Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1861

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by G. R. Shaw, Optician, 80 Fifth St.—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
8 o'clock A. M.	00	41
12 M.	00	47
6 P. M.		42
Barometer	29 4 10	

City Finances.

The following are the Controller's estimates for the ensuing year, submitted to Councils last night, and the report of the Finance Committee. The Appropriation Ordinance, as passed, tallies exactly with the estimates of the Controller:

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, JANUARY 28, 1861.

To the Select and Common Councils:—GENTLEMEN: In accordance with Sec 11, Chap. 4, of the Code, I transmit herewith adetailed estimate of the Receipts and Expenditures for the year, commencing on the 1st of February, prox.

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS.

Taxes and Water Rents, viz:	
Real Taxes	$39 000
Water Rents	15,000
Water Rents, Furnace, New Saltbinge, &c., 75 000	
	$139 000
Monongahela Wharf and Railroad	12,000
Ferry Wharf	2,500
Witch rents	2 300
Diamond Market	22,000
Mayor's Office, Fines, Forfeitures, &c	6,500
Assessing Wood and Hay	300
Board Measurers	250
Salt Inspector	2 000
City Gauger	2 200
Tavern and Grocery Licenses	5 500
William Shaw, Rent due and falling due	400
Passenger Railways	1,100
	$ 191,450
Renewal of Loans due and falling due (nominal)	155,000
	$ 346,450

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.

Interest and Tax on City Loans		$ 43,956 00
Interest on City Offices—Balance supply		
Relative endowment	$ 195,17	
Reported in Appropriation Ordinance	15,852 23	
		$ 15,188 90
City Printing—Balance undrawn	300,00	
Reported in Ordinance	9,250,00	
		$ 9,550 00
Fire Engines and Hose—Balance undrawn	587 83	
Reported in Ordinance	6 000 00	
		$ 6,587 83
Eight Police Stations undrawn	638 58	
Reported in Ordinance	17,500 00	
		$ 18,138 58
Water Works—Balance undrawn	2,523 19	
Reported in Ordinance	36,000,00	
		$ 38,523 19
Streets—Balance undrawn	1 823 73	
Reported in Ordinance	16 000,00	
		$ 17,823 73
Gas Lighting—Balance undrawn	3 179,07	
Reported in Ordinance	100,00	
		$ 3,279 07
Markets—Balance undrawn	1 100 00	
Reported in Ordinance	1,500,00	
		$ 2,600 00
Monongahela Wharf—Balance undrawn	1,140 00	
Reported in Ordinance	2,500,00	
		$ 3,640 00
Ferry Wharf—Balance undrawn	220 00	
Reported in Ordinance	3,500,00	
		$ 3,720 00
Wards Rented		500 00
Contingent Fund—Balance undrawn	1,056,00	
Report ed in Ordinance	7,500 19	
		$ 9,519 19
Board of Health		500 00
Guarantee Warrants, not counterfeit—Balance undrawn	232 00	
Outstanding Warrants Counterfeited	4,500 79	
Renewal, Redemption, and Revenue Department	2 000 00	
Sinking Fund	100,000 00	
		$ 106,732 79
Loans due and falling due, (exclusive of Sinking Fund)	155,000 00	
		$346,450 00

The balances of appropriations undrawn are, in two or three instances estimated, the pay rolls for streets, water and police not having yet been drawn for January; but the estimates are made up on the authority of the officers connected with those departments, and are therefore reliable.

In framing the Appropriation Ordinance, the balances of appropriations undrawn are deducted from the amount appropriated, because these balances have already been appropriated, and are carried forward upon the books of the office to the credit of each appropriation, in addition to the amount set apart by the Ordinance. For instance, the balance of No. 9, (Markets,) undrawn, is $1,100; the amount appropriated by the Ordinance is $1,500—making $2,600 standing to the credit of No. 9 upon the Controller's books, for the year 1861.

