Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 5, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 58 Fifth St.—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	31
12 " M.	00	33
6 " P. M.		35
Barometer		29 16-20

The Upper Oil Creek "Diggings"—Encouraging Prospects for Pittsburghers.

It may not be generally known that a company of Pittsburgh and Allegheny business men, among whom are John Woods, Wm. Bagaley, W. Palmer, J. H. Philips, Capt. Campbell, and others whose names we cannot now recall, are the owners of a very large tract of oil territory on a tributary of Oil creek, in the vicinity of Titusville, and known as the "Childs tract." If we remember correctly, the tract embraces about eleven hundred acres, and was purchased at an expenditure of upwards of $30,000, the land being valuable aside from its oleaginous productions. This large domain is admirably suited for oil operations, being traversed mainly by the valley of Pine creek, which empties into the famous Oil creek, at Titusville. This land, selected by Major Philips, was at first regarded as "out of the market" entirely, but it seems that the Major will now be entitled to more credit for his judgment in this matter than some of his friends were willing to accord him.

The last number of the Titusville *Gazette*, in speaking of the oil operations in that vicinity says:

"The trade in oil is daily increasing. New wells are being opened and pumped. There are indications that territory hitherto considered "dry diggins" will yet be more fully developed and yield oil in abundance. A well up Pine creek, on the property bought of C. Childs, by Palmer, Wood & Co., at the depth of 150 feet, threw up much gas, and a workman, thinking to have a pleasant experiment, touched a lighted match to it. The experiment was probably satisfactory, for the explosion which followed was so great as instantly to knock the experimenter on his "beam ends."

"On the Seddon's property, bought by the Holland Company, is a well not fully developed, but sufficiently so to give assurance of plenty of oil in that vicinity. Oil has flowed continually over the top of the well.

"The Duncan well, in the same neighborhood, has long been considered a good well, but has not been developed in consequence of sundry accidents, such as the caving in of rock, and the tools getting fast. We have no doubt that it will yet prove to be good oil territory.

"Jonathan Watson and C. Childs have just shown the advantage sometimes attending persevering effort. In the vicinity of wells with oil at little over one hundred feet, they sunk a well to the depth of 355 feet without a sign of oil; but at 355 or 358 feet a vein was opened. Another vein was opened on Monday last, at the depth of 392 feet, which threw gas that took fire and instantly flashed to the top of the derrick, setting everything on fire and clearing out the live stock in double quick time. Watson and Childs were at the time in the derrick, and the crisped ends of their hair give unmistakable indications of a near approach to combustible material from the lower regions. The drilling cable was burnt off, and, together with the tools, dropped into the hole. On Tuesday the tools were taken out, and while that was being done oil was taken off and sold to the amount of seventy dollars.

"Dobbs, Knapp & Co.'s oil well has flowed *four thousand dollars' worth* of oil in about four weeks.

"Custis & Hickock's well has flowed nearly or quite *seven thousand dollars' worth* in about two weeks."

Important Case in the District Court—Munn & Barton vs. the City.

Yesterday, in the District Court, the case of John Munn and John Barton, partners as Munn & Barton, vs. the City of Pittsburgh, was called up for trial. This is an action brought by the plaintiffs, to recover damages in the sum of $5,000, sustained in consequence of the bursting of a sewer, under a lot owned by the plaintiffs, upon which was erected a three-story brick mill for the manufacture of agricultural implements, grinding feed, etc. The washing away of the ground undermined a portion of the walls of the mill, damaging the building and machinery to the extent of between five and six thousand dollars. The mill is located in the Eighth ward, at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Boyd street. Messrs. Marshall and Gilmore appeared for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Slagle (City Solicitor) and Kuhn and Cassiday for the defendants.

Mr. Gillmore, in opening the case for the plaintiffs, stated that in 1831 or '32, a five foot sewer had been erected by the State to convey the water from Suke's run to the Monongahela river, and keep it from cutting the bank of the canal. When the Pennsylvania canal was purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, this sewer passed into the possession of the Company; but the city, having found it necessary, in 1848, to construct a sewer to carry the water from Pennsylvania avenue. The new sewer was built with a diameter of five feet and a half, and connected with the old State sewer, with a diameter of but five feet, at a point about the center of the lot owned by Messrs. Munn & Barton. These sewers join at quite an angle, the new (or city sewer) descending a steep grade, and being of larger dimensions than the old sewer, throw an immense power against the sides of the old work, causing it to burst during a shower of rain in the summer of 1859, upheaving the ground, and damaging the mill as stated.

The plaintiffs' counsel allege that the city, in connecting with the old State sewer, adopted it as part of their own work, and being weak and defective from the manner in which the connection was made, they are responsible for the damages sustained by the bursting of the sewer.

The first witness called was Wm. Alexander, who owns the property adjoining that of Messrs. Munn and Barton. [illegible] testified that he had managed the construction of the city sewer in 1848, under the direction of the Committee on Streets. The "templet" of the sewer was five feet three inches in diameter, but the sewer itself was one inch or two wider, as the work is always "free" of the "templet." The descent was about two inches in ten feet, until they reached the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Boyd streets, when the descent was more rapid—the fall being four or five feet from this point to the centre of Munn & Barton's lot, where the connection was made with the old State sewer. He also testified that, about the first of July, in 1859, the sewer became gorged, and bursted, forcing its way up to the surface, undermining the wall of the mill, and leaving a cavity some eighteen or twenty feet deep. The force of the water was very great, and the witness feared that his own property would also be destroyed. When the foundation of the mill gave way, portions of the wall fell out, and the boiler and engine were unsettled.

On cross-examination the witness stated that there were no heavy rains immediately before the bursting of the sewer. There might have been a shower about that time, but he did not believe that it caused the break. At the connection of the city sewer with the State sewer, there was a cut stone ring used. The fall of the State sewer was tenfold greater than that of the city sewer.

The case is still on trial.

Impostors Punished.

On Saturday afternoon a middle aged man called at the office of the Guardians of the Poor, and asked for relief. An empty coat sleeve indicated that he had lost an arm and he informed Mr. Fortune that he was a stranger hero—had been a officer in the army, and lost his limb in a skirmish with the Camanche Indians. It was pitiful to see one of our country's defenders in want, and he would probably have succeeded in his mission had not a physician, who happened to be in the office, observed an appearance of symmetery about the shoulders unusual where an arm had been lost, and approached the man, when, upon examination, his "good right arm" was found concealed under his coat and pants! The would-be impostor's name was Chas. W. Campbell, and he has been a common vagrant in our streets for the last nine months. Mr. Fortune sent for police officers and had Campbell arrested and, also a companion of his, Henry Lane, who stood outside awaiting the result of the interview. They were taken before the Mayor, where they plead hard to be released. Lane asserted that his board was paid two weeks in advance, but his Honor was inexorable and sent them up for thirty days each.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—A curious case of spontaneous combustion was discovered a week or so ago in the barn on the premises of Daniel Althouse, deceased, in Easter township, Berks County. The hay in the centre of the mow was found to be in a charred state, from which it was evident that it had taken fire by spontaneous combustion, but for want of air had afterwards been extinguished without any damage. Cases of spontaneous combustion where hay is put away not properly cured, are not unfrequent.

