamond, jy19:1m6mwF ALLEGHENY CITY.

PRODUCE—7 bbls. Rye Flour; BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—14 sacks, 50 lb each: 60 do do—32 do. 25lb do APPLE BUTTER—14 bbl best Country; WHITE BEANS—70 bus—in store for sale by

SHUTTS & DEVINNEY, Wholesale Grocers, 120 and 122 second st.

APPLES—100 bbls. Golden Russets; 200 bbls Choice assorted. 100 bbls Common—in store for sale by

CULP & SHEPARD, 164 Liberty st.

BROOMS—125 doz. Fancy Brooms, in store for sale by

FRANK VAN GORDER, jy26 SHUTTS & DEVINNEY, 122 second st.

BUTTER—8 bbls. choice Roll Butter, for sale, for sale by

H. H. COLLINS, 88 Wood st.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS—The fine steamer J. W. HAILMAN, Captain D. Z. Brickell, will leave for above and intermediate ports, THIS DAY, the 26th instant. jy21 BLACK, BARNES & CO., Agents.

W. J. VANKIRK, (Formerly of Fayette county,) LAND AGENT, Notary Public and County Surveyor, BOLIVAR, POLK COUNTY, MO. Prompt attention given to Tax Paying and Locating Warrants in Missouri, Kansas and Iowa. myb1:1y7

JOHN P. SMITH, Wholesale Dealer in DOMESTIC PORK, Tallow and Sweetbits, No. 186 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. 1:1 Refers with entire satisfaction.

JOHN FERGUSON, Real Estate Agent, Pittsburgh, attends to the sale of Real Estate in the city and county. Also, Loans Negotiated on Bond and Mortgage, in sums of $500, $1000, $2000, having from two to four years to run. jy26

DRY APPLES—15 sks. Bright Dry Apples, just rec'd for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS 88 Wood st.

ROLL BUTTER—8 bbls. choice Roll Butter, for sale by ...

Regular Weekly Packet,

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Pomeroy, Point Pleasant, Gallipolis, Gyandotte, Catlettsburgh, Ironton and Portsmouth.

THE new and elegant steamer ... BALLIE LIST, Capt. J. Thornton Russell, will leave Pittsburgh EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, for the above and