In preparing the estimates, nothing has been set down for any probable balance in the Treasury on the 1st prox., as it is probable the receipts between now and the 1st of March, with the money now in the Treasury, while they will be sufficient to pay the monthly pay rolls for January, will be but little, if anything over. The receipts of February and March will be consumed, however, to meet all accruing claims, and keep the Treasury in its present healthy condition, if the appropriations are kept within the estimates. Respectfully,

ROBERT REMETY, Controller.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the Select and Common Councils:—GENTLEMEN:—The estimates of revenue for the year 1861 will be laid before you by the Controller, in a communication accompanying this.

The revenue for the year, from all sources, liberally estimated, is $191,450, subject to drafts upon it, for the ordinary amounts of appropriations for 1860, of $12,836,59, leaving subject to appropriation, the sum of $180,553,41.

As these estimates have been put at the outside figure, in each instance, it will not be either safe or prudent to attempt to swell them in order to increase the appropriations.

The balance of appropriations undrawn are not included in the amount set apart to each appropriation in the accompanying Ordinance, being already to the credit of each on the books of the Controller. The amount appropriated by the Ordinance is in *addition* to the balances as set forth in the Controller's communication.

In arranging the amounts for each appropriation, the Committee have endeavored to come up, as near as possible, to the estimates of the various committees, and to give them the amounts asked for, as nearly as the amount of the anticipated revenue would allow.

During last year the Councils transferred $10,000 from the Gas Appropriation, to the Sinking Fund, and the sum thus appropriated, added to the fund accruing from the Grading and Paving Assessment, enabled the Committee to pay off those holders of overdue City Bonds who were the most necessitous or clamorous for payment. We have included in the accompanying Ordinance an appropriation to the Sinking Fund for $18,000, amount, for the current year, in order to relieve, as far as possible, the pressing claims for payment from this source.

During the year just closing, about $42,000 of this overdue debt has been paid off, and there is now due about $195,000. The appropriation herein made, with the monies accruing from the Grading and Paving Assessment, will enable the Committee to pay off $40,000 more during the ensuing year.

The finances of the city, the Committee are pleased to say, are now in a very healthy condition. During the greater part of the year just closing, through the exertions of the Controller and Treasurer, and the active co-operation of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Aaron Floyd, Esq., the warrants of the City have been paid in cash on presentation, and they entertain a confident belief that, with due economy, we shall be able to pay all claims accruing during the year, without resorting to temporary loans.

The appropriation for Interest on Loans, last year, was $63,000, and there was a balance from 1859 of $1,181.17. But by some oversight the amount necessary to pay the State tax on the loans held by citizens of the State, was not included in the appropriation. There will be a necessity, therefore, to include this in the appropriation this year, and this will explain why that appropriation be so large. The amount of interest falling due during the year, will be $61,517 36. Tax due the State, $1,681.50; total, $63,198.86.

The Committee have reported in favor of appropriating $1000 to each of the three Steam Fire Engines—the Eagle, Niagara and Vigilant. We are informed that two other companies will supply themselves with steam engines during the year, but we prefer that the appropriation for them should be transferred to No. 4 from No. 11, at the time of their going into operation, for the fraction of the year then following, instead of making an appropriation for the whole year, now, before the engines are built.

We have appended a new appropriation, No. 18, to meet emergencies in the Finance Department. All bills accruing in this department are now paid out of the Contingent Fund; but as items for discount, exchange, &c., on our remittances east for interest have to be paid promptly, at the time, when, perhaps Councils will not meet for a month afterward, it has been deemed advisable to create a new appropriation, all payments from which are to be made under the direction of the Finance Committee.

A Dangerous Counterfeit.

Kennedy's *Bank Note Review*, for February, has just been issued, and from it we clip the following:

"Occasionally there is sprung into circulation imitations of Bank bills that almost put at defiance all the usual modes of detection. We would, at this time, call the especial attention of the public to a tenpenny imitation of the fifty on the Bank of North America, at Boston, Mass. to wall it executed, that the Bank will have to withdraw its ten dollar bills from circulation at once, for there will be no safety in taking them. No doubt this counterfeit has been executed by the same hand which so closely imitated the hundred dollar bills of some of the New England Banks a short time ago. We say *emphatically* beware all ten dollar bills on the Bank of North America, Boston, Massachusetts."