AN IRON FREIGHT CAR.—A freight car is now being loaded at the depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad that is a novelty in its way. It was built at the works of Merrick, Hanna & Co., New Brighton, and is constructed wholly of iron. It is much stronger than the wooden car, and must last much longer. It is now being loaded for its trial trip to Chicago, and should it come up to the expectations formed of it by its friends, a number of cars of the same kind will be placed on the road.

CHARGE OF NUISANCE.—Capt. David Campbell, agent for a dwelling occupied by Mrs. Emma Israel and David Owens, appeared before the Mayor yesterday, and preferred a charge of nuisance against the above named parties, who keep a very disreputable as well as disorderly house. They had promised to vacate the premises on the first of February, if the agent would not prosecute them, but failing to keep their promise suit was entered. They will either have to leave forthwith, or give bail for trial.

FINES AND FORFEITURES.—During the year ending January 31st, Mayor Wilson has paid into the City Treasurer, the following sums:

Fines and forfeitures	$2,685 96
Dramatic license	748 00
Railroad switch license	887 00
Total	$4,320 96

The increase in fines and forfeitures over the previous year is about $1,400.

DISCHARGED.—The lad English, accused of stealing a sum of money from a countryman named Gibson, had a final hearing before the Mayor today and was discharged.

Our Book Table.

"The Physical History of the Creation of the Earth and its Inhabitants; or, A Vindication of the Cosmogony of the Bible from the Assaults of Modern Science. By Eli Bowen, Professor of Geology and Mining Economy. Philadelphia: Published by W. L. Laird & Co., 1861." Agents for Pittsburgh: Hunt & Miner.

We do not know that "Modern Science" in the best sense, or in any sense which has had recognition and acceptance generally among discriminating and competent persons, has at all imperilled the authority of the venerable Book of Faith. Some scientific men certainly have written their own systems, with greater or less flourish of sciolistic trumpet to usher in the "latest and best" exposition of the results of "modern research" and the decision, or *dictum*, of science up to the day! But *some* scientific men, whatever they may write or do, are not, and cannot be understood as entitled to speak in the name of "Modern Science." Though these may be both noisy and pragmatical, as we often find small bodies of dissidents are, yet were their numbers doubled, they would still be too insignificant to be fairly taken as *the* representatives of "Modern Science." Still, the school of "modern scepticism" has its "science," and its "profoundly learned" professors of such sciences, at least, as can be plausibly used to show the way *nowhere*—and to multiply negations *everywhere*:—hence such books as the present may be useful to a certain class of readers. The author has had several able predecessors in this work which he has undertaken; among whom Dr. Buckland, Hugh Miller and Kurtz are perhaps the best known and the most successful.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S COMMERCIAL LAW FOR BUSINESS MEN, including Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, &c., and Book of Reference for the Legal Profession, adapted to all the States of the Union. To be used as a Text Book for Law Schools and Commercial Colleges. With a large variety of Practical Forms most commonly required in Business Transactions. By Amos Dean L. L. D., Professor of Law in the Law Department of the University of Albany. [New York: D. Appleton & Co, 1861. Agents for Pittsburgh, Hunt & Miner.

This is a convenient and carefully prepared summary of commercial law, which seems to realize the promise of its title-page very fully. It is at once a ready book of reference for business men and lawyers, containing not only a satisfactory exposition of the principles of commercial law, but such a collection of forms for use as will be found of great practical convenience,—and it also admirably serves the purpose of a text book for the class-room. One excellency of the work we would commend for general imitation in the preparation of all such works as this—namely, the careful, elaborate, and very complete indexes, which make the book available at once to every one who has occasion to use it.

BANK STATEMENT.

For the week preceding February 4th, 1861:

ASSETS:

BANKS.	Loans.	Specie.	Treasury Notes, and Notes of other Bks	Due by Banks.
B'k Pittsb'gh	1,668,599	405,211	96,461	80,048
Exchange B'k	1,578,503	269,068	148,485	149,654
M. & M. "	936,890	210,130	53,918	82,066
Citizens' "	725,868	153,812	12,978	67,767
Mechanics' "	724,232	105,684	80,772	29,190
Iron City "	659,253	150,817	54,109	29,800
Allegheny "	806,070	154,314	35,027	15,218
	7,099,421	1,449,036	481,750	453,743
Last week	7,123,312	1,425,592	483,50	487,646
Increase	....	23,444	....	....
Decrease	23,891	....	1,752	33,903

LIABILITIES:

BANKS.	Circulat'n	Deposits	Due to Banks.
Pittsburgh	205,706	650,503	104,941
Exchange	796,875	232,431	48,191
M. & M.	359,143	282,872	22,465
Citizens'	328,500	104,021	15,944
Mechanics'	289,215	90,612	24,701
Iron City	265,985	210,641	5,684
Allegheny	397,395	130,347	11,708
	2,642,821	1,701,427	233,634
Last week	2,686,706	1,687,037	242,595
Increase	....	14,390	....
Decrease	43,885	....	8,961

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The Bank Statement for the past week shows a decrease of Loans of $2,027,000; increase in Specie, $2,085,000; increase in Deposits, $493,000.

A Runaway Match and a Marriage Under Protest.

A marriage ceremony, says the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Monday, was performed at the M'Lure House, on Saturday afternoon, under rather peculiar circumstances. About a week ago a young lady and gentleman arrived at the house from Allegheny city, and the young man walked to the register and put down a wrong name for the lady, and indicated his own residence as Chicago. During the week the couple manifested a great deal of affection for each other, though their actions were not such as to attract a great deal of attention. This was particularly true of the lady, who was quite young, apparently very modest and right good looking. The more curiously disposed guests wondered what the affectionate pair were doing here and where they were going, but nothing was known of them until Saturday morning, when a young man arrived from Pittsburgh, and enquired for them. Being informed that those he sought were in the house, the young man, who was no other that the young lady's brother, proceeded to make further inquiries and ascertained that the honor and peace of all parties, in view of the intimate relations which the young couple had sustained to each other in the house, demanded that they should be married. Accordingly he further notified the couple that they must be married right off. Both of the parties insisted that they were married already, and the young man declined at first to comply with the brother's request, but threats and persuasion at last had the desired effect. Rev. Mr. Perkins was sent for, and several persons being invited into the room as witnesses, the ceremony was solemnized, and in the evening all the parties returned home.

Probable Homicide.

A stabbing affray took place recently in the village of Evansburg, near Norristown, which is likely to result fatally. A lad named John E. Wagner, aged about nineteen years, was accused by Henry Landis, aged twenty-three years, with having whipped a little brother of the latter, and when they met Landis attacked Wagner, chased him from place to place, and used the most abusive language. Wagner finally drew a knife and plunged it into the side of Landis, the latter still continuing the fight until he fell from loss of blood. The knife with which the fatal blow was struck had not previously been in Wagner's possession, but was given to him for his defence by a school mate. The instrument was a dirk knife, which penetrated between the fifth and sixth ribs on the left side, cutting through the lungs and probably reaching the heart; bleeding was profuse from the wound, and a large quantity of blood was thrown up by coughing. Landis is not expected to recover, and Wagner has surrendered himself to the authorities.

Oil Sites on the Monongahela.

We learn that considerable excitement exists along the Monongahela Valley, in regard to Rock oil. If the theory that this is a chemical formation, having its origin in the vicinity of the vast beds of bituminous coal which underlie the western portion of our State, then, certainly, this great valley would present a promising field for the enterprising capitalist.

We are informed that in the neighborhood of Elizabeth—but fifteen miles above this city—there is a good deal of "oil fever." R. C. Walker, Esq., of that place, has proposed to afford an opportunity of testing the question, as he has over half a mile of river front which underlies one of the heaviest coal beds along the river. This might prove a good opportunity for some of our citizens or oil companies, as leases can, as yet, be obtained upon very favorable terms.

FATAL AFFRAY.—A young man named Wilkin, residing near Sewellsville, Belmont county, Ohio, a few days ago, was on a spree, accompanied by several companions. While drinking together, a discussion came up on the affairs of the nation. Wilkin sided with the South, and asserted that if it came to war, he would fight with them, at the same time drawing a pistol from his pocket and flourishing it about. One of his companions asked to see the pistol. It was handed to him. He took it and cocked it, and saying that if those were Wilkin's sentiments, it was as good a time now as any other to make a commencement, and placed the pistol just below Wilkin's breast and fired, killing him instantly.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Last week, an aged lady named Andrews, residing in this city, took passage on the steamer "Franklin," for the purpose of visiting some friends in Limetown, Washington county. Arriving at her destination, she was received by her friends, and ate dinner with them in apparently good health. After dinner, while engaged in conversation, she was stricken down with apoplexy and expired in a few minutes.

ASSAULT UPON A FEMALE.—Miss Mattie Brawdy, of the Fifth ward, appeared before Mayor Wilson yesterday, and preferred a charge of assault and battery against Andrew Lewis, alleging that he had abused her most savagely, pulling a large quantity of hair from her head, and otherwise maltreating her. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

FIRE IN MANSFIELD, O.—On Saturday morning about three o'clock, the old Phoenix Hotel in Mansfield was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be arrested it was entirely burned out. Loss about $4 000, and no insurance. The loss falls heavily on Mr. James Smart, the owner of the property.

COLLISION.—On Sunday afternoon, as one of the cars on the Minersville branch of the East Liberty Passenger Railway was passing down Wylie street, it came in collision, opposite the African M. E. Church, with the rockaway of Robert Robb, Esq., the hind wheels of which were broken to atoms, but fortunately no one was injured.

MURDER CASE DECIDED.—In the matter of the appeal of John Warren, convicted of murder in the first degree at the August session of the Berks County Court, the Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment of the Court below. This seals the fate of Warren, as it is not at all likely that a pardon, if asked for, would be granted.

BOB.—A painting of the lamented Bob, a famous fire-dog belonging to the "Vigilant," can now be seen in Gillespie's show window, Wood street. It was painted by a member of the company, and is said to be an admirable likeness.

PARDONED.—Wm. Woodworth, of Jefferson, O., convicted and sent to the penitentiary some two or three years ago, for making counterfeit coin, has been pardoned by the President.

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

All should not fail to read the advertisement of Fred Ward, in to-day's paper.

Explosion of Steam Boilers—Proposed Legislation.

A meeting of citizens was called at the rooms of the Board of Trade, on Monday afternoon, to hear the report of a Committee appointed soon after the "Wallace explosion," to take some measures for protecting the lives of the public from similar catastrophes. There were certainly not a dozen persons in the room, aside from the Reporters, and the "great public" seemed very little concerned in the matter, notwithstanding its great importance. The meeting, slim as it was, organized for business by the President taking the Chair.

Ex-Governor Johnston, Chairman of the Committee, submitted a report, as follows:

To the President of the Board of Trade:—The undersigned, a Committee appointed by a meeting of citizens, to prepare for the consideration of the citizens and Board of Trade such proposed legislation as might be deemed effective in preventing casualties from steam boiler explosions, beg leave respectfully to report—

That after careful consideration of the subject they submit the annexed bill or form for a law, with a recommendation for its adoption, believing that it will be at least the basis of a system of laws that may result in great good to the citizens.

Your Committee are desirous that the measures proposed herewith should be carefully examined; that any deficits or errors may be supplied and corrected before it is recommended to the favorable action of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth.

WM. WADE,
WM. F. JOHNSTON.

The Governor then made a few tart remarks in reference to the utter lack of interest manifested in this matter, but half a dozen gentlemen being in attendance. He concluded by stating that, if the citizens desired no protection from the shocks and disasters incident to the explosion of stationery boilers, he was physically as able to bear those shocks as any man in the community. His colleague, Major Wade, had labored much in obtaining the necessary information, and had corresponded with the citizens of other States and cities, there being no statute in existence to guide them in their labors. He would present the bill, and in doing so he wished it to be understood that he was done with the matter.

On motion the bill was accepted, and the Secretary of the Board was authorized to have it printed.

In this connection we may mention that Mr. Thomas Merrith, a practical engineer, has prepared a bill, less stringent in its provisions than that reported by the committee, which he will lay before the Legislature at an early day. It has the approval of Judges McCandless and McClure, and other legal gentlemen who have examined it. Under the provisions of the bill reported by the committee, every boiler shall be subjected to a pressure of a hundred pounds; every engineer shall be licensed, and in case of death from explosion the proprietor shall be prosecuted for manslaughter, and be subject to a high pecuniary penalty beside, to be recovered by the next friend of the deceased.

In the bill drawn by Mr. Merrith, the certificate of the inspector shall set the carrying capacity of the boiler; every boiler shall be provided with a fusible alloy, or that the water cannot fall below a certain point above the fire line. The melting of the alloy shall be *prima facia* evidence of neglect, and the engineer loses his position. Whenever the water falls below the fire line, the proprietor shall be subject to a penalty of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars. Should an explosion occur he shall be subjected to a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, and imprisonment not exceeding eighteen months, nor less than six months.