Walsh's Ferry Oil Land—A Mistake Corrected.

A correspondent, writing to a morning cotemporary, states that the M'Master tract "has been sold to Mr. David Kirk, of Allegheny." This is not correct. The land on Little Beaver creek, known as the M'Master tract, contains eighty-four acres. It adjoins the town of Glasgow, and was formerly a part of the Dawson tract. It is owned by Andrew M'Master, Esq., of this city, who purchased it a year or two ago, for five dollars an acre. Mr. Kirk of Allegheny, recently purchased a portion of the land, leaving about fifty acres still in the hands of Mr. M'Master, who, we are informed, intends to bore for oil in a short time.

Arrest of an Alleged Mail Robber.

Tuesday morning, at two o'clock, Mr. Dougherty, Deputy U. S. Marshal, arrived in this city, having in custody a man named A. R. Pool, charged with robbing the mail in Westmoreland county. The accused had been under arrest several months since, and gave bail to answer. Not appearing at the bar term of the United States District Court, his recognizances were declared forfeited, and a capias was issued for his arrest. He was apprehended within twelve miles of West Newton, and after being brought here was lodged in jail to await the further action of the authorities.

A Fire at Sonth Pittsburgh, while returning from church on Sunday, fell on Pittsburgh street, and destroyed one dwelling.

Pursuit of a Bargain Under Difficulties.

On Saturday last, a countryman, residing in Upper St. Clair township, in the vicinity of the Washington pike, started to the city with a load of hay, carrying about two-thirds of a ton. In descending a hill near Beltzhoover's tavern, his wagon "took the start of him" and was precipitated over the hill side, dragging the horses along. The hay was upset, the gearing deranged, the horses somewhat cut and bruised, and the driver received rather an ugly gash on the nose. He extricated his team as best he could, started in pursuit of help, and returned with two or three sympathizers. The gentleman who owned the premises upon which the accident happened, appeared and offered the unlucky wight four dollars for the hay, believing that it was not worth any more, considering the expense which its removal would incur.

The farmer demurred to this—he had six dollars worth of hay there, and he would have his price or nothing. The parties could not bargain, and the owner set to work the men whom he had engaged to help him. The hay was eventually reloaded, but the day was far spent, and the driver was compelled to put up at the tavern. Here he "treated all round" several times, in part payment of the service rendered by his friends. He also gave a fine fat turkey to one of the men, who perhaps was not satisfied with the other mode of settlement. He remained over Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night at the tavern, and on Monday he drove into the city and sold his hay—perhaps for six dollars!

Now, the question in arithmetic, for little boys to solve, is, how much did the farmer profit by his refusal to make the best of his misfortune, and take four dollars for his hay? Count the drinks, the turkey, the horse feed, the man feed, the toll into and out from the city, the loss of time, etc., and then find the difference between all this and the *two dollars*; and you have it exactly!

Oil News.

The people of Parkersburgh, Va., says the Wheeling *Union*, are in a fever of excitement through the discovery of several wonderful veins of oil near their town. On a tract of land near the vicinity, one and a half miles long, there are three oil wells in operation, one of which, the "Rathbone," yields three hundred barrels per day. It takes *one hundred and thirty* coopers to keep it in barrels. One other yields forty-nine barrels daily, and another twenty; two others are ready for their engines, and are assured of a generous yield of oil. The last well finished is owned by Mr. Lewellen. At the depth of one hundred feet two inches he struck a vein of oil, which forced his boring tools out of the well. Then followed a stream of oil the full size of the orifice, three and a half inches, and it was forced into the air full fifteen feet. Two workmen seized a plank and endeavored to cover it, but the oil forced it out of their hands. They finally took the sinker, and stopping it with rags, forced it in the orifice and wedged it down. This well, without pumping, will yield a barrel of oil a *minute*. This seems extravagant, but a writer from the vicinity of the well itself vouches for it, and we give it for what it is worth.

District Court.

TUESDAY, Jan. 29.—Before Judge Hampton.

In the case of, Poor & Reed vs. Lorin Wood, before reported, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $109 76.