The bill, as reported by the Committee, will be laid before our readers in a day or two, so that all can judge of its provisions.

GREAT PRIZE EXHIBITION.—Prof. Hambujer announces a grand prize exhibition, on Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the poor, on which occasion each of the holders of the first five hundred tickets will receive a prize. Turn out and try your luck.

DR. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, will be in the city the whole of to-day. We refer our readers to a certificate of a remarkable cure which they will do well to read. He intends to visit our city hereafter, the first Monday and Tuesday of every month. His patients will please cut this out to enable them to remember the time.

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

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

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

See advertisement. For sale by GEO. H. KEYSER, Agent, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. del7:daw1mF

E. WOODSIDE.......................T. PARRY.

WOODSIDE & PARRY.

REFINERS AND DEALERS IN

CARBON OIL.

Office, AETNA STREET, between Canal and Water Works, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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.

WILLIAM DYER..........SAMUEL DYER.

WILLIAM DYER & CO.,
PROVISION DEALERS
AND
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 235 Liberty street, Commercial Row,

Near the Railroad Passenger depots, Pittsburgh, will fill orders for Smoked Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Dried Beef, Sugar Cured Hams, Lard, Lard Oil, Mess Pork, Butter, Cheese and Flour, and dispose of all consignments of Produce to the best advantage.

NOTICE.—We are agents for Fairbank's Celebrated Scales, of all descriptions. Samples on hand. Also agents for Schumacher's Hydrolite Dissolvent, for the prevention and dissolution of Pan Stone in Boilers. Warranted to effect this result when used as per directions. ja3dw

DE FORESTBEST, ARONG & CO.,
DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,
Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 Duane street
NEW YORK.

Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS;
ALSO THE
AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors.—Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to. ja31-1ywT

PITTSBURGH AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
Nos. 49 and 51 Ferry street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FRANK S. WILLIAMS, PROPRIETOR,

WOULD call the attention of FARMERS, DAIRYMEN, FEEDERS, and others, to the celebrated

Telegraph Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter,

of which he is now manufacturing a large number, of various sizes, for Hand and Power. Also,

Star Corn Shellers,

either Double or Single, for Hand or Power.

Ball's Improved Ohio Mower and Reaper, Horse Powers and Threshers.

Dog Powers, most Improved Pattern.

Ingersoll's Hay Press,

AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

wholesale and retail. For further information, address as above. de21:e1yT

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Another new lot in

SOLFERINO, PURPLE AND BLUE,

AT SAME LOW PRICES AS BEFORE.

EATON, CREE & MACRUM.
ja31&M 17 Fifth street.

COAL AND COKE MERCHANTS TAKE NOTICE.—One large

EIGHT WHEELED PLATFORM CAR

For sale, suitable for Coal or Coke. This car has been run but a short time on the Pennsylvania railroad and will be sold cheap. Inquire of J. H. JENKS,
ja3M&Ef Cor. First st. and Redoubt alley.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS.

FOR A DISEASED LIVER OR DEBILITATED STOMACH, are the most effective remedy, thoroughly removing all impurities from the Stomach, and returning the Liver to its original healthy state. Sick Headache, Indigestion, &c., are speedily cured by the use of these pills.

Price 25c. per box.

Prepared by R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, corner Wood and Second sts.
And sold by druggists generally. feb:1wT

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted by the Register of Wills, &c., on the Estate of ANN M'ILVAIN, late of the city of Pittsburgh, dec'd, to GEORGE W. M'ILVAIN, all persons having claims against said Estate will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, and all persons indebted to the same will please come forward and settle.
fe5:6w GEORGE W. M'ILVAIN, Administrator.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the Estate of GEORGE SUTOH, deceased, late of Peebles Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate will please make payment, and those having claims against said Estate are requested to make known the same without delay, to BARBARA SUTOH,
fe2:6w Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the Estate of JOSEPH ALLSHOUSE, dec'd, late of Wilkins township, county of Allegheny, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, to
JAMES SWISSHELM, administrator, Swissvale.
Or, S. SCHOYER, Jr., Attorney at Law,
ja19:6t No. 129 Fourth st.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

(Special Dispatch from our Evening Edition.)

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 4.

The President has committed the Capital entirely to Mr. Holt, who has in his hands the disposition of troops and other military arrangements. No apprehensions are now entertained, as the means of defence are sufficient to overcome any conspiracy that might be attempted.

Mr. Holt consults fully with Gen. Scott.

Thirteen States are so far represented in the Compromise Convention, but more may come. No practical result is anticipated from its deliberations. The presence of the Commissioners is regarded with evident feelings of dislike by Congress.

Virginia will probably present her resolutions as an ultimatum. If the other border States insist on it, no compromise is possible, and the result may be the secession of all the Slave States, except Delaware. Peaceable separation is seriously discussed in important circles as a coming probability.

Commissioner Hayne has changed his tone considerably, and has made no demand for the surrender of Fort Sumter as anticipated.

Major Anderson writes that his former Contractor in Charleston is now supplying him with provisions.

The Sugar duties will probably be abolished, in consequence of the seizure, by the authorities of Louisiana, of the United States money and property. H.

XXXVIth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

HOUSE.—Mr. McClernand, of Ill., asked leave to offer a preamble setting forth the reports relative to the seizure of the mint and money at New Orleans, and the refusal to pay the drafts drawn by the United States on the government money, and concluding with a resolution calling on the President to communicate to the House at an early day, if in his judgment it be not incompatible with the public interests. All the facts on the subject, and what steps, if any, have been taken to restore possession of the said property and treasure.

Mr. Burnet, Ky., said he would vote for the resolution with cheerfulness, but he objected to the preamble.

Mr. Clernand said he had therein only recited what was the current report; he affirmed nothing.

Mr. Craig, of N. C., objected to the reception of the resolution, and expressed surprise that any one should make such allegations on newspaper reports.

Mr. McClernand expressed his surprise that any one should object to a mere resolution of inquiry; it made no allegation.

Mr. Branch, of N. C., asked leave to introduce a resolution allowing the Commissioners from the States admission to the floor of the House.

Mr. Kunkel, of Md., proposed to amend by tendering the use of the hall of the House as the suitable apartment for their meetings.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Ill., and others, objected.

John Cochrane, of New York, gave notice that he will, at an early day, call up the bill reported by him from the Committee of Five, further to provide for the collection of duties on imports.

Mr. Sherman, Ohio, in order to accomodate gentlemen, who desire to make speeches on the crisis, moved that the House take a recess from four to seven o'clock, during the present week.

Mr. Logan, Ind., hoped not unless it was confined to those who read speeches, for nobody was here to listen to them.

Mr. John Cochrane—I propose a compromise. Let none but extempore speeche be delivered by day, and none but written ones at night. (Laughter.)

Mr. Logan insisted on his objection.