Elizabeth Shafer vs. Abraham Shafer. Action brought by a widowed mother against her son, to recover the interest of one-third of her husband's estate, consisting of two tracts of land in Findley township, upon which the defendant had obtained a partition in the Orphans' Court, and had neglected or refused to pay anything whatever to his mother. The jury found for the plaintiff, $364 00.

John I. House and Edward House vs. Rody Patterson, late Sheriff, and Alex. King. Action of trespass for selling a lot of fire clay. On trial.

Case of Seduction.

A few days since, a girl named Mary Bichsel appeared before Justice Scriba, of Reserve township, and brought a charge of seduction against a young man named Philip Holman. On Monday, the defendant was arrested and taken to the office of the magistrate above named, and the girl sent for. It appears that she made out a very plain case, and Holman, finding that he would either have to go to jail or marry her—being unable to go bail—very wisely chose the latter. The Justice immediately bound them together in the bonds of wedlock, and the apparently happy twain left the office, both appearing to be well pleased. It appears, however, that the bridegroom left the new bride shortly afterwards, and has not since been heard of.

Court of Quarter Sessions

Before Judges McClure, Mellon, Adams and Parke.

The Court is still occupied with the trial of Mr. Harbison for fraud, the first witness, Mr. Coleman, having been on the stand since the opening of the case. It will probably consume another day or so. Mr. Acheson appears for the prosecution, and Messrs. Collier, Gill and Brady for the defense. The evidence is very voluminous, but not of sufficient interest to demand publication.

THE ORPHAN HOME, a chartered organization of members of Episcopal churches of the city and vicinity, having for its object the relief of destitute women and children, held its annual meeting on Sunday evening, in Trinity church, Sixth street. A sermon was preached by Rev. C. B. Swope, who took his text from the tenth chapter of St. Luke: "Take care of him, and whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again I will repay thee." At the conclusion of the sermon a meeting of the congregation was organized, Dr. Page, on motion of Ex Gov. Johnston, taking the chair, and Hill Burgwin, Esq., acting as Secretary. After the reading of the reports of the Board of Managers, the Trustees and the Treasurer, officers for the ensuing year were elected.

NEW DODGE IN HORSE-STEALING.—A few days since, a stranger called at a livery stable some miles from Lewisburg, Union county, having his arm in a sling, and, representing that he had met with a very serious accident, solicited the use of a horse to get home. The horse was given him, and when he arrived in Lewisburg he offered the animal for sale, having thrown the bandages from his arm, and representing himself as a drover. Some one present happened to know the horse; the suspicion spoiled the sale, and the thief took to his heels and escaped.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—On Tuesday, about 10 o'clock, as a party of young men were engaged in cutting ice in the Allegheny river, near Herr's Island, the ice, under the influence of the sun became very rotten, and gave way, precipitating some three or four of them into the river. One of them, Wm. Cranson, of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, would certainly have been swept under the ice, and drowned had it not been for the timely assistance of a man who was near by at the time. As it was, he got a cool bath and a terrible fright. The rest of the party were near the shore at the time and got out without much trouble.

BUILDING IN LAWRENCEVILLE.—During the past year, more improvements, of a substantial character, have been made in this thriving borough than for many years previously. There have been seventy buildings erected, thirty-nine of which are brick and thirty-one frame—not including about twelve first-class residences. The grading and paving of Butler street has added materially to the comfort and convenience of citizens, and the evidences of prosperity are everywhere apparent in the village.

WHAT HAS THE LATE ANTI-TAX COMMITTEE DONE?—*Mr. Editor*: The question is often asked, what has the late Anti-Tax Committee done towards effecting a compromise with the Railroad bond-holders; and as it is almost one month since that Committee was appointed, the taxpayers of Allegheny county feel anxious to know what has been done. We hope Mr. Campbell, the chairman of that Committee, will give the much wanted information. A TAX PAYER.

OIL AT SHOUESTOWN.—Oil has been discovered on the Lyons farm, a short distance below Shouestown. Capt. S. C. Young and Parker & Co., on Saturday night, leased the entire farm for twenty-one years, and will begin work immediately, and prepare to bore for oil. Part of the land on this farm has been considered unless for agricultural purposes, for many years, on account of the great quantities of oil in it.

ABANDONED.—The oil well commenced some time ago near Meadville, Crawford county, has been abandoned at a depth of three hundred feet. The company found plenty of gas, but no oil. At the well on French Creek, a short distance from town, the men are still boring. They had a show a twenty test, but have had no further indications of its presence since.

LEG BROKEN.—On Saturday night the Watchman found on Fifth street, a man named Daniel Byers, who was suffering intense pain, having fallen and broken his leg. He was conveyed to the office of Dr. King, who set the limb, and then to the watch house where he remained all night. On Sunday he was taken to his residence, corner of Factory and Penn streets.

MALE AND FEMALE TEACHERS.—In Allegheny county there are two hundred and seventy-two female and two hundred and sixty-four male teachers—being eight less males than females. The city districts exhibit a large preponderance of females, while in the country the teachers employed are mostly males. In twelve districts in the county there is not a single female teacher to be found.

REMOVAL.—Ald. J. H. Scott, of Allegheny, has removed from his old stand, and is now located a few doors above East Lane, on Ohio street. His object in making a change in his location was prompted by the belief that his new quarters are better adapted to his business—there being quite a number of beer saloons in the vicinity.

DWELLING BURNED.—The dwelling house of S. Watson, in Springfield township, Mercer county, was burned to the ground, with its contents, on Saturday morning the 19th inst., about 4 o'clock. The fire originated, it is supposed, from hot ashes, which had been put into a wooden vessel, the evening previous.

DONATION PATY.—The members of the M. E. Church, New Castle, recently visited the residence of the officiating minister, Rev. Mr. Osborne, and made him and his lady the recipients of goods and money amounting to about one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

SUIT AGAINST A TEACHER.—Samuel Anderson, school teacher, of Pine township, was on Monday held to bail by Alderman Miller, to answer a charge of assault and battery upon the person of a school-boy, son of Roger McDonald.

SINGULAR.—On Tuesday last, Augustus Bradley fell on the ice at Meadville, and when discovered was speechless, though no external injuries were visible. He is supposed to have had a paralytic stroke.

AID FOR KANSAS.—E. Heath, Esq., of Allegheny, has handed $10 to Mayor Wilson, in aid of the Kansas fund. The individual subscriptions to this fund are gradually swelling to a large amount.

Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The seventh anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening in the Second Presbyterian Church (Dr. Howard's), Penn street. We regret to say that the attendance was not near as large as it should have been, in view of the fact that the Association is regarded as an auxiliary of the Church, in elevating the morals of the young and inciting a closer union between the various Christian denominations.

The services opened with an anthem by the choir. Rev. D. H. Chase then addressed the throne of Grace, after which Rev. J. G. Brown, D. D., read a portion of Scripture.

The next business in order was the reading of the annual report, by Mr. W. H. Kincaid, ex-President of the Association. From the tenor of the report, it is clear that the past year has not been without its discouragements, although much good has been accomplished. Those who adhere to the organization are doing a quiet and effective work, but it is a matter of regret that the Association is not augmenting its usefulness by large accessions of new members. It is the duty of the churches to foster and encourage that association, humiliation or complaint can have any good effect whatever. What confirmed him in this belief, if confirmation was necessary, was to see by the papers of this morning, that the attempt to strengthen the kingdom of South Carolina had peremptorily refused to appoint commissioners to meet those from Virginia, and other States, for the reason that they have no desire or intention to promote the object declared in the Virginia resolutions, namely, to procure guarantees by an amendment to the Constitution. As South Carolina is the head and front of the secession movement, this ends all negotiation and compromise. Following the close of the belligerent speech of Mr. Pryor, yesterday, he, Mr. Stevens, saw every Southern Democrat, and, he was sorry to say, every slaveholder here, voting against the consideration of the bill to admit Kansas into the Union.