Mr. Wilson, Ind., presented a petition from Indiana, asking for the adoption of the Crittenden proposition. He was free to say that he could not vote for it.

Mr. Briggs, N. Y., presented the memorial of seventy two citizens of Chiette and Orange counties, N. Y., in favor of the border State Compromise. He said it was a good sign to see memorials presented here from citizens residing in the several districts, one in favor of a comp omise by which the dissolution of the country may be averted.

The House went into Committee on the Senate amendments to the Deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. Morse, Me., advocated the amendment appropriating $200,000 for coal on that and road advantages in the Chiriqui Isthmus, as proposed in the contract between A. W. Thompson and the Navy Department.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., opposed it on the ground that there was not a particle of title; that if there were privileges, these were not worth a farthing, and if Mr. Thompson had the title he would not transfer it to the United States. He spoke of the subject as a South Sea bubble.

After further debate, the committee non-concurred in the Senate's Chiriqui amendment.

The Senate's amendment appropriating $135,000 for the purchase of Mr. Wendell's establishment for a public printing office gave rise to a discussion, during which Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, said that he was reluctant to vote for any contract to which Mr. Wendell was a party. He would not tinker with a man who for the last two years had been engaged in corruption for an old broken down establishment.

Mr. Gurley, of Ohio, thought that the office was worth that much; it cost $135,000.

Mr. Burnett, of Ky., was opposed to purchasing such an establishment. It would become an asylum for broken down printers and country editors. Besides, it is shingled all over with mortgages; the type is much worn, and some of the presses are useless.

Mr. McClernand charged that the lot on which the buildings are erected has incumbrances, without the removal of which a clear title will be unattainable. The whole property is assessed for only $87,000.

The Senate's printing office amendment was concurred with an amendment.

After further proceedings, the Committee rose.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, it was resolved that after to-day, and for the remainder of the week, there shall be a recess from four to seven o'clock, for the purpose of debate.

Mr. Stanton asked, but failed to obtain, leave to introduce a joint resolution extending the time to take testimony before the Commissioner of Patents against the extension of McCormick's reaping machine patent.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., presented several memorials from citizens of the various States in favor of the Crittenden Resolutions.

Mr. Chandler, of Mich., presented a petition from citizens of Michigan, remonstrating against any change being made in the Constitution.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., offered a resolution of inquiry asking the President to communicate to the Senate whether any forts, arsenals, arms or munitions of war belonging to the United States have been seized by any persons in the State of Louisiana, and especially whether the Mint of the United States at New Orleans has been taken possession of unlawfully by any persons, and it any money of the United States and how much has been unlawfully appropriated by any persons, and by whom. Laid over.

Mr. Bigler, of Pa., presented several petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Foster, of Conn., presented a memorial from the citizens of Connecticut asking for the passage of the Border States resolution.

Mr. Fessenden, presented a memorial from the citizens of Maine, praying for the restoration of peace to the country, and the preservation of the bond of our fathers.

Mr. Slidell, La., sent up to the clerk's desk to be read, the ordinance of secession passed by Louisiana.

Mr. Slidell said that the document first read, which places on the official record the fact that Louisiana has ceased to be a component part of the United States, terminates the connection of himself and colleagues with this body. The occasion calls for some words in parting from those whom we leave; some of whom we hope to meet again in the noble task of constructing a new Confederacy. He said that the new Confederacy would not attempt to improve on the Constitution of the United States, but would recognize all the existing obligations, those respecting the African slave trade, included. It would be willing to assume a proportion of the public debt and account for all the property of the United States, which the authorities had been compelled to seize in self-defense, and would recognize the right of the inhabitants of the Valley of the Mississippi, to free navigation, without tax or toll of any kind. They hope and wish for peace, but the decision of this question will depend on the free States. He had no doubt that if the issue was fairly presented to the people of the States, we might have a peaceful separation, with the possibility and probability of a complete or partial reconstruction, but with the present representation in either branch of Congress, he could indulge no such hope, and they must be prepared to resist coercion under any pretext. He said the North might, if it chose, consider them bound to the Union, and deny the right—he would not say of secession but of revolution or rebellion if they chose to call it so; they might ignore the Declaration of Independence, and attempt to reduce the South to subjection, and might declare a blockade but the South would meet them and permit no introduction of the commerce of the manufacturers of the North, and would meet them on the seas under the old flag; for they did not intend to give up the old flag; it belonged to the South as much as to the North and we could get vessels from the same places which now carry on the slave trade, New York and New England. He referred to the blockade of the ports, and thought that foreign nations would not admit of any such thing. But they of the South would not commence the fight. He denied the charge that this movement was but a consummation of a long contemplated plot, and claimed that it was the calm and deliberate action of the people. He referred to the many kindnesses he had received in the Senate and bade all farewell.

Mr. Benjamin, of La., said that for an ordinary occasion it might be enough to say that he fully concurred with his colleague, but he could not be insensible to the solemnity of the occasion. He then proceeded to argue against the assertion that Louisiana could not go out of the Union because it was bought as the property of the United States. He claimed that Louisiana was not bought in any such way. You could not buy the sovereignty of a State. Louisiana was acquired under a treaty which guaranteed to the citizens of the territory the protection of their property, and they had slave property there, and he claimed that Louisiana had special reasons for going out because the treaty stipulations under which she was acquired, were broken entirely by the government. You must first deny the sovereignty of Virginia, before you can deny that of Louisiana. He claimed that the right of secession had always existed, and it was a denial of it which caused one part of the difficulty. He said he had been told that the South is in rebellion, and that the people are traitors. He claimed that the charge of rebellion was an admission of oppression. For never, in the history of the world, did millions rise in rebellion against honor and justice, and when the people, with a common consent revolt, there must be a criminal against whom the revolt is aimed.

In bidding farewell to the Senate, Mr. Benjamin could not forget the many friendly relations he had formed, with many from whom he was radically separated in politics which had inspired him with esteem and respect, and which he would not willingly forget. From the Senators from the slave holding States he parted as on a temporary absence, with a cordial pressure of the hand in assurance of a speedy return to sweet intercourse.

The President's Message was taken up.

Mr. Clingman, of N. C., spoke on the political troubles. He was in favor of the Crittenden Compromise to any other plan for peace. He said the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill, the attempt to make three routes, and the passage of the Tariff bill were acts directly against the interests of the South, and the Homestead bill giving away the public lands, would do much towards inducing secession, and drive many sensible men of the South into separation. The Republican Senators have the responsibility of deciding for peace or war, which will they give to the country. If they said war, the South would meet them, and rather than submit they would go down like the strong man in the Bible, taking the edifice and the leaders of the Philistines with them.

Mr. Hale said he wanted to protest against the assertion that the North were making war on the country. The position of the North, on the contrary, was such as to subject them to the charge of cowardice instead of making war.