The Southern States will not be turned from their deliberate purpose by soft words or lamentations. He argued that there were but two ways of breaking up the Union—one by amendments to the Constitution and the other by revolution, which nothing could justify but most intolerable oppression, which nowhere exists. He proceeded to speak of Northern cruelties towards Northern men, who are tarred and feathered and hung up by scores, and, at the late election in Virginia, a man who voted for Lincoln was taken by the chivalry, his face blackened and exiled from his home. It was, therefore, not safe for a Northern man to go into Southern States.

Mr. Rust—I never witnessed any such acts.

Mr. Stevens—In Maryland, in Middletown Valley, there was a meeting of citizens who gave warning to twelve men who voted for Lincoln, to quit. They retained one however, to see whether they should hang him.

Mr. Kunkle, of Md., said to his knowledge, no such thing happened there. He represented that district.

Mr. Stevens—I saw it in the newspapers.

Mr. Winslow, of N. C.—The newspapers don't lie, you know.

Mr. Harris, of Va.—As to the remark that the people of the South were hanging Northerners by scores, we never hang them by scores, but by law, as we did John Brown and his accomplices.

Mr. Stevens—You hung them after a form of law after their conviction by jury, for crimes for which they deserved death. The South is a heathen despotism, so far as Northerners are concerned, and the slave trade is openly justified together with other crimes.

Mr. Webster, of Md., wished to tell Mr. Stevens what he had seen when he was a student at Carlisle College. He saw a white man who went after his negroes, murdered in the street; a gentleman who went from Baltimore for his slaves and was killed in Pennsylvania, and yet no one was brought to punishment.

Mr. Stevens replied that the man last alluded to was murdered by his own slaves who escaped to Canada.

Mr. Webster—There was a crowd of white men there.

Mr. Stevens—No; only a few whites. A horn was blown, and a large crowd gathered.

The discussion resumed, arguing that the cause of the Southern rebellion was because the North, by the election of Mr. Lincoln, have taken from the South the political power they have held so long. Rather than give concessions to rebels he would see the Government dissolved into ten thousand shreds. In conclusion he said that the South want a stronger government—a despotism. He advocated the use of the federal arm and all its constitutional powers to inforce obedience to the laws. As for Maj. Anderson, he had no doubt that he will successfully defend the stars and stripes, or, like a gallant soldier, will, in doing so, sink to his gory bed.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, spoke of the glory of the country; its magnificent resources for political and social happiness, rivalling the most splendid national of the earth, and yet the government is so suddenly disintegrated, like a house of cards built up as a toy for children. These disasters have sprung from the empty rivalries of political parties, and the inability of our boasted statesmen to solve the problem of the status of a territory in regard to slavery. The verdict of an impartial history will be, that there was no reason for the secession of a single State, and none for the disruption of the American Union. (Applause.) He repeated that secession was the offspring of the unholy ambition of Southern politicians, and far more much of the aggression—which amounted resistance in the North. While he thus expressed himself, he could appeal to the North to say whether there was not too much aggravation on their part, by the representatives which ministered to that spirit in the South, which was always ready to seize with avidity everything on which they desired their appetite to feed. Both sections must be held responsible for these troubles. The secession of six Southern States met with none of his sympathy nor that of the people of Maryland.

Mr. Hughes, of Md., denied that Mr. Harris spoke for that part of Maryland which he represented.

Mr. Harris resumed, and said that according to his best judgment, there was not more than a corporal's guard in Maryland in favor of secession. (Applause from the galleries.) Let us have moderate action; less eloquence in speeches and more point—eloquence of votes. Give us the Crittenden, or any similar proposition.

Mr. Van Wyck, of N. Y. spoke.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. King, of New York, introduced a bill to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting the public property. Referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wilson, Mass, introduced a bill for the better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Foster, of Conn., offered a resolution that the Governors and Ex-Governors of the States be admitted to the floors of the Senate.

Mr. Latham, of California, presented a petition of the people of Western Utah for increased mail facilities. Referred to the Committee on the Post-office and Postroads.

Mr. Bingham, of Michigan, presented four petitions for the repeal of the fugitive slave law, believing it to be unconstitutional.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents was received and ordered to be printed.

Private bills were considered till one o'clock, when the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, moved to amend so as to give sections of land per mile instead of one. Adopted.

Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, moved to amend, that a grant of lands and bonds be made on the express condition that Congress hereafter have power to amend the provisions of the act, but not to diminish the specified amount of contribution. Adopted.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, moved an amendment making the amount paid for the central route $50,000,000 instead of $60,000,000, and $20,000,000 instead of $25,000,000 to the southern route—his design being to provide for the northern route by another amendment.

The amendment was discussed at some length and disagreed to: yeas 19, nays 24.

Mr. Wilkinson moved another amendment, the effect of which is to provide for the northern route. He said he did not see the propriety of voting $36,000,000 to a state just in the act of secession, and not give the road to the states true and loyal to the Constitution. He characterized the bill from the House as a bill of abomination.

After a discussion, the amendment was agreed to: yeas 22, nays 16.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., moved to amend so as to give $60,000,000 to the Central route, and $25,000,000 to the Southern route, and $25,000,000 to the Northern route, and that the Southern route instead of going to San Francisco, go by the nearest route to the Pacific ocean.

Mr. Gwin, of Cal., asked the Senator to withdraw for the purpose of striking out all except the Central route.

Mr. Wilson withdrew his proposition.

Mr. Gwin moved to amend the bill, so as to only provide for the Central route. Disagreed to: yeas, 22—nays, 25.

Mr. Wilson moved to strike out that portion of the bill making any appropriation of money to these roads. He said he did so as a matter of protest of the State of Virginia against this new debt, and the time might come when the States will be called on to assume a portion of the debt, and he wanted his protest entered so that Virginia would never be called on to pay this debt.

The amendment was rejected.

A discussion ensued on agreeing to certain amendments, and on motion of Mr. Fessenden, of Me., the Senate adjourned.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—The failure of Messrs. Pierce & Brothers dry goods merchants, with liabilities amounting to $150,000, is announced.

The citizens of Gloucester were greatly astonished this morning to see the Palmetto flag floating over Fort Defiance. A general spirit of indignation was manifested, and the revenue cutter in the harbor immediately sent a portion of its crew ashore in boats to cut it down.

There is said to be 30,000 bbls Mackerel at Gloucester waiting sale for a Southern market.

HALIFAX, N. C., Jan. 29.—The Senate was yesterday engaged on private bills.

The House considered the Senate Convention bill. Several amendments were adopted, but no vote was taken on its passage. It will come up to-morrow.

A case of small pox was reported in the city yesterday, and it is proposed by some members to remove to another city, while others favor an adjournment till March, to await further developments.

AUSTIN, Jan. 29.—The Texas Legislature met. The Governor's message was read. He favors calling a Convention.

A resolution was unanimously passed declaring that the Federal Government has no power to coerce a sovereign State after pronouncing her separation. The Senate will pass the same resolution. The Legislature favors immediate secession.

Later a discussion, the amendment was agreed to: yeas 22, nays 16.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 29.—The Convention met at 44 o'clock. A subject of fifteen gabs was discussed. The Convention went into a secret session at 12 o'clock, on the Mississippi Navigation question.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

Important from Washington.

[Special Dispatch from our Evening Edition.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 29.

Renewed offers are being made to place Judge Black on the bench of the Supreme Court, but he cannot be confirmed, if the President should nominate him for that post. The nomination will no doubt be postponed until after the fourth of March, when Mr. Lincoln will have the matter in his own hands.

Recent developments justify the suspicion that a conspiracy was on foot to assassinate Lieut Gen. Scott. It is said that reckless characters came here from South Carolina and Mississippi for that purpose.

There is reason to apprehend that certain Navy officers are contemplating the surrender of the vessels under their command to Southern authorities.

The records of the War Department were so falsified by Floyd as to show a loss amount of arms sent South than the lists of the ordnance bureau established, by several hundred thousand. Another evidence of his treasonable designs against the country.

It is proposed to impeach Touney, the Secretary of the Navy, for accepting the resignations of officers who have levied war against the United States, and for other acts compromising him seriously. H.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

DUTY ON STEEL AND IRON.