The honorable Senator has said that the use of force in the North would be favorable to his section. Let not the Senator lay that flattering unction to his soul. If war should come, which God avert, the first thing we shall do will be to take care of Northern traitors.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, wanted to know right here, who he called traitors.

Mr. Hale said he meant exactly those men who fight against their own State.

Mr. Lane—They are fighting for the Constitution and the rights of the State, and I will allow no man to call them traitors.

Mr. Hale said he wanted to define no main position, but he repeated that if they were forced into war they would take care of treason at home. The honorable Senator had referred to the going out of the ten tribes. So they did go out, but they left the Ark of the Covenant of the living God with the tribe of Judah. The tribes did go out and neither God nor any body else knows where they have gone. He hoped such would not be the fate of the tribes now endeavoring to go out.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., the further consideration of the President's Message was postponed till to-morrow.

The bill to provide for the organization of the Territorial government of Idahoe was taken up.

Mr. Green's amendment changing the boundary line was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Mass., the name of the territory was changed from Idahoe to Colorado. The bill was then read the third time and passed.

Mr. Pierce, of Md., reported from the Committee on Finance the loan bill, which was made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Bigler, of Pa., offered a resolution that the Commissioners appointed from the several States be admitted to the floor of the Senate. Laid over.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Convention room is closed to the reporters of the press, who are not to be admitted until a vote of the conference is taken on the question of admission after its organization. The Virginia delegation are desirous that the whole proceedings shall be conducted with closed doors to the press and public.

There is a committee of Secessionists here from Maryland to protest against the admission of the Maryland delegates.

The Conference is sitting with closed doors. Hon. S. C. Wright, of Ohio, is in the chair. A committee of permanent organization has been effected.

The Conference has refused to admit the press representatives.

It is supposed that Ex-President Tyler, of Virginia, will be the permanent President.

The conference adjourns at half past one to meet at noon to-morrow.

All the States were represented that have elected Commissioners except New York, Tennessee, Missouri, and Illinois. Eleven States were fully represented.

Mr. Wright, of Ohio, acted as temporary Chairman, and Mr. Howard, of Maryland, as temporary Secretary.

A motion was made to admit the representatives of the press to the floor, but it was laid on the table to proceed to a permanent organization.

A Committee consisting of one Commissioner from each State, has been appointed on permanent organization.

Major Barrett says the doors will be kept closed to the public and the press until the Convention shall order otherwise.

It is understood that the entire proceedings will be in secret session.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 4.—Within the last two weeks, about fifty speeches have been delivered in the House of Representatives, on the crisis, nearly all of them in connection with the report of the Select Committee of Thirty three. A number of gentlemen, besides, have been making preparations for an expression of their views on the same subject. Among so many contestants for the floor the struggle to obtain it is quite lively, though as much cannot be said of all the speeches.

The Secretary of State, thus far since his entrance upon the duties of that office, has performed them without the aid of an Assistant Secretary. He desired much to secure, in that capacity, F. Bayard, of Delaware, owing to this gentleman's peculiar qualifications for the place, but overruling considerations led him to decline the proffered appointment.

FORT KEARNEY, Feb. 3.—The Pike's Peak Express passed here for St. Joseph, at five o'clock, A. M., with four passengers and $2 500 in treasure.

Denver, Jan. 31st:—A. R. Riley, a money lawyer from St. Joseph, Mo., was killed at Mountain city on Monday night last by a man named Looney; Riley was destroying some of Looney's property. When told to desist he attempted to shoot Looney with a double-barrelled gun. Looney wrested the gun from him, when Riley drew a revolver and fired twice at Looney who returned the fire with the gun, killing him instantly.

Two military companies have been formed in this city and are drilling daily.

Weather clear and warm. Buildings are springing up on every side.

INDEPENDENCE, Feb. 4.—The New Mexican mail from Pawnee Fork arrived to-day. The snow on the plains is from two to four feet deep. The mail was compelled to travel part of the way on pack mules. They were three days in making six miles.

Nothing had been heard at Fawnee Fork of Major's men in the Rattoon mountains, and the presumption is that if it were so, they would have heard of it, as they are in weekly communication with Fort Wise.

Quite a number of candidates are in this country for the State Convention. No doubt but those who are for the Union as it is, will be elected.

Union Men Triumphant in Western Virginia.

WHEELING, Va., Feb. 4.—The election to-day resulted in Messrs. Sherrard's, Clemens' and C. D. Hubbard's election, by about five hundred majority. The excitement was very great. Union candidates were elected in Marion, Taylor, Wood, Brooke and Hancock counties. Very few votes were polled against referring the action of the Convention back to the people.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—The latest dates received here from Pensacola are to the 27th ult., and the papers speak of the withdrawal of the State troops, but make no mention of the Brooklyn.

The Montgomery and Milledgeville papers received by mail also speak of the State troops as a thing fixed upon.

The Pensacola correspondence says that it is deemed impossible to take Fort Pickens, unsupported by war vessels.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The U. S. steamship Supply has arrived from Pensacola. She has on board the officers, troops, employees, etc., from the Washington Navy Yard, who were released on parole and taken off under a flag of truce.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—A mutiny broke out on board the ship Devonshire from Liverpool, during which the captain and first and second mates were severely wounded.

CHEROKEE REMEDY.

CHEROKEE REMEDY,
AN UNFAILING CURE FOR
Gonorrhoea and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

This Remedy cures when all other preparations fail. It is entirely unlike any other compound; containing no Mineral Poison or Nauseous Drug; as it is prepared solely from Roots, Barks and Leaves, and has been handed down from one generation to another by the Cherokee Indians, it is offered to the public on its own intrinsic merits. It performs its duty quickly and thoroughly. The Unfortunate of either sex will be repaid by using this Remedy, instead of placing themselves at the mercy of some Quack or Professor. This Remedy strikes at the very Root of the disease; its tendency is not simply to suspend the poison, but to Remove the Cause on which it depends. Full directions in pamphlet form accompany each bottle. The speedy and permanent relief afforded by this remedy, in all cases of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Gravel, Stricture, Fluor Albus (Whites in Females), and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, has astonished the most scientific men of the age. This Remedy not only eradicates all Poison from the System but Invigorates the most delicate constitution.

It does Not Affect the Breath or Interfere with any Class of Business, or require any deviation from the usual diet.

It requires no assistance from other medicine.

And what Enhances its Value is the Entire Absence of all Nauseous Taste, being a Pleasant and Delicious syrup.

Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

POTTER & MERWIN,
Sole Proprietors, St. Louis, Mo.

DR. GEO. H. KEYSER,
140 Wood street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

Sold by all Druggists.

A. WATSON..........................S. MUNROE.
(Andrew Watson, late Boiler Inspector at the Port of Pittsburgh.)

WEST POINT BOILER YARD,

Corner of Penn and Water streets,

PITTSBURGH.

STEAM BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORK, OF all descriptions. Gas Holders, Coal Oil Stills, Iron Doors, Shutters, Prisms and other Calls, in any form, made to order. All work warranted to give satisfaction.
WATSON & MUNROE.

ROLL BUTTER—5 bbls. prime Roll Butter, rec'd this day by railroad, for sale by
HENRY H. COLLINS.

FEATHERS—20 sacks in store for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

JOSEPH DILWORTH, V. P.

JAMES PARK, Jr., J. J. GILLESPIE,
C. H. PAULSON, JOSHUA RHODES

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[*Reported especially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1861.

The weather has improved considerably since Saturday; but the same cannot be said of business. Trade seems to be perfectly stagnant, in almost every department. This, however, is not an unusual event in these days of "secession" and as a matter of course it is not create much surprise.

FLOUR—continues to meet with an exceedingly light request, and as a natural consequence there were but few transactions. Prices remain without any change. Sales were:

	Super.	Extra	Ex. Fam.	Fancy
40 bbls from store	—	—	5 75	—
50 do w w do	—	—	5 60@5 75	—
25 do w w do	—	—	5 75@5 80	—
40 do w w do	—	—	5 75	6 00
56 do w w do	—	5 25	5 60	—

GROCERIES—Sugar—was in moderate inquiry without change in rates. Sales of 10 hhds, at 7@7¼. 12 do do at 7¼@7½. Molasses—firm. Sales of 9 bbls at 34c; 15 do do at 34c; 6 do do at 35c. Coffee—Sales of 20 bgs at 14@14½; 14 do do at 15c.

GREEN APPLES—in moderate local demand and bring quite a variety of prices, according to quality. Sales of 20 bbls at $1,75; 10 do do at $2,10 do do at $2,20 do do at $2; 15 do do at $1,75.

BUTTER—continues very dull, without any improvement in rates. Sales of 5 bbls Roll at 10, 11 and 11½, and 4 do do at 12c.

EGGS—are in fair inquiry at the old quotations. Sales of 600 doz at 11@11½c. and 1 bbl do at 12c.

BACON—remains firm, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 600 lbs Shoulders at 8c, and 1,000 do Plain Hams at 10½c ℔ lb.

HOMINY—Sales of 6 bbls Pearl at $4,50; 2 do do at $4.75 ℔ bbl, and 4 half bbls at $2,50 ℔ half bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches are in fair inquiry and are selling at prices ranging from $1,75 to $2,25 ℔ bush—as per quality. Apples are rather dull. Sales of 10 bush at 75@87c ℔ bush.

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

OATS—dull, and have declined ½@1c ℔ bush. Sales of 235 bush from store at 24c.

CORN MEAL—Sales of 34 bbls sifted from store at $1,75 ℔ bbl.

WHISKY—Sales of 27 bbls Rectified at 17c ℔ gall.

CHEESE—unchanged with a moderate request. Sales of 100 bxs W R at 10c.

POTATOES—Sales of 40 bush mixed at 40@55c ℔ bush.

FEED—Sales of 4,500 lbs Rye Shorts at 65c ℔ cwt.

SYRUP—Sales of 2 bbls Sugar House at 45c ℔ gall.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

ST LOUIS, Feb 1.—The demand for Exchange has as we expected, eased up since the heavier payment day has passed. One dealer bought $10,000 sight on New Orleans at ½@5 ℔ cent prem to day and some $20,000 yesterday at the same. Most of that sold on the East was at 5½ prem today, and at 6½ on New Orleans, though some parties sold at ¼ ℔ cent above these rates. Some good bank checks on New Orleans were offered at 6 ℔ cent this afternoon without being taken. But there is no good prospect of any great decline, so long as all our transactions are based upon such irredeemable currency as that of Illinois and Missouri. And the prospect is slim of any change for the better, at least in the Missouri currency.—[Democrat.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York, for the week and since Jan 1:

For the week	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$2,982,245	$4,308,471	$3 190,165
Thrown on Market	3,234,009	4,553,193	2,054,763
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	$10,470,607	$11,770,005	$10,956,857
Thrown on market	10,936,445	12,001,098	5,984,478

The dry goods entered for consumption at this port the past week were under the amount of those entered for the same period in 1860, but were in excess of those for 1859. The amount thrown upon the market was not half that at the same time last year, and lacked one-third of being equal that of the previous year. The value of goods held in bond is very large, estimated by some persons as high as thirty millions of dollars. One large house is reported to hold near half a million of dollars in bond. Large amounts of other articles, including foreign wines and liquors, are held in bond. One importer is said to hold over $200,000 worth in bond. These goods have been imported by merchants, under the impression that they would be allowed three years to decide in what way they would dispose of them to the best advantage.—[N Y Herald.

KENTUCKY BANKS.—We give below a statement of the condition of the Kentucky Banks, Jan 1, 1861. It will be noticed that of fourteen millions due to depositors and bill-holders nearly five millions are held as a specie reserve, besides two millions of notes of other banks; the proportion of specie to immediate liabilities is 31½ ℔ cent, a ratio which shows that the Banking system of Kentucky is founded on a sound and safe footing:—

CONDITION OF KENTUCKY BANKS, JAN 1, 1861.

Liabilities.

Capital stock	$13,429,725
Surplus	2,078,709
Circulation	10,267,221
Due depositors	3,526,740
Resources.	
Specie	$4,446,999
Notes of other banks	2,073,804
Loans and discounts	24,014,663
Real Estate	1,121,705

The following table shows the condition of the Banks in four leading cities:

	LOANS.	DEPOSITS.	SPECIE.	CIRCU'N.
N York, Jan 27	123,935,152	87,386,046	28,964,942	7,929,258
Boston, Jan 28	63,237,796	19,185,124	4,532,049	6,374,916
Phila., Jan 28	25,892,255	14,894,200	4,443,781	2,717,633
N. Orl's, Jan 26	15,987,898	19,711 637	16,289,863	6,988,081
Total	229,053,112	140,174,011	54,231,610	24,029,493

MONEY IN NEW YORK, Feb 2.—Money is easier on call to the old stock firms in the street, deposits being left with them in some cases as low as 5 ℔ cent, and in others at 6 ℔ cent. The rate among or between the brokers themselves is still at 7 ℔ cent, and the same figure is charged on temporary loans at most of the banks. The offering of money to this way from outside lenders has increased this week, and the general supply is larger, both by reason of the recent and continued heavy increase of Gold from Europe, and because of the heavy disbursement of about $1,600,000 from the Sub-Treasury on Government account since Monday morning.—[Times.

Imports by River.