The Special Committee have agreed to some slight modifications of the Morill Tariff bill. That on steel is as follows; All steel ingots and bars of all shapes, invoiced or appraised at seven cents per pound, or less, one and a half cents per pound, duty; all above seven, and not exceeding eleven cents per pound, two cents per pound, duty. All other steel, not otherwise provided for, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.

There is no change made in the Tariff on Iron. H.

Latest from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 28.—The State Legislature has adopted the following resolutions in reply to the overtures made by the Legislature of Virginia:

Resolved, That the General Assembly of South Carolina tenders to the Legislature of Virginia their acknowledgments of the friendly motives which inspire the mission entrusted to the Hon. Judge Robertson, her commissioner.

Resolved, unanimously, That the candor which is due to the long continued sympathy and respect which has subsisted between Virginia and South Carolina, induces the assembly to declare with frankness that they do not deem it advisable to initiate negotiations, when they have no desire or intention to provide the ultimate object in view, which is declared in the preamble of the Virginia resolutions, and especially those of a chronic nature—of long standing—of weeks, months, and years. Sufferers, try it!

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XXXVIth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House the agricultural portion of the report of the Commissioner of Patents.

The subject of printing extra copies was referred.

Mr. Adrian, of N. J., presented the resolutions passed by the legislature of New Jersey, expressing firm attachment to the Union; that it was the duty of every good citizen to sustain favoring the adoption of the Crittenden propositions, and a call for a Convention of the States, etc. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate's amendments to the post route bill—before the House when the morning hour expired.

The consideration of the special order was then taken up, being the report of the committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., regretted that he was compelled to believe with Mr. Pryor, that no compromise can now be made, when six States are in open and declared rebellion; having seized the public forts and arsenals, and robbed the people of millions of the public property. When we saw our harbors blockaded, and armies in array against the flag of the country which has been insulted, he had no hope that concession, humiliation or compromise can have any good effect whatever. What confirmed him in this belief, if confirmation was necessary, was to see by the papers of this morning, that the attempt to strengthen the kingdom of South Carolina had peremptorily refused to appoint commissioners to meet those from Virginia, and other States, for the reason that they have no desire or intention to promote the object declared in the Virginia resolutions, namely, to procure guarantees by an amendment to the Constitution. As South Carolina is the head and front of the secession movement, this ends all negotiation and compromise. Following the close of the belligerent speech of Mr. Pryor, yesterday, he, Mr. Stevens, saw every Southern Democrat, and, he was sorry to say, every slaveholder here, voting against the consideration of the bill to admit Kansas into the Union.

The Southern States will not be turned from their deliberate purpose by soft words or lamentations. He argued that there were but two ways of breaking up the Union—one by amendments to the Constitution and the other by revolution, which nothing could justify but most intolerable oppression, which nowhere exists. He proceeded to speak of Northern cruelties towards Northern men, who are tarred and feathered and hung up by scores, and, at the late election in Virginia, a man who voted for Lincoln was taken by the chivalry, his face blackened and exiled from his home. It was, therefore, not safe for a Northern man to go into Southern States.

Mr. Rust—I never witnessed any such acts.

Mr. Stevens—In Maryland, in Middletown Valley, there was a meeting of citizens who gave warning to twelve men who voted for Lincoln, to quit. They retained one however, to see whether they should hang him.

Mr. Kunkle, of Md., said to his knowledge, no such thing happened there. He represented that district.

Mr. Stevens—I saw it in the newspapers.

Mr. Winslow, of N. C.—The newspapers don't lie, you know.

Mr. Harris, of Va.—As to the remark that the people of the South were hanging Northerners by scores, we never hang them by scores, but by law, as we did John Brown and his accomplices.

Mr. Stevens—You hung them after a form of law after their conviction by jury, for crimes for which they deserved death. The South is a heathen despotism, so far as Northerners are concerned, and the slave trade is openly justified together with other crimes.

Mr. Webster, of Md., wished to tell Mr. Stevens what he had seen when he was a student at Carlisle College. He saw a white man who went after his neg