PORTSMOUTH—per Sallie List—15 sks rags, Markle & co; 40 bbls, Wm Bagaley; 2 plows, J C Bidwell; 90 bbls flour, S Lindsey; 2 bbls eggs, 1 do butter, Frank Vangorder; 43 sks dry apples, 20 oil bbls, Means & Coffin; 60 bbls flour, Leech & Hutchison; 327 bbls flour, 911 bgs feed, Clarke & co; 131 empty bbls, Alfred Jeffries; 23 do do, Spencer & Garrard; 47 bbls oil, Forsyth & bro; 15 do eggs, 1 do butter, F W Dixon; 6 bbls tallow, 1 lot sheep skins, J Rees.

ZANESVILLE—per Emma Graham—25 bbls lard, 23 do pork, 2 do eggs, 1 do butter, 6 cks bacon, Clarke & co; 2 bbls cloverseed, 4 do butter, 1 do eggs, 1 kg, 3000 hoop poles, Jas A Fetzer; 38 grind stones, Jas P Stewart; 1 bx butter, Dr A O Murdoch; 204 bbls oil, Aaron Floyd; 131 do do, Lorenzo oil co; 28 do do, Forsyth & co; 6 do do, W W D & co; 59 sks corn, 2 bbls eggs, R Dalzell & co; 177 pkgs woodware, W J Kan; 2 tierces, Fetley & Nelson.

WHEELING—per S C Baker—22 hhds sugar, Brown & Kirkpatrick; 1 hhd tobacco, 1 bx samples, H Delmyer; 22 bbls molasses, Jas Gardiner; 27 tons pig metal, R C Loomis; 24 bbls butter, 2 do eggs, W G Gray; 180 sks corn, 1 b, rye, G W Smith; 222 sks corn, A J Hogan.

Imports by Railroad.

PACKER—53 sks dry peaches, R Robison & co; 100 bbls flour, McDonald & Arbuckle; 3 dressed hogs, McCullough, Smith & co; 20 bbls apples, J B Canfield & co; 6 do do, J Grazier; 1 car potatoes, A Keer; 90 kgs, 16 bbls lard, L G Graff; 20 bxs soap, 20 do candles, Graham & Thomas; 6 bgs, A Taylor; 1 bx, Fleming & bro; 1 crate ware, J Brooks; 12 hides, 8 calf skins, G M Heddlott; 1 kg liquor, Thos Davage; 216 bush potat oes, J A Baird; 9 bbls apples, T J Burchfield & co; 9 bgs feed, Simpson & Nelson; 5 bbls oat meal, J A Renshaw; 1 car apples, J McKitreen; 43 bxs cheese, J T McCombe; 150 bags wheat, D Wallace; 150 bbls flour, Jas McCully; 1 car hogs, G W McDonnell; 36 cks pearls, J B Lyon & co; 4 bx drugs, B L Fahnestock & co; 1 bx, Logan & Gregg; 6 corn shellers, Jas Wardrop.

PFt W & C R R—2 bbls poultry, J Grazier; 12 cks pearls, J B Canfield & co; 1 kg rivets, R Townsend & co; 60 bbls hides, M Delanege; 60 bbls flour, John Grier; 3 cars wheat, L Willmarth; 50 do do, Jas Gardiner; 3 empty bgs, Jas Bryar & co; 1 bbl cider, J W Robinson; 1 hf bbl do, Frank Audley; 1 bbl sundries, H Gerwig & co, 50 bbls flour, S Lindsey; 1 bx castings, 1 block, J B Williams; 2 bxs, Houseger & Kaiser; 18 tons pig metal, John Moorehead; 100 bbls flour, Schumaker & Lang; 3 empty ale kgs, J Harvey Davis.

RIVER NEWS.

The weather was cloudy and cool yesterday, though not unpleasant. The river is about stationary with 9 feet full by the pier mark last evening. The Emma Graham from the Muskingum River, and Sallie List from Portsmouth arrived on Monday afternoon, both a little behind their usual time, which was owing to the ice.

The Graham failed to reach Zanesville on her last trip, the Muskingum being entirely closed 23 miles from its mouth. There is not much doubt, however, but that the rains of last Friday and Saturday were general, and that that stream is open before this. She leaves on her return trip at 4 o'clock this evening.

The Sallie List, Capt Russell, is the regular packet for Portsmouth at 10 a m on Wednesday. For speed, accommodations and gentlemanly officers, the Sallie List has but few equals.

The next packet for Cincinnati and Louisville is the Hastings, Capt Robinson. She leaves at 4 p m on Wednesday, without fail.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4—Flour continues dull but prices are unchanged; sales 1000 bbls at $5 25 for superfine, $5 50 for extra, and $6@$6 25 for extra family. The receipts are liberal. Small sales of Rye at $3 75 and Corn Meal at $3. There is a fair amount of Wheat coming forward, but the demand is only moderate; sales 3000 bush red at $1 25@1 27, and white at $1.35@1 40. Rye declined to 70c. Corn dull; 4000 bush new yellow sold at 58@60c, and old at 69c. Oats; 2000 bush Pennsylvania oats sold at 33½c. Provisions advancing: 400 bbls Mess Pork sold at $18 25@$18 50, 10,000 lbs sides sold at 9⅜c; and 100,000 lbs Shoulders at 7½c. Lard; 100 tierces sold at 10½@10¾, and 500 kegs at 11½c. Whisky steady at 18c.

NEW YORK, Feb 4.—Cotton dull—1,800 bales sold. Flour firm—17,000 bbls sold at $5 15@5 25 for State; $5 65@5 75 for Ohio; Southern heavy, at $5 50@5 90. Wheat heavy—42,000 bush sold at $1 33@1 34 for red, and $1 40@1 50 for white. Corn heavy—33,000 bush sold at 67½@68½c; white Southern 72@77c; new yellow, 65@69c. Lard heavy at 9¼@10¼c. Pork heavy. Whisky firm at 18½@18¾c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—Flour unchanged and quiet; holders firm at full prices; Superfine, $4 60@4 70. There is no change in Grain; the demand is moderate. Whisky firm at 14c, with sales of 140 bbls. Provisions dull—sales 200 hhds. Bacon at 7½@9½c, a decline. Mess Pork and bulk Meats nominal at Saturday's prices, there is not much offering, but there is hardly any demand; 200 tierces Lard prime city, sold at 9½c. Groceries fair but not so much doing. Exchange firm at 1½ premium for New York and ¾ for New Orleans.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—Flour dull and heavy; Howard and Ohio at $5 50; City Mills at $5 25, with no sales. Wheat firm at $1 30@1 33 for red, and $1.45@1 60 for white. Corn steady at 60@63c for yellow, and 63@70c for white. Provisions firm at $18 25 for Mess, and $16 50 for Prime. Lard at 10¼c. Coffee is steady at 11¼@12¼. Whisky is dull at 18c.

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